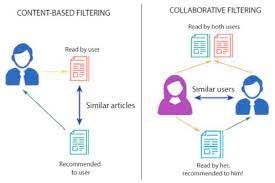
**CHAPTER 1**

**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.

**Problem Definition**

In existing job recommendation sites, job offers which are matching with user’s profile used to recommend user. To improve this recommendation, we proposed machine learning algorithms which will find user’s preferences and recommend job offers as per the preferences, profile and requirements of the recruiters.

**Problem Objectives**

* To implement K means clustering algorithm
* To develop an online job recommendation application for job seekers
* To implement recommendation model

**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

According to Narendra Nathan that the identification of the parameters of interest is achieved by a priori specification of the distribution of wage-vacancies, as required by the applicants.

The divided the labor flow into different age groups and gender groups. For the young male population group, business cycle, government expenditure for education and reward of formal education are found to be the significant determinant factors and for the females of the same age group, business cycle and reward from formal education are the significant determinants factors.

Along with widespread Internet access, job vacancies can not only be seen through print media, but can also be accessed online. Until now, there have been many websites and applications providing job vacancies. There are many backgrounds of applicants, while companies also have different specifications in job vacancies. Therefore, an application is needed to help applicants find job vacancies that match their abilities and fields of interest and that can recommend specific job vacancies for undergraduates from universities.

Previous research related to applications such as the Puspasari research, where the use of applications can increase efficiency and data information on special processes that are displayed. In other research related to applications such as in Pramono's research, application design with concepts and interfaces can provide alternative information solutions for users.

Data Clustering is one of the Data Mining methods that is unsupervised. There are two types of data clustering that are often used in the data grouping process, namely hierarchical (hierarchical) data clustering and non-hierarchical (non-hierarchical) data clustering. K-Means is a non-hierarchical data clustering method that attempts to partition existing data into one or more clusters/groups.

This method partitions data into clusters so that data with the same characteristics are grouped into the same cluster and data with different characteristics are grouped into other groups. The purpose of this data clustering is to minimize the objective function set in the clustering process, which generally tries to minimize variations within a cluster and maximize variations between clusters. The benefits of Clustering are as Object Identification (Recognition) for example in the field of Image Processing, Computer Vision or robot vision. In addition, it is a Decision Support System and Data Mining such as market segmentation, area mapping, marketing management etc.

**CHAPTER 3**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**3.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

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

**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.

**3.2.2 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.

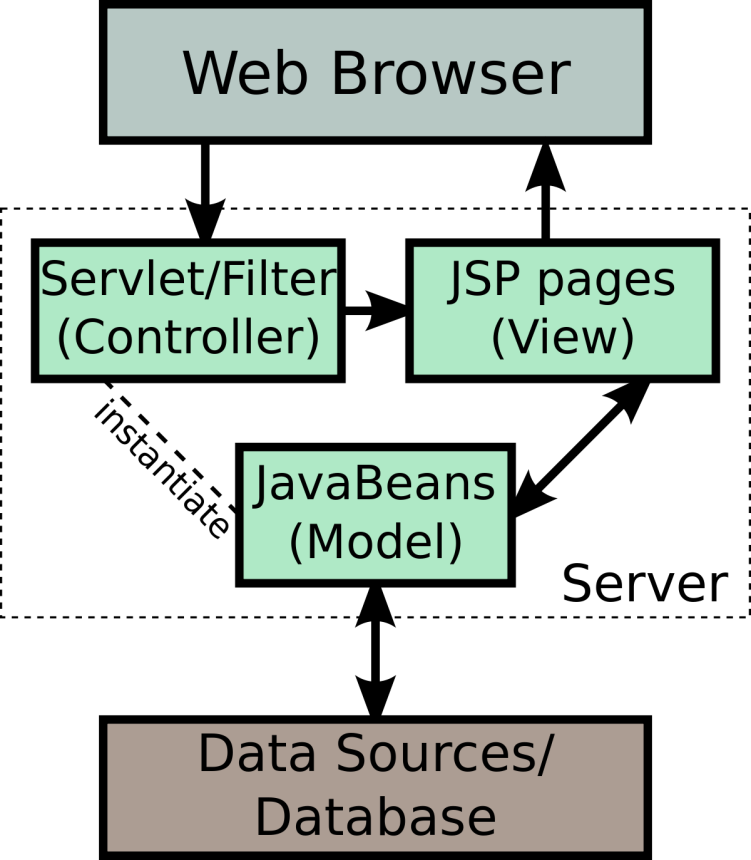
**3.2.3 MYSQL**

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.

