

# **Project Report**

## **Job Portal Management System (Career Point)**

**Submitted By**

**BSCS-14-F-035**  
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## **FINAL APPROVAL**

This is to certify that we have read this report submitted by **Abdul Majeed Rana** it is our judgment that this report is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan for the degree of BS (Computer Science)/MCS (Master of Computer Science).

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## **DEDICATION**

*To my Loving Parents*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

My lots of Thanks to ALLAH ALMIGHTY, my Parents, my Family-members and friends without whose uncontained support, I could not have made this career in computer Science.

I wish to express thanks and gratitude to my project guide **Dr. Muhammad Nabeel Asghar**, for this constant motivation and valuable help throughout the project work. I also extend my thanks to other faculty members of Department of Computer Science & Information Technology for their cooperation throughout the degree.

Abdul Majeed Rana BSCS-14-F-035

# **PROJECT BRIEF**

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Job Portal Management System (Career Point)
<b>ORGANIZATION NAME</b>	Bahauddin Zakariya University
<b>UNDERTAKEN BY</b>	Abdul Majeed Rana
<b>SUPERVISED BY</b>	Dr. Muhammad Nabeel Asghar
<b>STARTING DATE</b>	May 01, 2018
<b>COMPLETION DATE</b>	November 29, 2018
<b>COMPUTER USED</b>	Core i5-3320M <a href="#"><u>CPU@2.60GHz</u></a> 4GB RAM, 300GB Hard disk
<b>OPERATING SYSTEM</b>	Windows 10 pro
<b>SOURCE LANGUAGE(S)</b>	Php, Html, Bootstrap , Ajax , JavaScript , jQuery, CSS
<b>DBMS USED</b>	My-SQL
<b>TOOLS/PACKAGES</b>	Ampps, Visual Studio Code , Microsoft Office

## **ABSTRACT**

In the current scenario, there is a rat race in each and every professional field. It is also true for job market. A job portal is a website dedicated for online information about recruiters as well as applicant. A job portal helps both the applicant and recruiters finding the right organizations for the employees. In case of applicant, according to their education qualification, experience and their preferences, the job portal shows the list of companies to the applicant. And, to the recruiters, provides the suitable candidates from a pool of lacks. So, a job portal is the perfect online arena, where both the job seekers and the recruiters find their goal in the pursuit of getting a top-notch company for the suitable candidates.

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## **DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

1. Admin An **admin** is a authorized person who control all the network.
2. Employer An **employer** is a person or institution that hires employees.
3. Applicant An **applicant** is a person who asks to be considered or chosen for something
4. CPJMS Career Point Job Portal Management System
5. HTML **Hypertext Markup Language**, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, color, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages.
6. CSS **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
7. Bootstrap **Bootstrap** is a free and open-source front-end framework for designing websites and web applications.
8. JavaScript An object-oriented computer programming language commonly used to create interactive effects within web browsers.
9. JQuery **JQuery** is a JavaScript library designed to simplify HTML DOM tree traversal and manipulation, as well as event handling, animation, and Ajax.
10. AJAX **Ajax** stands for **Asynchronous JavaScript And XML** is a set of Web development techniques using many web technologies on the client side to create asynchronous Web applications.
11. PHP **Hypertext Preprocessor** is a server-side scripting language designed for Web development, and also used as a general-purpose programming language
12. Laravel **Laravel** is a free, open-source PHP web framework, created by Taylor Otwell and intended for the development of web applications following the model–view–controller architectural pattern and based on Symfony.
13. MVC Model–view–controller is an architectural pattern commonly used for developing user interfaces that divides an application into three interconnected parts.
14. MySQL **MySQL** is an open source relational database management system

15. CV A brief account of a person's education, qualifications, and previous occupations, typically sent with a job application.
16. DFD A data flow diagram is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects
17. ERD An entity–relationship model describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge
18. Use Case In software and systems engineering, a use case is a list of actions or event steps typically defining the interactions between a role and a system to achieve a goal
19. Sequence A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence

# **Chapter 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## 1.1 Project Introduction

Career Point Job Management System is a web application built in Laravel. It provides the ability for the candidates to register to application and search for jobs, manage their accounts. Each candidate will have an account with their own home page.

On the other hand, Employers those are willing to publish the jobs for their company to candidates, can register to the job portal and get their own account where they can post jobs to portal database.

Registered Employers can add or remove jobs and these jobs can be seen by various candidates and they can contact the concern person for the job through chat system. Main aim of this web application is to make a user-friendly platform where, applicant can search jobs easily and is accessible to everyone who are interested.

The Purpose of the application is to provide job portal for Application, to submit their CV and apply for job, where Employer can select best Employees from available candidate profile.

### 1.1.1 Main Theme

The present system requires applicants to search through the printed and visual media for job opportunities. Applicant need to apply for jobs using conventional methods and appear for interview on a specified date at a specified location.

The proposed system is a web-based application which allows applicants and employers to register their details. Applicants can browse through the vacancy details that are posted and can apply for the jobs online. Employers can browse through the posted resumes and select suitable candidates.

### 1.1.2 Scope of the Project

The Scope for the system as follows: -

- Maintain Applicant Education and Experience
- Applicant can search and apply for jobs
- Applicant can maintain their skills
- Applicant can reply to Employer
- Employer can post the job
- Employer can provide the company detail

The scope of the system is limited to the maintenance of the record of employer and applicant. Applicant can search the jobs and apply for the specific job. Applicant can manage their skills which can be displayed to the employer when they view the applicant profile. Employer can message the applicant if the applicant meets the requirements of the company. After receiving the message, the applicant can reply to the employer. Employer can post the job on the system which immediately show on the website. Employer can also provide the company detail.

### **1.1.3 Objectives of the Project**

The objective of the project is to automate the current manual system of the recruitment

- Design and Develop a user friendly efficient computerized Online Job Management System.
- An accurate system without any data redundancy.
- Secure Data Storage for user and administrator both.
- To provide better graphical user interface.
- Connecting the applicant & employers through the chat system.
- Managing the posted job records.
- Managing the applicant experience record.
- Allow the applicant to search the job.

The main objective of the project is to develop a user-friendly user interface for the career job management system where data redundancy will be minimum and it provide the interactive user interface to interact. This system also provides the functionality to connect the applicant with employer through real time chat. This system also allows the employer to manage the job posting. Applicant can also search the jobs on this system with ease and perfectly matching with their skills. Applicant can manage their experience and education and also skills. Applicant can also upload their resume which can be downloaded and viewed by employer.

## **1.2 Introduction to Organization**

Multan University is a multi-disciplinary institution that is dedicated to provide education to the people of the area of southern Punjab. It was established in 1975 under the Federal Government Act xxx. The Department of Computer Science of the University was established in 1988 and offers undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in Computer Science and related disciplines like Information Technology and Telecommunication Systems.

### **1.3 Conclusion and Future Prospects**

Hence it is concluded that by using Career Point Job Management System, the availability of jobs will become very easy for applicants and employers can also easily find good skills candidates. This very application will make their lives easier. In future, we will expand the scope of this application by location map where applicant can easily find the location of the company. We will add maximum functionality and will make it more user friendly. We will also test the system to find any security gap. We are also looking to integrate this application with Artificial Intelligence.

# **Chapter 2**

## **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

## 2.1 Feasibility Study

The feasibility study is made to see if the product on the completion will serve the purpose of that is built for and the amount of work, effort and the time spent on it. In feasibility study for our project various areas are considered such as Technical, Economic and Social feasibility

### 2.1.1 Technical Feasibility

At first, it's necessary to check that the proposed system is technically feasible or not & to determine the technology and skill necessary to carry out the project. Hardware is available and the technologies for the development of the system are PHP (Laravel), JavaScript, JQuery, Html, CSS, Bootstrap & MySQL Server which are technically feasible.

So, the availability of the hardware and feasibility of the require technologies made this project feasible

### 2.1.2 Economic Feasibility

The developing system must justify the cost and benefit. System is developed as a requirement of degree, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also, all the resources are already available, it gives an indication of the system is economically possible for development

### 2.1.3 Social Feasibility

There is no social unfeasibility for this Project because the proposed system's objectives are reducing the manual effort & performing the various operation with less chances of error

## 2.2 Existing System: Data Gathering

An Existing system refers to the system that is being followed till now. The job posting and recruiting system is working manually. The current system is time consuming and also it is very costly, because it involves a lot of paperwork. To manually handle the system was very difficult task. But now-a-days computerization made easy to work.

### 2.2.1 Questionnaire

Following questions were asked from different companies

- Is existing system efficient?
  - a) Yes      b) No
- Is existing system being less costly?
  - a) Yes      b) No
- Is existing system reducing the burden of paper work?
  - a) Yes      b) No
- Is existing system saves time?
  - a) Yes      b) No
- Is existing system generating require report easily?
  - a) Yes      b) No

### 2.2.2 Observation & Sampling

#### Observation

By observing the existing system, we get following reasons for proposed system

- To increase efficiency with reduced cost.
- To reduce the burden of paper work.
- To save time management for recording details of each and every member and employee.
- To generate required results easily

Final conclusion is that exiting system is very costly and it is also very difficult to manage the existing record because paper can be missing so we conclude that we must proposed a system which is less costly and provide the ease the user to manage the records i.e. reduce the burden of the paper work and it have simple user interface which allow the user to easily achieve their goals.

## Sampling

A survey have been conducted to many companies and gave them questionnaires and divided them into 3 equivalent groups, and gathered data about the company job recruiting system which represents the efficiency, cost, paper work, reports generating and time consumption. The figure 2.1 is representing efficiency, cost, paper work, reports generating and time consumption of existing system.

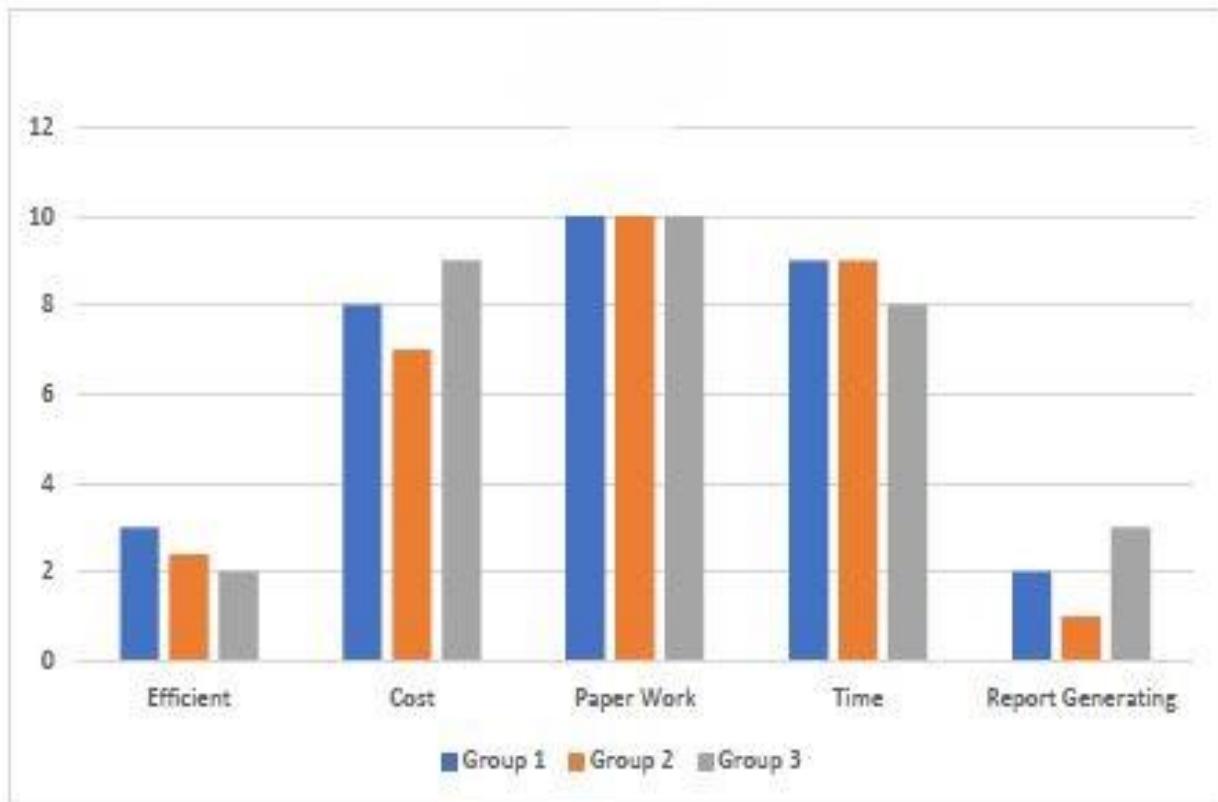


Figure 2.1 Graph Showing Questionnaire Response

Figure 2.1 is explaining that the running existing system is less efficient, costlier, needs more paper work, time consuming and there is difficulty in generating the reports of different types. Career Point Job Management System (purposed system) will cover all these deficiencies.

## 2.3 Existing System: Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making.

### 2.3.1 Data Flow Diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled. They can be used to analyze an existing system or model a new one. Like all the best diagrams and charts, a DFD can often visually “say” things that would be hard to explain in words, and they work for both technical and nontechnical audiences, from developer to CEO. That’s why DFDs remain so popular after all these years. While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays to visualizing interactive, real-time or database-oriented software or systems.

Data Flow Diagram of a existing system

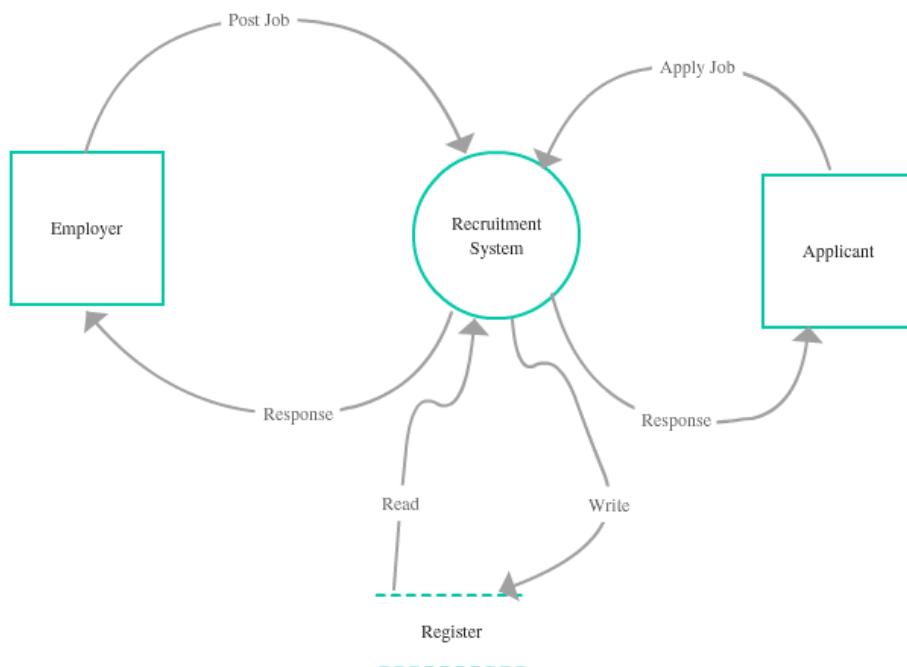


Figure 2.2 Existing System Data Flow Diagram

Figure 2.2 shows how existing (manual) system works. In the existing system. An employer keeps all record related to jobs and applicant manually in record books. Manual System leads to many problems

- Manual management of records is difficult and time taken.
- Increase burden of paper work
- Extra effort is required
- Can be costly
- Data redundancy can also exist
- More chances of error
- Difficult to produce desire results

Manual System have very difficult methodology of management of records and it is also very time consuming for the users. Existing system increase the paper work burden which is very difficult to handle. To maintain the record, one has to put extra effort which is also very difficult to do. Existing system is manual system because of that data redundancy can be present. Existing system is error prone and very difficult to use it also to get the desired result from the system.

### **2.3.2 Requirements**

Requirements analysis, also called requirements engineering, is the process of determining user expectations for a new or modified product. These features, called requirements, must be quantifiable, relevant and detailed. In software engineering, such requirements are often called functional specifications. Requirements analysis involves frequent communication with system users to determine specific feature expectations, resolution of conflict or ambiguity in requirements as demanded by the various users or groups of users, Requirements analysis is a team effort that demands a combination of hardware, software and human factors engineering expertise as well as skills in dealing with people.

#### **2.3.2.1 Functional Requirements**

A functional requirement document defines the functionality of a system or one of its subsystems. It also depends upon the type of software, expected users and the type of system where the software is used. Functional user requirements may be high-level statements of

what the system should do but functional system requirements should also describe clearly about the system services in detail.

### ➤ Admin

- Manage Users (Create Admin)
- Manage Profile
- Manage Country, States, City and Zip Codes
- Manage Job Types and Required Skills
- View Posted Jobs on The Portal
- View the Applicant Education and Experience

Admin is the type of user which have higher rights comparison of other users. The admin can create the user of type admin and also manage his/her profile. The admin panel allow the admin to manage the country, city, city zip codes and also allow to manage the job types and skills. Admin can view the posted jobs and also have the right to see the applicant education and experience.

### ➤ Employer

- Employer Registration
- Post jobs with detailed job description (job title, company name, company url , location, salary, job type, description, required skills...)
- Ability to create and edit a company profile.
- Ability to create and edit his/her profile.
- Get Notification when applicant apply for job.
- Get Message Notification if received
- View the Applied Applicant Profile and resume.

Employer is the person who can hire the applicant. The employer can register and login into the account. Employer can post the job on the portal which can be viewed and applied by the applicant. Employer can have the ability to maintain the company profile and also update his/her profile. Employer received a notification when someone apply the posted job or when someone send a message to the employer. Employer can view the applied applicant resume and also message him from the employer panel section,

## ➤ Applicant

- Applicant Registration
- Manage Profile
- Search for Job
- Apply for Job
- Manage Education
- Manage Experience
- Manage Skills
- Reply to Messages
- Get Notification when same skill type job is posted

Applicant can register to portal and also login to the system. Applicant can update the profile and also search the posted jobs and apply to the job. Applicant can manage his or her education and experience details and also have the ability to manage their skills from the applicant panel. Applicant can have the notification alert functionality when a new message is received it will be notified to the applicant and when the specific skill job is published applicant can also informed about the job.

### 2.3.2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

In addition to the obvious features and functions that you will provide in your system, there are other requirements that don't actually DO anything, but are important characteristics nevertheless. These are called "non-functional requirements" or sometimes "Quality Attributes." For example, attributes such as performance, security, usability, compatibility. aren't a "feature" of the system, but are a required characteristic. You can't write a specific line of code to implement them, rather they are "emergent" properties that arise from the entire solution. The specification needs to describe any such attributes the customer requires. You must decide the kind of requirements that apply to your project and include those that are appropriate.

- Secure access of confidential data (user's details).
- 24 X 7 availability
- Better component design to get better performance at peak time
- Flexible MVC architecture will be highly desirable for future extension

Proposed System is having secure access for the user. This system stores the hashed password in the database. As this system is online web based so this system is available to the 24 hours and 7 days a week. Proposed system is well designed in components which increase the performance and maintains of the system. This system is developed using model view controller which separate the different layers of the system which is highly affordable in the future enhancement of the system.

### **2.3.2.3 Hard ware and Software Requirement**

Hardware & Software Development requirements are as follow:

Table 2.1 System and Hardware Requirements

PROCESSOR	Minimum P4 or Higher
RAM	Minimum 1GB or Higher
PLATFORM	Any
INTERNET	1 MB or Above.
LANGUAGES	PHP (Laravel), HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript, JQuery Ajax, MySQL
TOOLS	Visual Studio Code & Ampps

### **2.3.3 Deliverables**

In project management, a deliverable is a product or service that is given to the client. So, the proper Career Point Job Portal Management System is a complete system in which both applicants and employer interact with each other to get valuable results as per their requirements.

## **Chapter 3**

### **SYSTEM DESIGN**

### 3.1 Introduction to System Design

Design of Career Point (proposed system) is depend on the three modules

- Administrative module
- Applicant module
- Employer module

Administrative module is a portion of the system where the user is an admin type who has full rights on the system. Applicant module and employer module is another portion of the system where user has very few numbers of functionality of website depending on their roles.

Description of the following modules is given below

#### 3.1.1 Administrative Module

This module includes

- Registration
- Manage Users (Create Admin)
- Manage Profile
- Manage Country, States, City and Zip Codes
- Manage Job Types and Required Skills
- View Posted Jobs on The Portal
- View the Applicant Education and Experience

In the administrative module admin can register and login to the system with provided credential. Admin can also manage users as well as create another admin type user. In this module admin can manage profile and also manage the country, city, zip codes, types of jobs and skills required in the posted job. Admin can view the posted jobs that are posted by the employers. Admin can view the education and experience of the applicant using the appropriate portion of the administrative module.

### 3.1.2 Applicant Module

Depends on the privilege user's access to features of the application is granted. Below is some important functionality of applicant module.

- Applicant Registration
- Manage Profile
- Search for Job
- Apply for Job
- Manage Education
- Manage Experience
- Manage Skills
- Reply to Messages
- Get Notification when same skill type job is posted
- Get Notification when message received

In applicant module applicant can register and login to the system by using the provided credential. Applicant can manage their profile in the profile section. The applicant can search the job and apply for the jobs. Applicant can manage their education and experience also their skills which can be viewed by the applicant. Applicant can receive the chat messages from the employer and reply to the employer. Applicant can also get notify when the same skill type posted as the applicant and also notify when someone message the applicant.

### 3.1.3 Employer Module

Depends on the privilege user's access to features of the application is granted. Below is some important functionality of employer module.

- Employer Registration
- Post jobs with detailed job description (job title, company name, company url, location, salary, job type, description, required skills...)
- Ability to create and edit a company profile.
- Ability to create and edit his/her profile.
- Get Notification when applicant apply for job.
- Get Message Notification if received
- View the Applied Applicant Profile and resume.

In employer module employer can register and login to the system by using the provided credential. Employer can manage their profile in the profile section. The employer can post the job to the system which can be viewed by the applicant. Employer can manage their company information. Employer can receive the chat messages from the applicant and reply to the applicant. Employer can also get notified when the applicant applied for the job.

### **3.2 Proposed System and its Features**

CPJMS (Career Point Job Management System) is our proposed system. CPJMS is automated system makes all functionality easier for both applicant and employers. CPJMS is supposed to make the system completely automated.

Following are the Features of the Career Point Job Portal Management System

➤ **Admin Panel**

Admin Panel for managing system on Career Point

➤ **Profile for Employer**

Applicant can create a profile on Career Point

➤ **Job Search and Apply for applicant**

Applicant can search job and Apply on Career Point

➤ **Profile for Employer**

Employer can create a profile on Career Point

➤ **Job Posting for Employer**

Employer can post jobs on Career Point

➤ **Notification**

Career Point provides the facility of sending notification to employer and applicant upon apply for jobs or when job is posting.