**3.3 TECHNOLOGIES INVOLVED**

**3.3.1 Jakarta Server Pages (JSP):**

Jakarta Server pages is one of the original java web technology which is being widely used to create dynamic web pages that can connect to java backend. It is built on top of the Java Servlet specification. JSP may be viewed as a high-level abstraction of Java servlets. JSPs are translated into servlets at runtime, therefore JSP is a Servlet; each JSP servlet is cached and re-used until the original JSP is modified. Jakarta Server Pages can be used independently or as the view component of a server-side model–view–controller design, normally with JavaBeans as the model and Java servlets (or a framework such as Apache Struts) as the controller. JSP allows Java code and certain predefined actions to be interleaved with static web markup content, such as HTML. The resulting page is compiled and executed on the server to deliver a document. The compiled pages, as well as any dependent Java libraries, contain Java byte code rather than machine code. Like any other .jar or Java program, code must be executed within a Java virtual machine (JVM) that interacts with the server's host operating system to provide an abstract, platform-neutral environment. JSPs are usually used to deliver HTML and XML documents, but through the use of OutputStream, they can deliver other types of data as well. The Web container creates JSP implicit objects like request, response, session, application, config, page, pageContext, out and exception. JSP Engine creates these objects during translation phase. Architecturally, JSP may be viewed as a high-level abstraction of Java servlets. JSPs are translated into servlets at runtime, therefore JSP is a Servlet; each JSP servlet is cached and re-used until the original JSP is modified. JSP can be used independently or as the view component of a server-side modelâ€“viewâ€“controller design, normally with JavaBeans as the model and Java servlets as the controller.



JSP technology is the extension to Servlet technology. The main features of JSP technology are as follows:  
❖ A language for developing JSP pages, which are text-based documents that describe how to process a request and construct a response  
❖ An expression language for accessing server-side objects  
❖ Mechanisms for defining extensions to the JSP language

Servlets provide URL mapping and request handling capabilities in your Java web applications. Request handling is the bread and butter of Java web application development. In order to respond to requests from the network, a Java web application must first determine what code will respond to the request URL, then marshal a response. Every technology stack has a way of accomplishing request-response handling. In Java, we use servlets (and the Java Servlet API) for this purpose. Think of a servlet as a tiny server whose job is to accept requests and issue responses.

**3.3.2 Bootstrap:**

Bootstrap is the most popular open-source framework full of useful and common classes to use in any project. It helps to develop responsive and mobile-first websites faster and easier. It is known for its faster and effortless responsive web development assistance, Bootstrap web design methodology utilize HTML and CMS based templates for user interface components like forms, navigations, alerts, buttons, typography in addition to optional JavaScript extensions. Bootstrap is a web framework that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to web apps). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such,  
the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all HTML elements. The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across web browsers. In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light-and dark-colored tables, page headings, more prominent pull quotes, and text with a highlight. Bootstrap also comes with several JavaScript components in the form of jQuery plugins. They provide additional user interface elements such as dialog boxes, tooltips, and carousels. Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. They also extend the functionality of some existing interface elements, including for example an auto-complete function for input fields. The most prominent components of Bootstrap are its layout components, as they affect an entire web page. The basic layout component is called "Container", as every other element in the page is placed in it. Developers can choose between a fixed-width container and a fluid-width container. While the latter always fills the width of the web page, the former uses one of the four predefined fixed widths, depending on the size of the screen showing the page:

Smaller than 576 pixels  
576–768 pixels  
768–992 pixels  
992–1200 pixels Larger than  
1200 pixels

Once a container is in place, other Bootstrap layout components implement a CSS Flexbox layout through defining rows and columns. A precompiled version of Bootstrap is available in the form of one CSS file and three JavaScript files that can be readily added to any project. The raw form of Bootstrap, however, enables developers to implement further customization and size optimizations. This raw form  
is modular, meaning that the developer can remove unneeded components, apply a theme and modify the uncompelled Sass files.

**3.3.3 JavaScript**

JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the WWW (World Wide Web). It enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM). Almost all the websites and web browser uses JavaScript engines to execute client side page behavior. JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but they are now embedded in some servers, usually via Node.js. They are also embedded in a variety of applications created with frameworks such as Electron and Cordova.