➤ **Chat Messages**

Career Point provides the facility of Real Time Chat Message System

### 3.3 System Design using UML

#### 3.3.1 Use Case Diagram

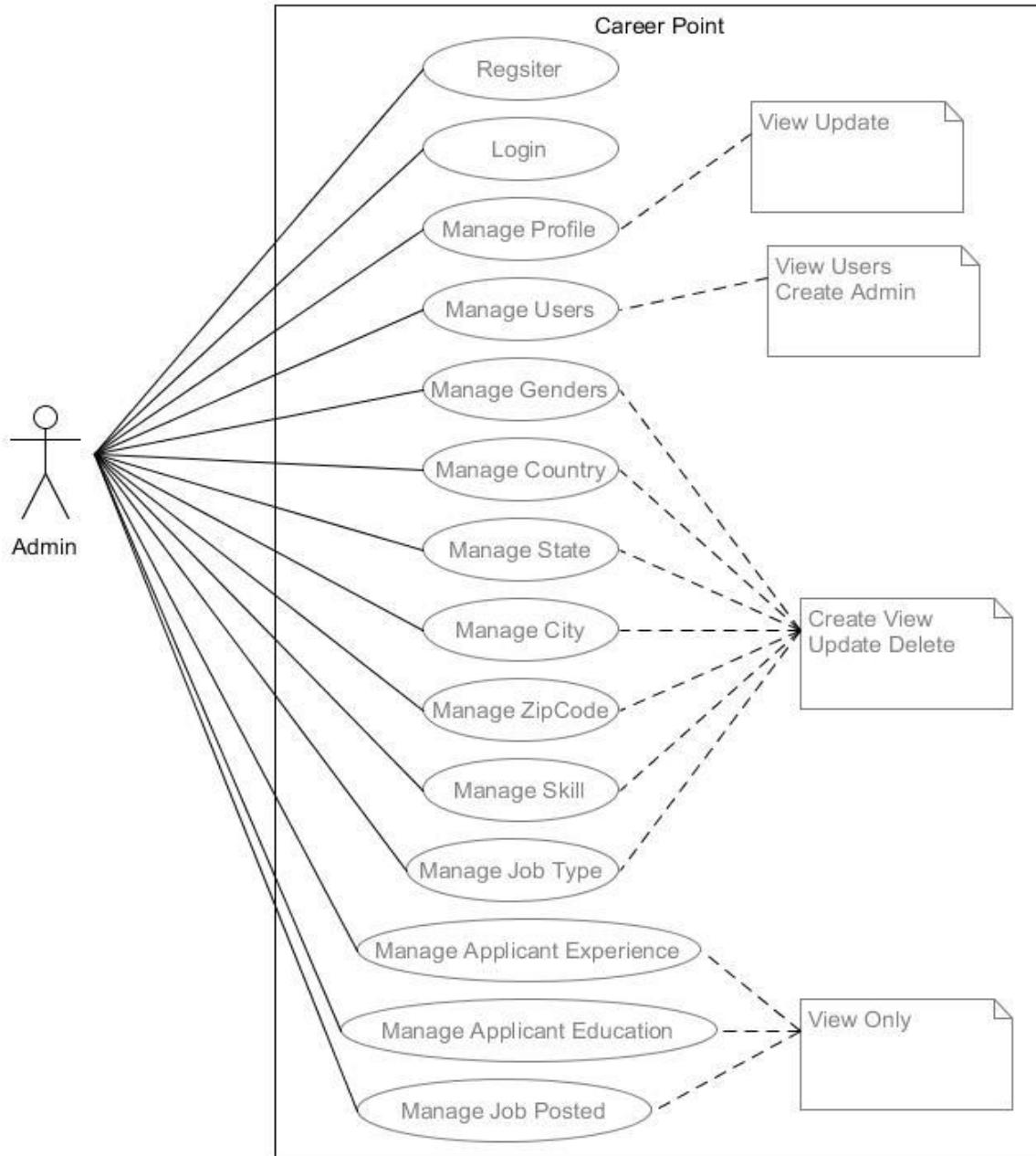


Figure 3.1 Admin Use Case

In Figure 3.1 the admin can register to the website and login to the system with provided credential. Admin can manage their profile and also add a new user type of admin. Admin can also manage the country, city, zip codes of city, skills, type of jobs and also the genders appearing in the system. Admin can also view the applicant experience education and the job posted by the employer.

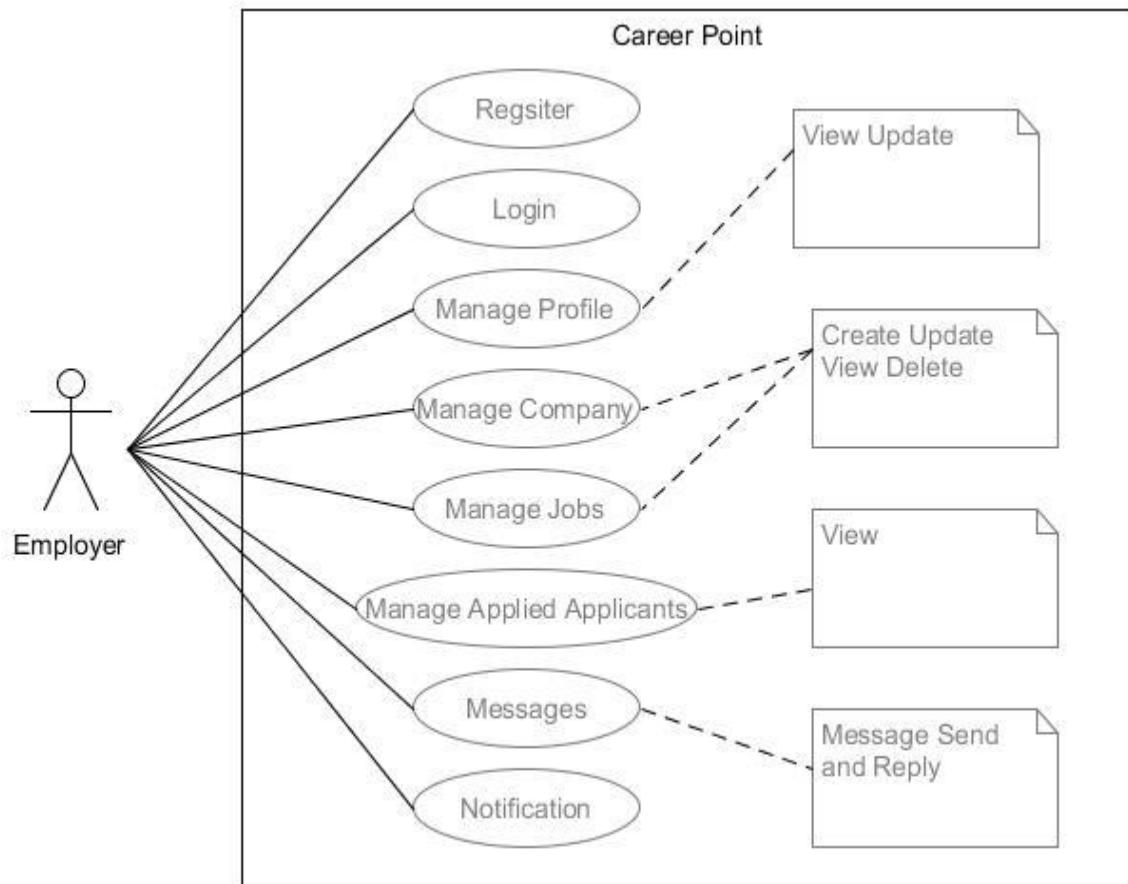


Figure 3.2 Employer Use Case

In figure 3.2 the employer can register to the system by using registration form and login to the system by providing credential. Employer can manage the profile within the profile section. Employer can also update their company information. Job can be posted by the employer to the system where applicant can apply to and employer can message the applicant and also see the applicant resume. Employer can get notify when employer received the message or when applicant applied for the job.

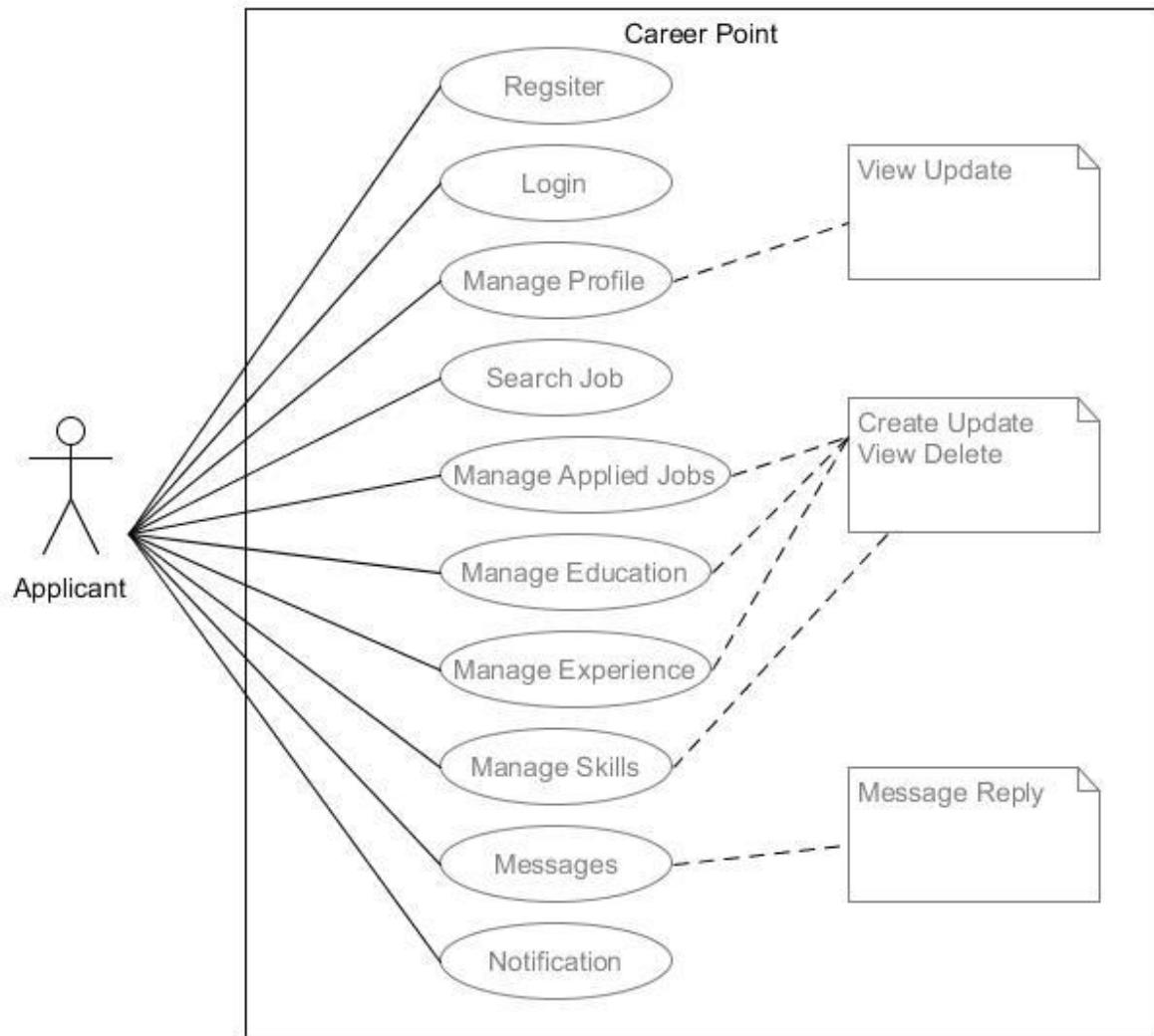


Figure 3.3 Applicant Use Case

In figure 3.3 the applicant can register to the system by using registration form and login to the system by providing credential. Applicant can manage the profile within the profile section. Applicant can search for the job on the portal and also apply for the job. Applicant can also upload their resume through the profile section. Applicant can also manage the education and experience as well as skills that can be seen by the employer. Employer can send the message to applicant and applicant can reply to the message. Applicant get notify when the employer sent him a message or same skill set job is posted by the employer.

### 3.3.2 Sequence Diagrams

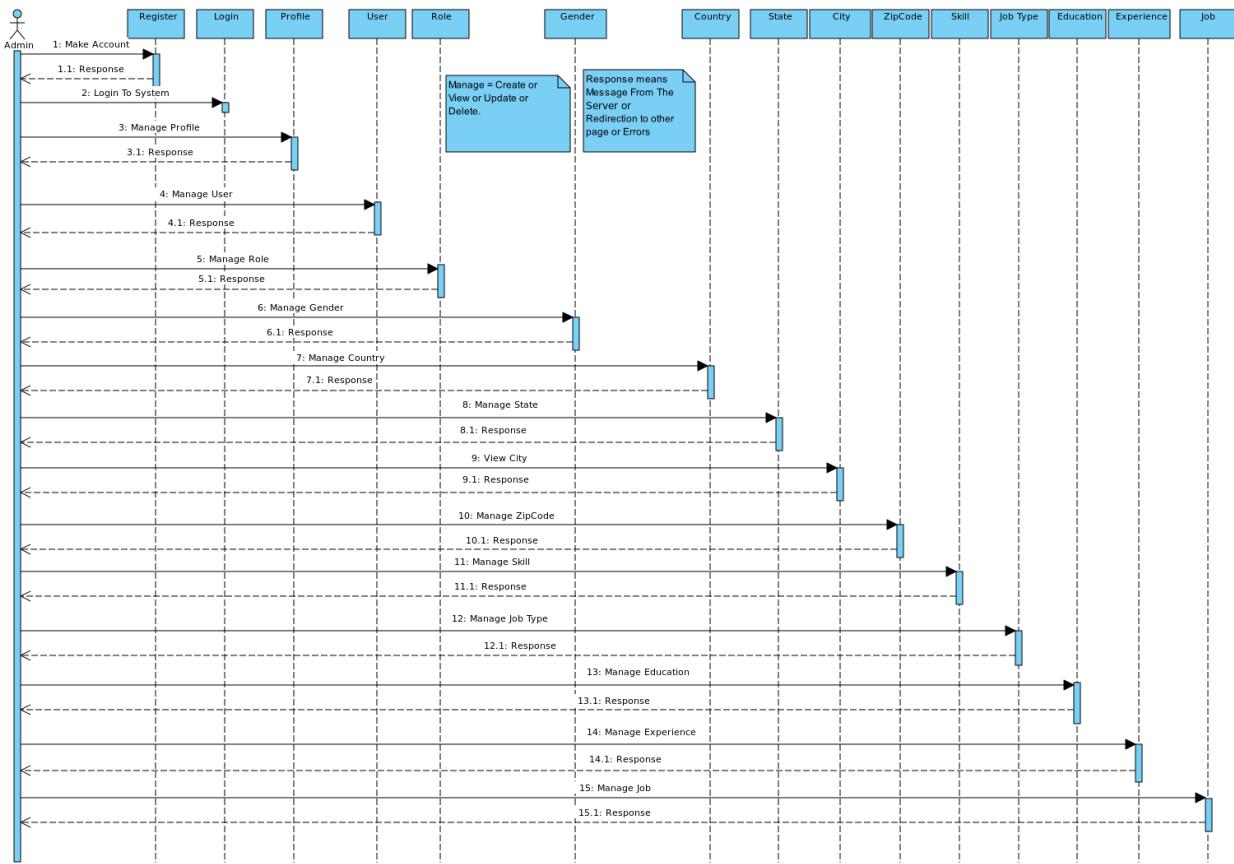


Figure 3.4 Admin Sequence Diagram

Figure 3.4 describe the step by step functionality that can be performed by the admin. In this scenario admin can register to the website and login to the system with login details. Admin can manage their profile. Admin can view the exiting users and create a user with privileges of admin. Admin can manage the roles used in the system. Admin can also manage genders, country, city, states and zip codes of cities and also skills job types that can be appear in applicant and employer modules. Admin can also see the applicant education and experiences and also view the job posted by the employer.

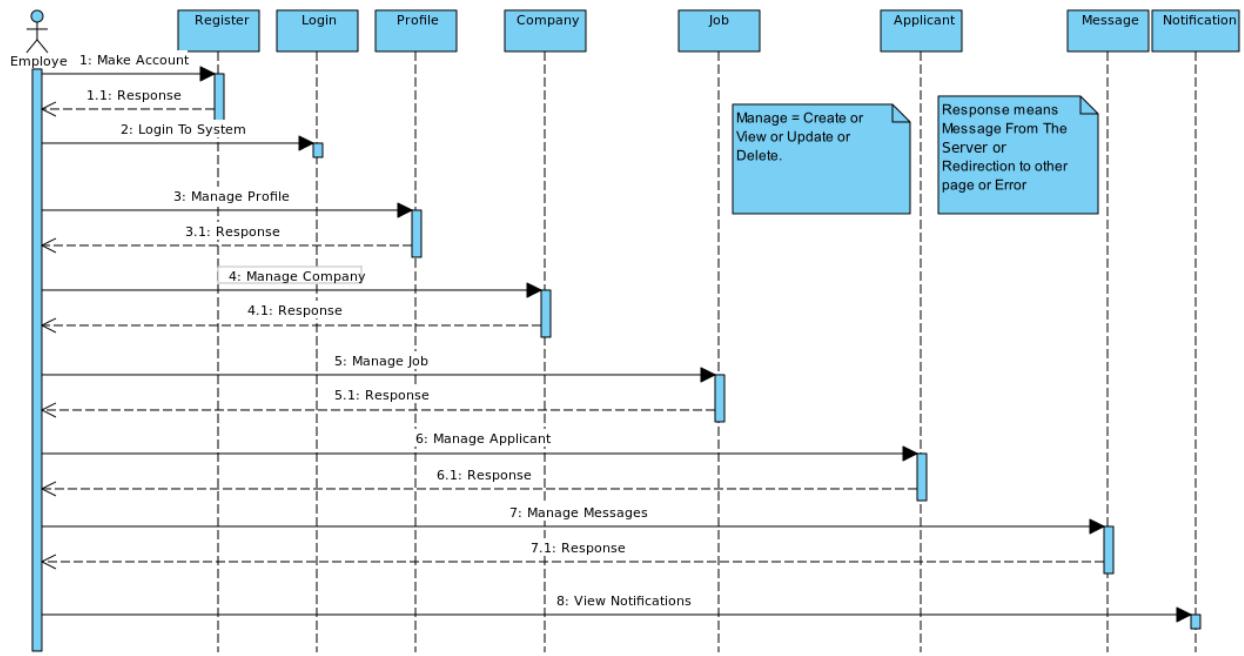


Figure 3.5 Employer Sequence Diagram

Figure 3.5 describe the step by step functionality that can be performed by the employer. In this scenario employer can register to the website and login to the system with login details. Employer can manage their profile. Employer can manage the information of the company. Employer can post the jobs on the portal where another user can see them. Employer can view the applied applicant and see their resume. Employer can message the applicant and get notification when someone message the employer or applicant applied to jobs.

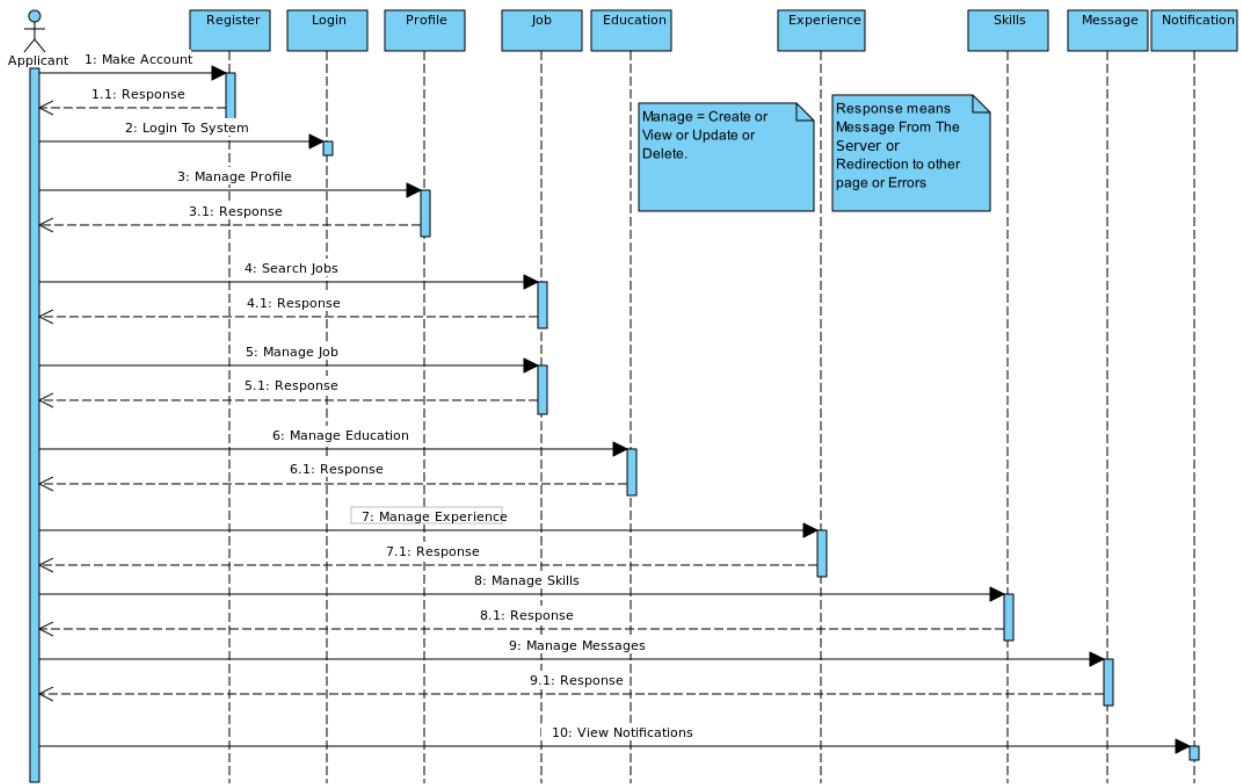


Figure 3.6 Applicant Sequence Diagram

Figure 3.6 describe the step by step functionality that can be performed by the applicant. In this scenario applicant can register to the website and login to the system with login details. Applicant can manage their profile. Applicant can search for the job and can apply to the job. Applicant can also manage their education, experience and skills which can be viewed by employer when applicant apply to the jobs. Applicant can receive and reply to the employer message. Applicant can get notified when message received or when job is posted on the system having the similar set of the skills as the applicant have.

### 3.4 Database Design

Is a process of producing detailed data model of database. This data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate design in a data definition language, which can then use to create database.

### 3.4.1 Normalization

Database Normalization is a technique of organizing the data in the database. Normalization is a systematic approach of decomposing tables to eliminate data redundancy(repetition) and undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. It is a multi-step process that puts data into tabular form, removing duplicated data from the relation tables.

Normalization is used for mainly two purposes,

- Eliminating redundant (useless) data.
- Ensuring data dependencies make sense i.e. data is logically stored.

There are three main normal forms, each with increasing levels of normalization:

#### ➤ First Normal Form (1NF)

The first normal form is the normal form of database where data must not contain repeating groups. The database is in First normal form If,

1. It contains only atomic values i.e. The Single cell have only single value
2. Each Record needs to be unique and there are no repeating groups i.e. a table contains 2 or more values of columns that are closely related.

The figure displays two database tables side-by-side, both titled with their primary key (PK) under the column headers:

- User Table:**
  - PK:** id (integer(10))
  - Attributes:** user\_name (varchar(255)), email (varchar(255)), password (varchar(255)), profile\_img (varchar(255)), first\_name (varchar(255)), last\_name (varchar(255)), contact\_number (varchar(255)), is\_notification\_active (tinyint(3)), dob (date), gender (varchar(255)), is\_job (tinyint(3)), joining\_date (date), quit\_date (date), job\_title (varchar(255)), compnay\_name (varchar(255)), description (varchar(255)), day\_experience (integer(10)), city\_name (varchar(255)), state\_name (varchar(255)), country\_name (varchar(255)), degree\_name (varchar(255)), institute\_name (varchar(255)), starting\_date (date), completion\_date (date), percentage (float(10)), gpa (float(10))
- Job\_Message\_Conversation Table:**
  - PK:** id (integer(10))
  - Attributes:** message\_sender\_user (integer(10)), message\_text (varchar(255)), is\_user\_1\_seen (tinyint(3)), is\_user\_2\_seen (integer(10)), user\_1 (integer(10)), user\_2 (integer(10)), user\_1\_typing (integer(10)), user\_2\_typing (integer(10)), user\_1\_delete (integer(10)), user\_2\_delete (integer(10)), job\_title (varchar(255)), job\_description (varchar(255)), expiry\_date (date), salary (double(10)), job\_type (varchar(255)), country\_name (varchar(255)), city\_name (varchar(255)), state\_name (varchar(255)), zipcode (varchar(255)), company\_name (integer(10)), company\_description (varchar(255)), established\_date (date), address (varchar(255)), website\_url (varchar(255)), skill\_name (varchar(255))

Figure 3.7 First Normalized form of Entity Relation Diagram of Career Point Job Management System

Figure 3.7 shows the first normalized form of the career point management system. In Figure 3.7 the first form conditions are satisfied i.e. rule of atomic value and rule of no repeating group.