**3.3.4 Spring MVC**

Spring's Web MVC framework is designed around a DispatcherServlet that dispatches requests to handlers, with configurable handler mappings, view resolution, locale and theme resolution as well as support for upload files. The default handler is a very simple Controller interface, just offering a ModelAndView handleRequest(request, response) method. This can already be used for application controllers, but you will prefer the included implementation hierarchy, consisting of, for example AbstractController, AbstractCommandController and SimpleFormController. Application controllers will typically be subclasses of those. Note that you can choose an appropriate base class: if you don't have a form, you don't need a form controller. This is a major difference to Struts. Spring Web MVC allows you to use any object as a command or form object - there is no need to implement a framework-specific interface or base class. Spring's data binding is highly flexible: for example, it treats type mismatches as validation errors that can be evaluated by the application, not as system errors. All this means that you don't need to duplicate your business objects' properties as simple, untyped strings in your form objects just to be able to handle invalid submissions, or to convert the Strings properly. Instead, it is often preferable to bind directly to your business objects. This is another major difference to Struts which is built around required base classes such as Action and ActionForm.

Compared to WebWork, Spring has more differentiated object roles. It supports the notion of a Controller, an optional command or form object, and a model that gets passed to the view. The model will normally include the command or form object but also arbitrary reference data; instead, a WebWork Action combines all those roles into one single object. WebWork does allow you to use existing business objects as part of your form, but only by making them bean properties of the respective Action class. Finally, the same Action instance that handles the request is used for evaluation and form population in the view. Thus, reference data needs to be modeled as bean properties of the Action too. These are (arguably) too many roles for one object.

Spring's view resolution is extremely flexible. A Controller implementation can even write a view directly to the response (by returning null for the ModelAndView). In the normal case, a ModelAndView instance consists of a view name and a model Map, which contains bean names and corresponding objects (like a command or form, containing reference data). View name resolution is highly configurable, either via bean names, via a properties file, or via your own ViewResolver implementation. The fact that the model (the M in MVC) is based on the Map interface allows for the complete abstraction of the view technology. Any renderer can be integrated directly, whether JSP, Velocity, or any other rendering technology. The model Map is simply transformed into an appropriate format, such as JSP request attributes or a Velocity template model.

**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**

**5.1 IMPLEMENTATION**

**5.1.1 Database Connectivity to JAVA Application:**

To connect Java application with the MySQL database, we need to follow 5 following steps.

* Driver class: The driver class for the MySQL database is “*com.mysql.jdbc.Driver”*.
* Connection URL: The connection URL for the MySQL database is “*jdbc:mysql://localhost:8080/jobsdb?user=root&&password=root”* where jdbc is the API, MySQL is the database, localhost is the server name on which MySQL is running, we may also use IP address, 8080 is the port number and *jobsdb* is the database name.
* Username: The default username for the MySQL database is *root*.
* Password: It is the password given by the user at the time of installing the MySQL database. In project, we are going to use root as the password.

To connect to MySQL from Java, we have used the JDBC driver from MySQL. The MySQL JDBC driver is called MySQL Connector/J. JDBC provides an abstraction layer between Java applications and database servers, so that an application's code does not need to be altered in order for it to communicate with multiple database formats. Rather than connecting to the database directly, the applications send requests to the JDBC API, which in turn communicates with the specified database through a driver that converts the API calls into the proper dialect for the database to understand.

**5.1.2 Web Scrapping:**

Web scraping refers to the process of extracting a significant amount of information from a website using scripts or programs. Such scripts or programs allow one to extract data from a website, store it and present it as designed by the creator. We will extract the information which was entered by the user from webpage to create user’s own database for handling the user’s data and to suggest jobs. The time taken to extract information from a particular source is significantly reduced as compared to manually copying and pasting the data if we use web scraping.

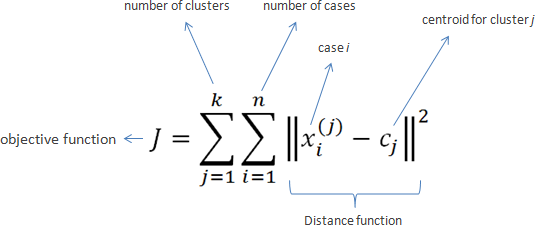
**5.1.3 K-Means Clustering Algorithm for Segmentation:**

After successful creation of user database (After registration) or after user login, user’s data gets compared with jobs by means of clustering (K-means Algorithms gets triggered).

The Application compares user’s data like percentage of SSC, HSC, Graduation, etc. With the requirements of the company (jobs profile). The application will compare the values and list out the jobs which have the value near to the value of a current user’s data. And the matched jobs get displayed to the user interface.

**5.1.4 K-Means Clustering Algorithm for Segmentation:**

K-Means clustering algorithm is an unsupervised algorithm and it is used to segment the interest area from the background. It clusters, or partitions the given data into K-clusters or parts based on the K-centroids. The algorithm is used when you have unlabeled data (i.e. data without defined categories or groups). The goal is to find certain groups based on some kind of similarity in the data with the number of groups represented by K. The objective of KMeans clustering is to minimize the sum of squared distances between all points and the cluster center.



**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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