### ➤ Second Normal Form (2NF)

A database is in second normal form if it satisfies the following conditions:

- It is in first normal form
- All non-key attributes are fully functional dependent on the primary key

In a table, if attribute B is functionally dependent on A, but is not functionally dependent on a proper subset of A, then B is considered fully functional dependent on A. Hence, in a 2NF table, all non-key attributes cannot be dependent on a subset of the primary key. Note that if the primary key is not a composite key, all non-key attributes are always fully functional dependent on the primary key. A table that is in 1st normal form and contains only a single key as the primary key is automatically in 2nd normal form.

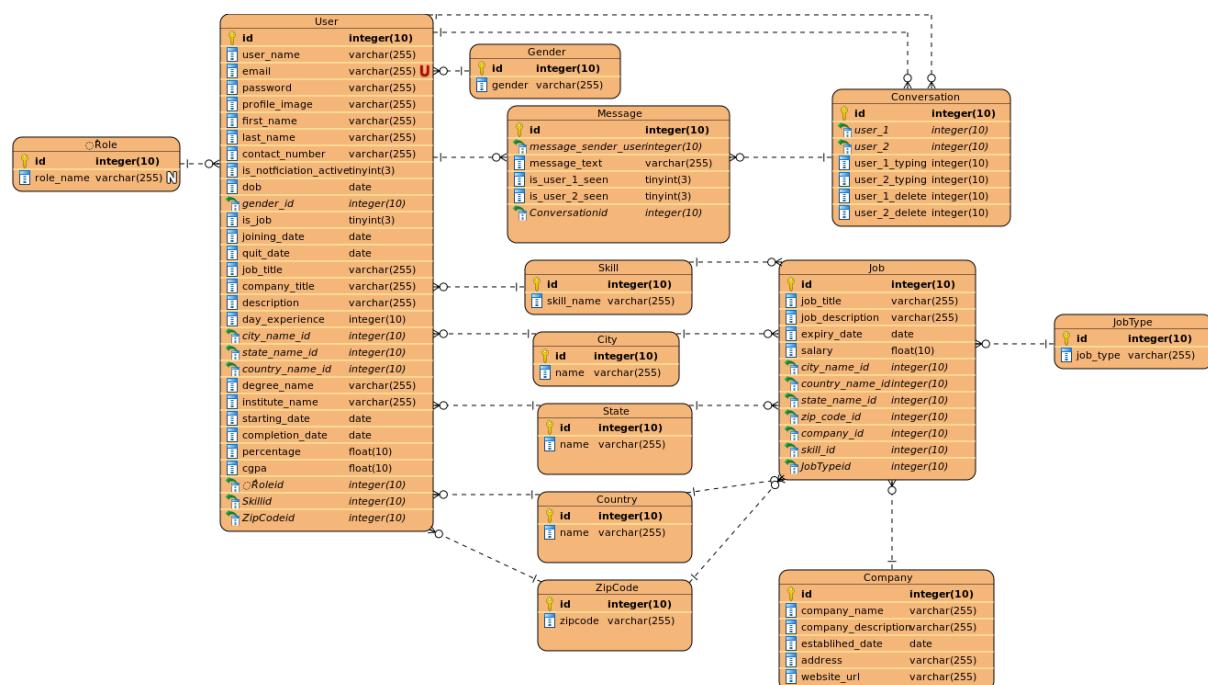


Figure 3.8 Second form of Normalized Entity Relationship Diagram

Figure 3.8 shows that entity relationship diagram is in the second normalization form i.e. the rules of second form are it is in first normal form and all non-key attributes are fully functional dependent on the primary key are completely satisfied.

### ➤ **Third Normal Form (3NF)**

A database is in third normal form if it satisfies the following conditions:

- It is in second normal form
- There is no transitive functional dependency

By transitive functional dependency, we mean we have the following relationships in the table: A is functionally dependent on B, and B is functionally dependent on C. In this case, C is transitively dependent on A via B. 3<sup>rd</sup> normalized form of entity relation diagram is shown in figure 3.11.

### **3.4.2 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD's)**

An entity relationship diagram (ERD) shows the relationships of entity sets stored in a database. An entity in this context is a component of data. In other words, ER diagram illustrate the logical structure of databases or an entity relationship diagram is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships.

#### **3.4.2.1 Importance of ERDs and their uses**

Entity relationship diagrams provide a visual starting point for database design that can also be used to help determine information system requirements throughout an organization. After a relational database is rolled out, an ERD can still serve as a referral point, should any debugging or business process re-engineering be needed later. However, while an ERD can be useful for organizing data that can be represented by a relational structure, it can't sufficiently represent semi-structured or unstructured data. It's also unlikely to be helpful on its own in integrating data into a pre-existing information system.

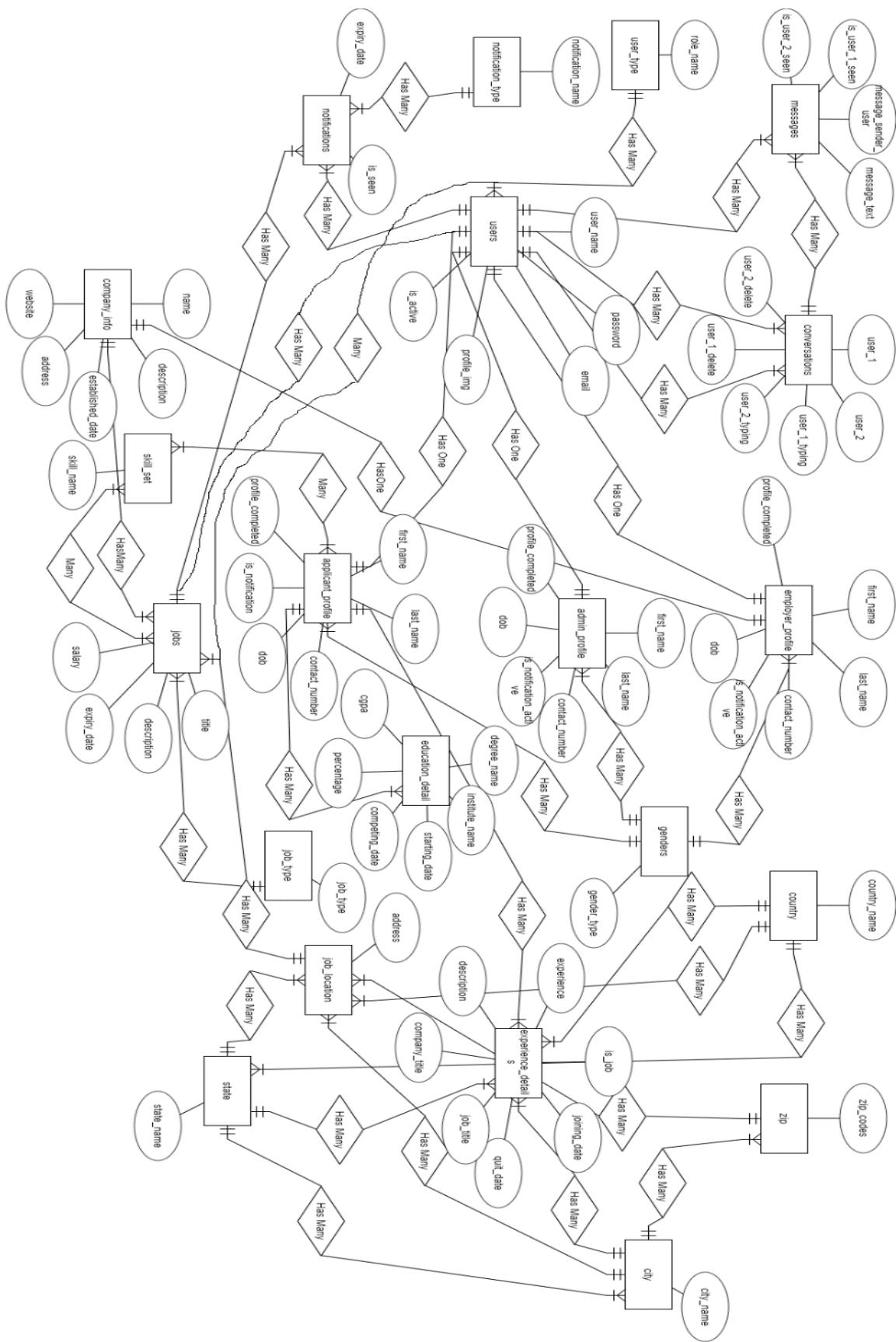


Figure 3.9 Career Point Management System Entity Relationship Diagram

### 3.4.3 Building a Relational Model from ERD's

It's a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other, typically used for modeling the organization of data within databases or information systems. ER Model when conceptualized into diagrams, gives a good overview of entity-relationship, which is easier to understand. ER diagrams can be mapped to relational schema that it's possible to create relational schema using ER diagram.

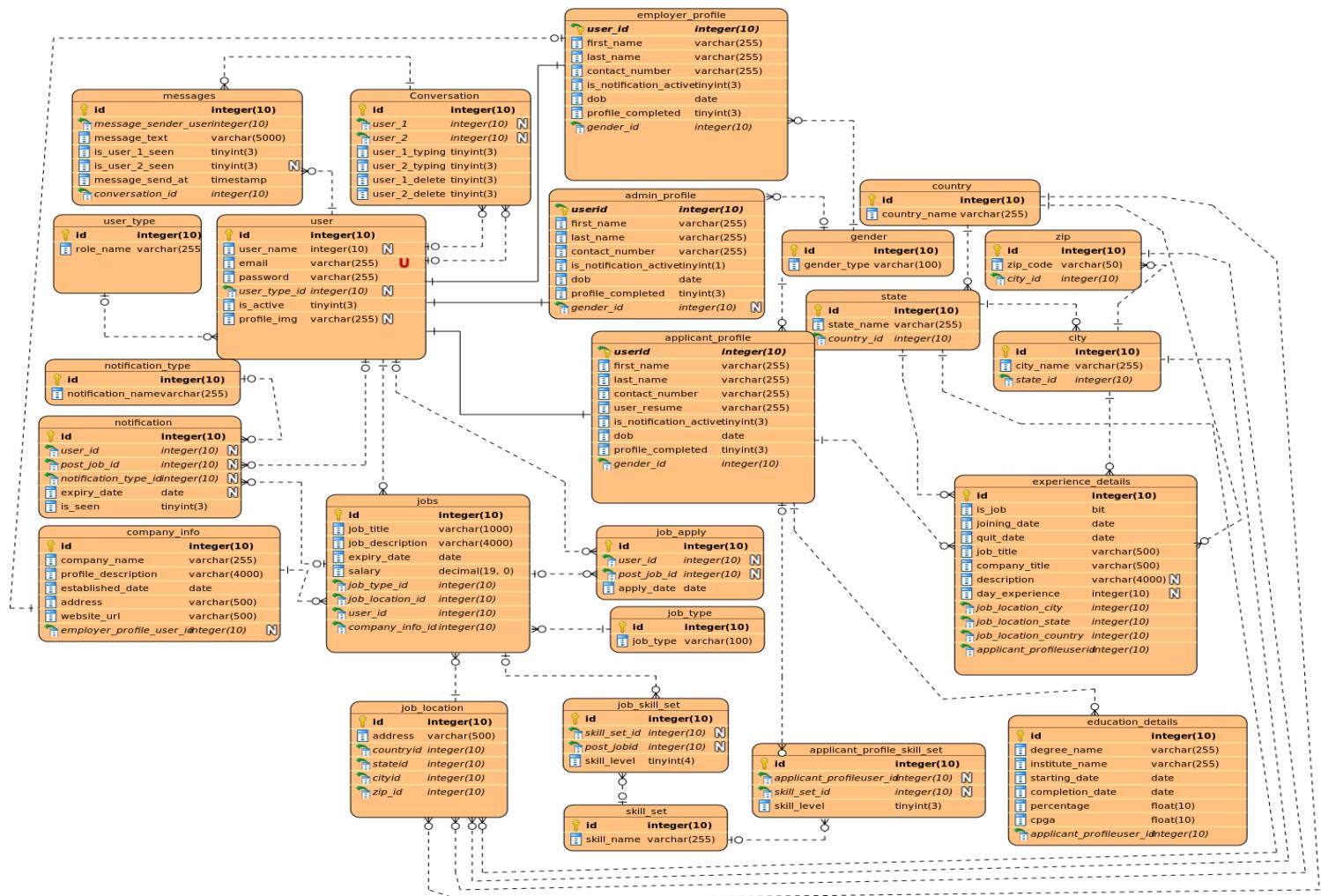


Figure 3.10 Career Point Management System Relational Model

Figure 3.10 shows the overall relationship defined between all different entities used to build the system. Each user role can have multiple user records but each user can have exactly one role. Applicant can have many education and experience records but each record of education and experience belongs to exactly one applicant. Applicant can have many skills and each skill can be assigned to many applicants. Each user can apply to many jobs and each job can be applied by

many users. Each job can have many skills and each skill can be assigned to many jobs that make it many to many relationships between jobs and skills.

### 3.4.4 Normalizing Relational Model to 3NF:

Normalizing the databased design is to remove data redundancy and to maintain the integrity of data and to make sure that the data entered is not repeated. To make our database design in normalize form we need to understand the relationships of our tables.

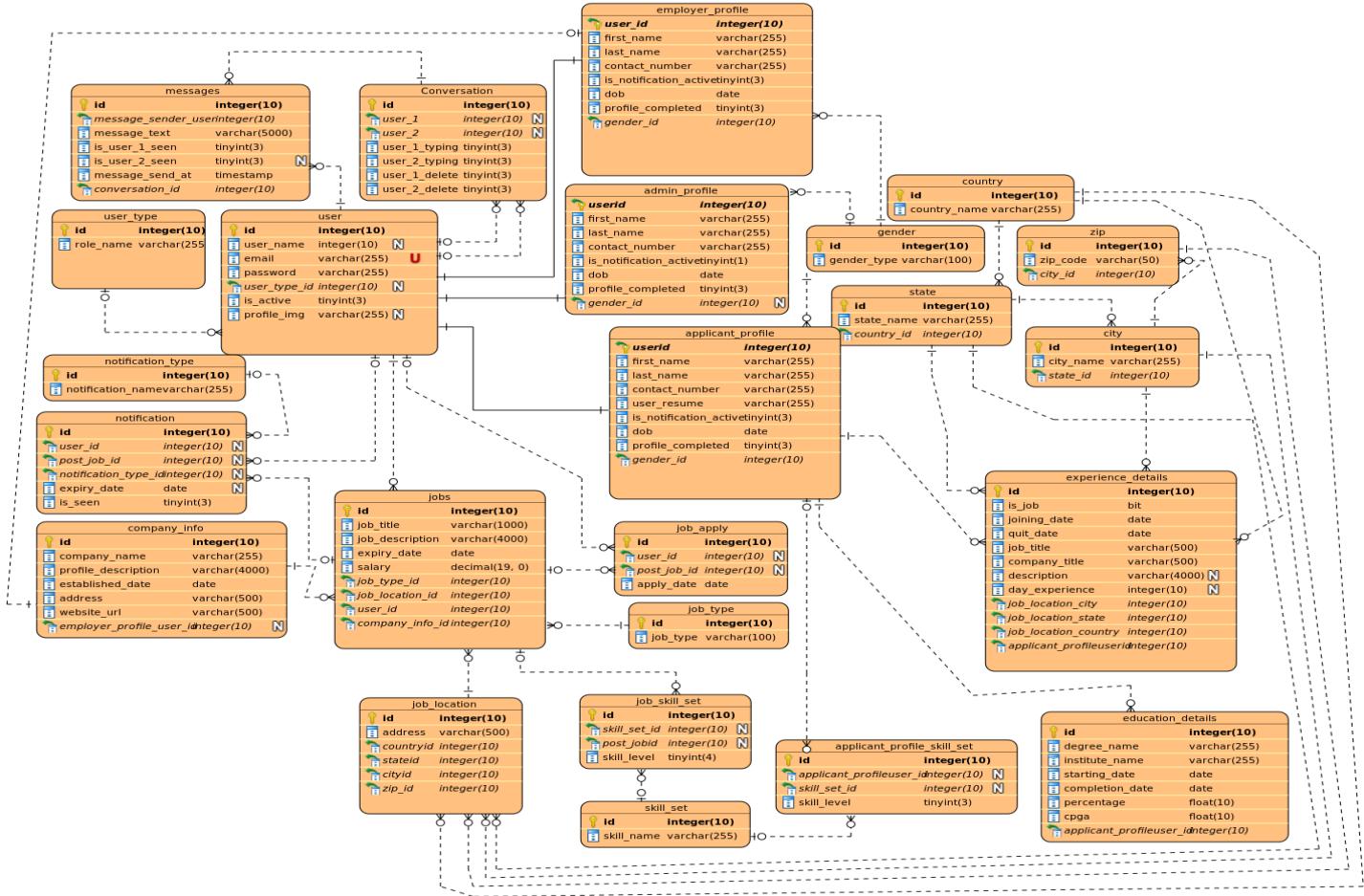


Figure 3.11 Career Point Management System 3NF Normalize Relational Model

Figure 3.11 shows the third normalized version of the relational model. In this scenario figure 3.11 shows the overall relationship defined between all different entities use to build the system. Each user role can have multiple user record but each user can have exactly one role. Applicant can have many education and experience records but each record of education and experience belongs to exactly applicant. Applicant can have many skills and each skill can be assign to many applicants. Each user can apply to many jobs and each job can be applied by many users. Each job can have many skills and each skill can be assigned to many jobs that make it many to many relationships between jobs and skills.

## **Chapter 4**

### **SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION**

## 4.1 Introduction to System Development

This system uses the MVC design pattern for developing. Model–View–Controller (MVC) is a software design pattern for implementing user interfaces on computers. It divides a given software application into three interconnected parts, so as to separate internal representations of information from the ways that information is presented to or accepted from the user.

### Model

The model manages the behavior and data of the application domain, responds to requests for information about its state and responds to instructions to change state.

### View

The view manages the display of information.

### Controller

The controller interprets the mouse and keyboard inputs from the user, informing the model and/or the view to change as appropriate.

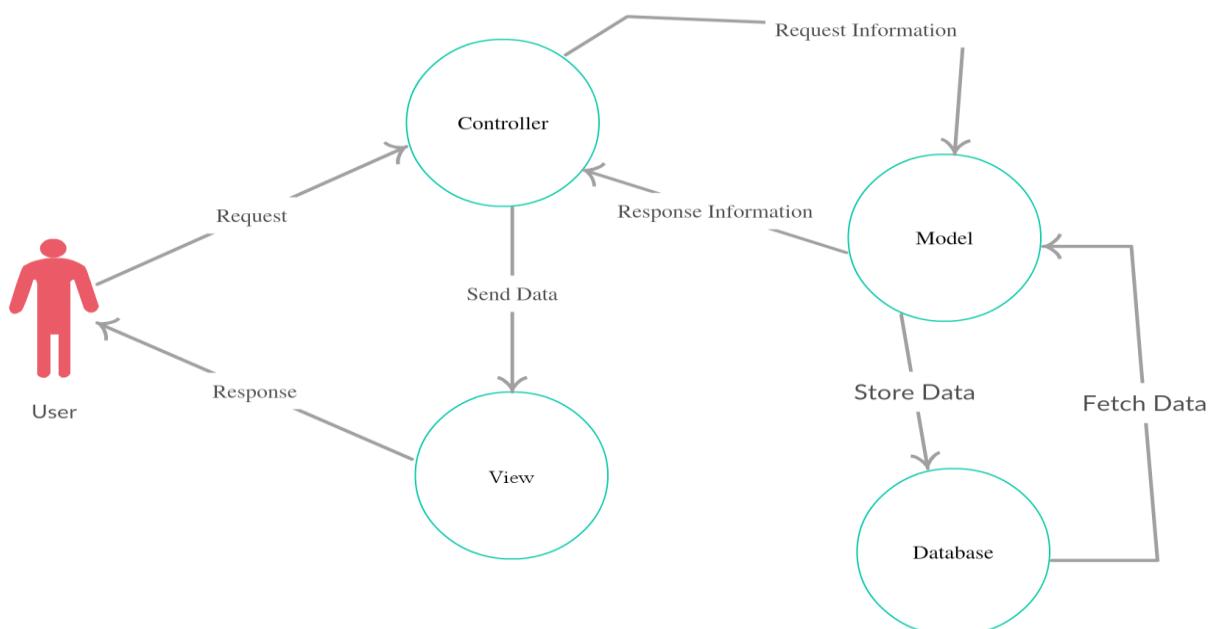


Figure 4.1 Model View Controller

Figure 4.1 shows that how model view controller architecture work. When user perform an action, a request is generated for controller. Controller received the request and issues a command to model of the required task to do. Model received a command and operate the operation on the database i.e. fetch the data from database or store the data into the database. When model done its job, a response is going back to controller. Controller take that response and then manipulate it and send it to the view. After that view render the received response from the controller that can be viewed by the user.

## 4.2 Tool/Language Selection

Following tools/languages are used for the development of the project

- Php
- Laravel (MVC)
- Eloquent Object-relational mapping (ORM)
- Bootstrap
- HTML 5
- CSS
- JavaScript
- JQuery
- Ajax

### 4.2.1 Why use php

PHP is one of the most admired and popular server-side scripting languages which are widely used for creating websites. With faster turn-around time, enhanced security and affordability, PHP has become preferred choice of the website developers. Due to plethora of benefits of this scripting language, many famous online businesses such as Facebook, Yahoo, Wikipedia, Flickr etc. are using this scripting language. This system is developed by using php because

#### **Reason # 1 — PHP boasts Simplicity**

With PHP, coding is like writing an essay in English for a computer to read, except the essay is a piece of code that instructs it to create and run websites in the most efficient manner possible. Creating a code in PHP is simple, and though you'll hear some developers

complaining that this does not build the necessary coding habits that streamlines (read standardizes) coding, it allows the code to be highly personalized (and hence easier to protect).

#### **Reason # 2 — PHP is free**

PHP is an open source language: free, is easy to use, and has a stupendous amount of available documentation — making it the most cost-effective method of creating robust websites and taking over online real estate space without worrying about legal obligations and subscriptions fees.

Furthermore, PHP reduces barriers to entry for new website developers, allowing them to simply leverage their skills and talents for coding to get started.

#### **Reason # 3 — PHP Works Exceptionally Well With CMS**

The latest (and recent) trend towards adaptive content has made CMS customization a crucial competitive need for businesses. Adaptive content is content personalized for the individual visitor to the website (using sign-in, or visitor history) to create a one-to-one experience for visitors. This is only possible if the website's code can be customized and integrated with the CMS.

PHP makes websites amoebic, allowing the developers to transform them at their will. All PHP websites are fully customizable and can be transformed to meet the requirements of the customers with ease because Content Management Systems like WordPress, Drupal, Joomla and others are primarily based on PHP. Hence, developing or integrating a robust custom-made CMS solution with your website is simple.

#### **Reason # 4 — PHP Accepts Platform Diversity**

A code created in PHP can run on all the major platforms, allowing the developer to seamlessly integrate website across multiple platforms. This allows the business to cost-effectively leverage all existing infrastructure, leveraging platforms as diverse as Windows, Unix, and Linux, with the additional ability to interface their website with MySQL and Apache.

#### **Reason # 5 — PHP is Powerful Flexible and Scalable**

Facebook, the largest and most powerful social media platform is running on PHP. Facebook has even created a PHP derivative language, named “Hack” to meet the emerging needs of the giant’s content management needs. This shows the level of flexibility, robustness, and scalability that is built into PHP. Compared to other languages, PHP’s biggest advantage is that the website’s code can be updated without requiring a server reboot!

**Reason # 6 —Extensions and Add-Ons**

PHP is one of the most scalable languages for website development. Being an open source language, its family of online developers is continuously involved in developing extension to meet the emerging requirements of the businesses. This allows the developers and businesses to easily develop and add newer functionalities and features to their website with ease.

**Reason #7 —Embed-ability**

The latest trend in adaptive content has made responsive website and fluid grid systems even more pertinent to businesses. In this context, HTML5 is the unquestioned industry standard for developing highly dynamic and responsive websites. This is where PHP surfaces as the language that allows its code to be easily embedded into the HTML. Developers can easily convert existing static website code into a whole new dynamic one by adding their PHP code into HTML.

**Reason # 8 —PHP have a Vast Community**

This is a corollary of PHP being open source language. The language itself has a vast and growing community of developers and professional experts willing to support beginners and involved in continuously addressing the latest problems facing the web developing community. Furthermore, the popularity of the language and hence availability of developers means that the developers are bound to offer highly competitive pricing.

**Reason # 9 — PHP has a Huge Standard Library**

What differentiates a good programming language from a great one is the extent of its standard library. Libraries play a crucial role in simplifying and speeding the data processing ability of the language.

Given that online visitors spend no-more than 8 seconds per webpage while they are on a surfing spree (in the earlier ‘research’ phase of the buying process), website’s loading time plays a crucial role in keeping them engaged on the website. PHP offers extensive support for HTTP fetching, regular expressions, URL parsing, and database drivers, to name but a few. It is true that the library is incoherent, but the communities on it!

**Reason # 10 PHP Delivers Exceptional Performance**

PHP improves speed of development as much as it improves speed of execution. Operating on a conventional web stack, PHP leverages the Apache web server and allows applications to leverage MySQL databases — allowing developers to create bespoke, one-stop solutions for online presence.

Turnaround time is one of the most important factors that enhance performance of any website. PHP is known for its quick turnaround time. The large standard library, a diverse range of extensions, cross platform functionality, seamless integration with and customization of various CMS, and embed-ability allows experienced developers to offer exceptionally fast turnaround times at highly competitive rates. Further, any website that is developed using PHP has faster data processing features and that website is compatible on all operating system such as Windows, UNIX and so forth.

**Reason # 11 — PHP offers Diverse Frameworks**

PHP is able to deliver exceptionally fast turnaround times because it has a sufficiently large family of PHP-frameworks. These range from the enterprise level Zend and Yii frameworks, all-rounder Laravel and Symfony, performance optimizers like Phalcon, and PHPixie for speedy application designs or Code igniter for more robust ones.

#### **4.2.2 Why use Laravel**

Laravel framework is very popular for custom software development. It is the Most Starred PHP Framework on GitHub: more than 35 000 developers from all over the world (mostly from the USA) greatly appreciate robust features of this platform. Based on data of the BuiltWith, Laravel's popular websites verticals include Business, Entertainment, Media, News, Shopping, Technology, Vehicles.

**Reason # 1 —** Laravel makes implementing authentication very simple. Almost everything is configured out-of-the-box. Laravel also provides a simple way to organize authorization logic and control access to resources.

**Reason # 2 —** Laravel provides a clean, simple API over the popular SwiftMailer library. Laravel also provides drivers for SMTP, Mailgun, Mandrill, SparkPost, Amazon SES, PHP's "mail" function, and "sendmail", allowing an application to quickly get started sending mail through a local or cloud-based service. In addition to support for sending email, Laravel provides support for sending notifications across a variety of delivery channels, including SMS (via Nexmo) and Slack.

**Reason # 3 —** Laravel supports popular cache backends like Memcached and Redis out-of-the-box. By default, Laravel is configured to use the file cache driver, which stores cached objects in the file system. For larger applications, it is better to use an in-memory cache such as Memcached or APC. However, with Laravel it is even possible to configure multiple cache configurations.

**Reason # 4** — Laravel helps to secure the web application by protecting it against the most serious security risks: SQL injection, cross-site request forgery, and cross-site scripting. Laravel itself is secure. We can tell you first hand that the codebase is fanatically guarded, and that the code has been vetted by several people.

**Reason # 5** — Error and exception handling is already configured for any new Laravel-based project. In addition, Laravel is integrated with the Monolog logging library, which provides support for a variety of powerful log handlers.

**Reason # 6** — Laravel is built with testing in mind. In fact, support for testing with PHPUnit is included out-of-the-box and a `phpunit.xml` file is already setup for the application. The framework also ships with convenient helper methods allowing for expressive testing of the applications. It provides easy ways for simulating basic behavior of users (making requests to the application and examining the output, for example, clicking links, filling out forms).

**Reason # 7** — All Laravel routes are defined in the `routes/web.php` file, which is automatically loaded by the framework. The most basic Laravel routes simply accept a URI and a Closure, providing a very simple and expressive method of defining routes.

**Reason # 8** — Laravel is an MVC framework, so separation is already done. See the figure 4.1 full MVC request cycle in a Laravel 5 application.

**Reason # 9** — The Laravel queue service provides a unified API across a variety of different queue backends. Queues allow you to defer the processing of a time-consuming task, such as sending an e-mail, until a later time, which drastically speeds up web requests to your application.

**Reason # 10** — In the past, developers have generated a Cron entry for each task they need to schedule. However, this is a headache. Such task schedule is no longer in source control, and developers must SSH into the server to add the Cron entries. The Laravel command scheduler allows for the fluent and expressive defining of command schedule within Laravel itself, and only a single Cron entry is needed on the server.

## 4.3 Hardware for the System

Hardware uses for the system development carries the following specifications

Table 4.1 System Specifications

PROCESSOR	Intel® Core™ i5-3320M CPU @ 2.60GHz
RAM	4GB
System Type	X64-based-processor
Hard Disk	300 GB
Operating System	Windows 10 pro

## 4.4 Software Development & Implementation

Software development is the process of conceiving, specifying, designing, programming, documenting, testing, and bug fixing involved in creating and maintaining applications, frameworks, or other software components.

### 4.4.1 Client-Side Technology

- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
- Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)
- Bootstrap
- JavaScript
- JQuery
- Ajax

**HTML** developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990, HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is used to create electronic documents (called pages) that are displayed on the World Wide Web. Each page contains a series of connections to other pages called hyperlinks. Every web page you see on the Internet is written using one version of HTML code or another. **CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets with an emphasis placed on “Style.” While HTML is used to structure a web document (defining things like headlines and

paragraphs, and allowing you to embed images, video, and other media), CSS comes through and specifies your document's style—page layouts, colors, and fonts are all determined with CSS. Think of HTML as the foundation (every house has one), and CSS as the aesthetic choices (there's a big difference between a Victorian mansion and a mid-century modern home). Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end framework for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. **JavaScript**, often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted programming language. It is a language which is also characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based and multi-paradigm. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web. **jQuery** is a JavaScript library designed to simplify HTML DOM tree traversal and manipulation, as well as event handling, animation, and Ajax. It is free, open-source software using the permissive MIT License. Web analysis indicates that it is the most widely deployed JavaScript library by a large margin. **Ajax** is a set of Web development techniques using many web technologies on the client side to create asynchronous Web applications. With Ajax, web applications can send and retrieve data from a server asynchronously without interfering with the display and behavior of the existing page.

#### 4.4.2 Server-Side Technology

- Php
- Laravel Framework

**PHP:** Hypertext Preprocessor is a server-side scripting language designed for Web development, and also used as a general-purpose programming language. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994; the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group.

**Laravel** is a free, open-source PHP web framework, created by Taylor Otwell and intended for the development of web applications following the model–view–controller architectural pattern and based on Symfony.

## **Chapter 5**

### **USER'S GUIDE**

## 5.1 Landing Page

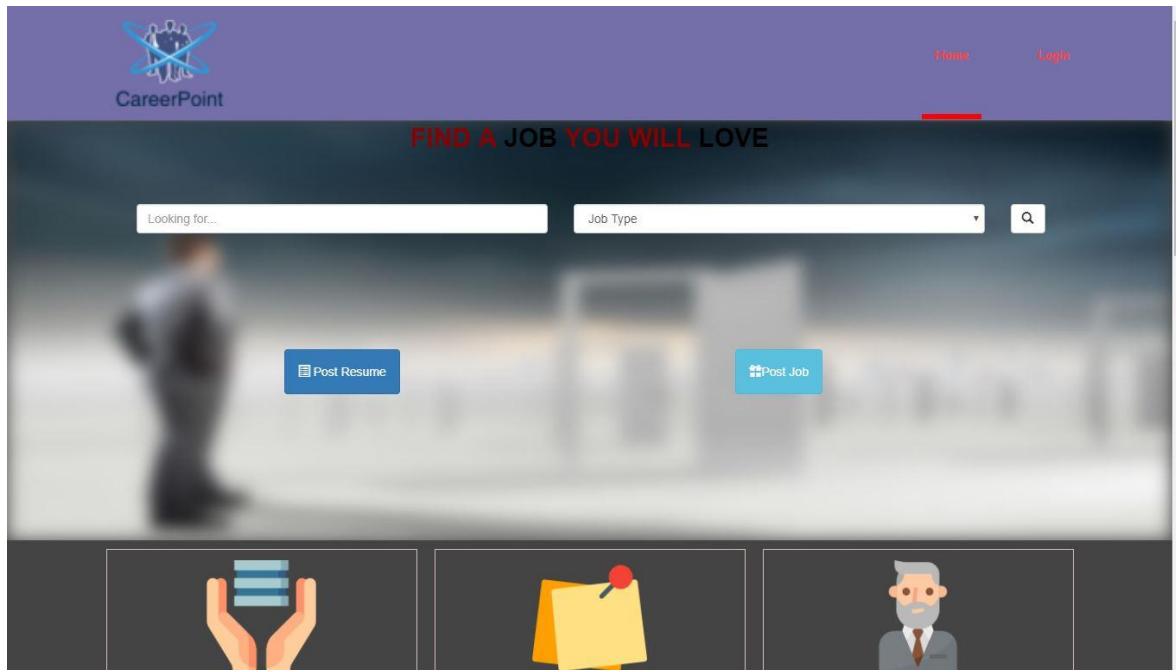


Figure 5.1 Home Page

Figure 5.1 shows the home page of the system where user landed when the home domain address is loaded.

## 5.2 Login Form

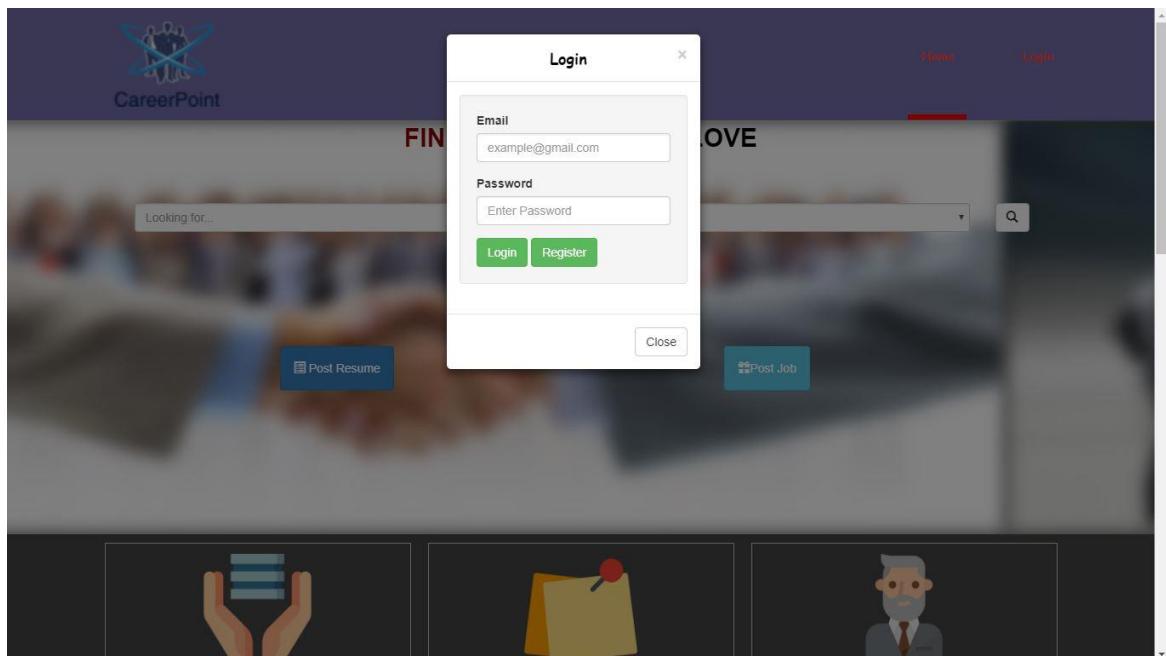


Figure 5.2 Sign in Page

Figure 5.2 shows the login page of the system from where applicant and employer can login into the system.

### 5.3 Register Page

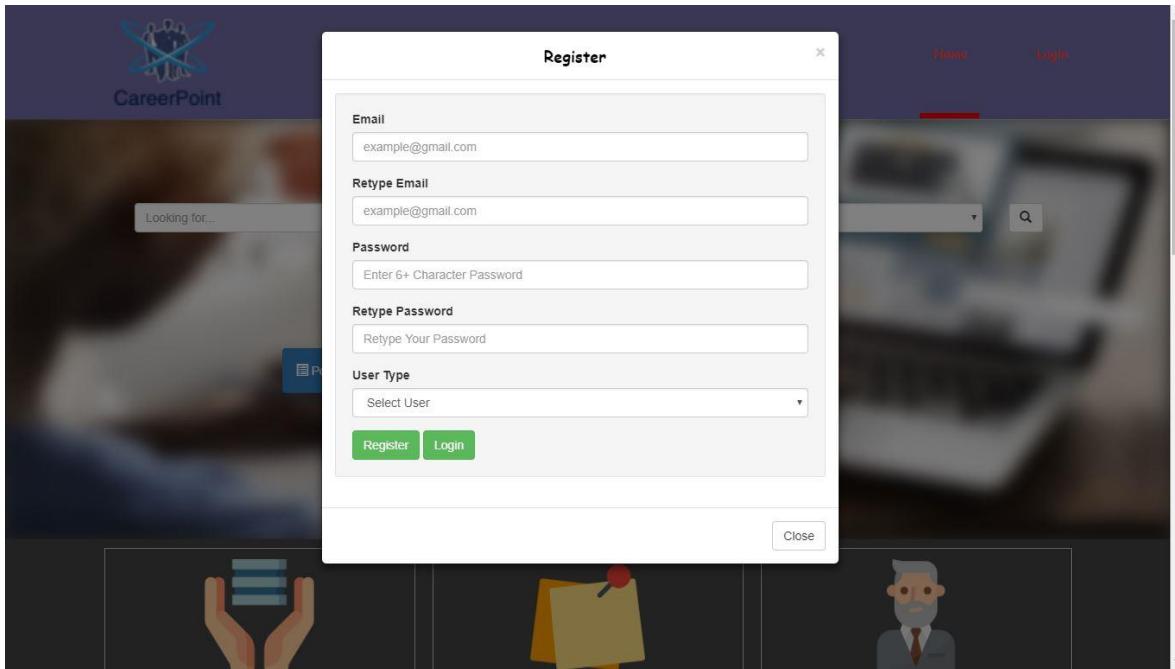


Figure 5.3 Sign up Page

Figure 5.3 shows the registration form of the system from where user can register as the employer or applicant.

## 5.4 Admin

Admin is the acronym for administration. Admin is the person who involved in managing organizing a business or other organization.

### 5.4.1 Admin Dashboard

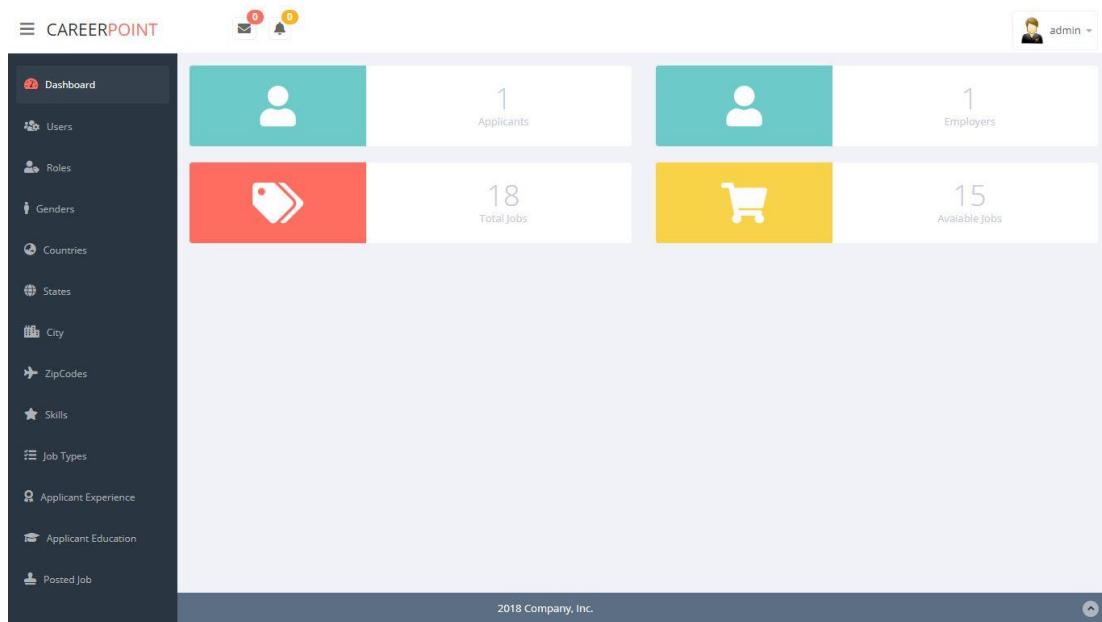


Figure 5.4 Admin Dashboard Page

Figure 5.4 shows the dashboard of the admin where he will be redirect to after successfully validate the identity by using credentials.

### 5.4.2 Admin View Profile

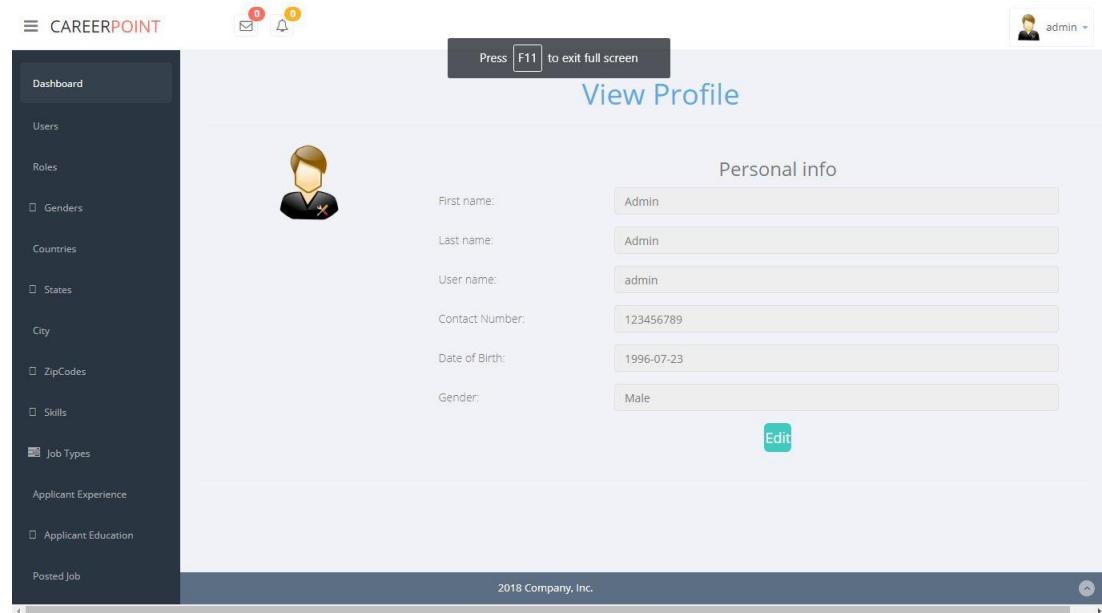


Figure 5.5 Admin View Profile Page

Figure 5.5 shows the admin viewing his or her profile page.

### 5.4.3 Admin Update Profile

The screenshot shows the 'Update Admin Profile' page. On the left is a sidebar with various administrative options like 'Users', 'Roles', 'Genders', etc. The main area has a placeholder user icon and a file upload input field. Below it are form fields for personal information: First Name (Admin), Last Name (Admin), User Name (admin), Contact Number (123456789), Date of Birth (07/23/1996), and Gender (Male). At the bottom is a teal 'Update' button.

Figure 5.6 Admin Update Profile Page

Figure 5.6 shows that admin can update his or her profile from the dashboard.

### 5.4.4 Admin Create Admin Type User

The screenshot shows the 'Create an Admin' page. On the left is a sidebar with 'Users' selected. The main area has form fields for Personal info: Email, Password, and User Name. At the bottom is a teal 'Create' button.

Figure 5.7 Admin Create Admin Type User Page

Figure 5.7 shows that admin can create a user of admin type which have more control over the system in comparison of applicant or employer roles type users.

### 5.4.5 Admin View Users

The screenshot shows the 'View Users' section of the admin dashboard. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation options. The main area displays a table with three rows, each representing a user:

First Name	Last Name	User Name	Profile Image	User Type	Action Icons
Admin	Admin	admin		Admin	
Ali	Javed	employer		Employer	
Bilal	Ahmad	applicant		Applicant	

Figure 5.8 Admin Can View the Registered Users

Figure 5.8 shows that admin can view the users which are currently register with the system.

### 5.4.6 Admin View User Profile

The screenshot shows the 'View Profile' section of the admin dashboard. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation options. The main area displays a user profile with the following details:

Personal info	
First name:	Bilal
Last name:	Ahmad
User name:	applicant
Contact Number:	123456789
Date of Birth:	1996-07-23
Gender:	Male

An 'Edit' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Figure 5.9 Admin Can View the Profile of Registered Users

Figure 5.9 shows that admin can view the profile of the users which are currently register with the system.

### 5.4.7 Admin Update User Profile

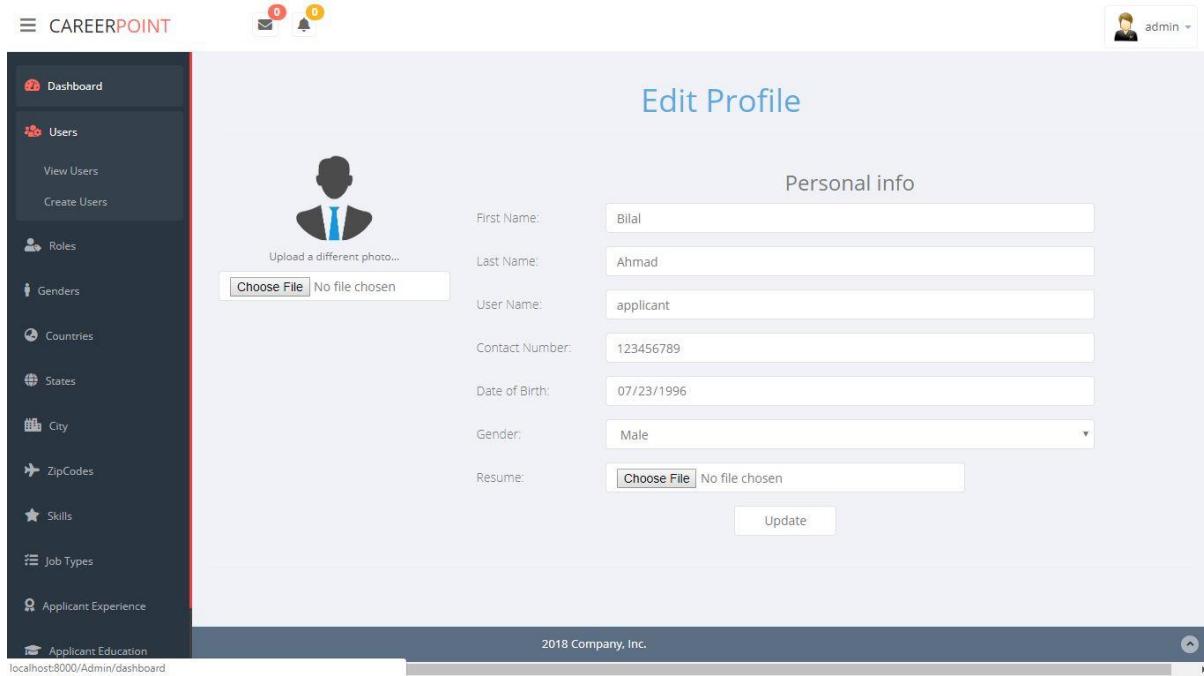


Figure 5.10 Admin Can Edit the Profile of Registered Users

Figure 5.10 shows that admin can edit the profile of the users which are currently register with the system.

### 5.4.8 Admin View System Roles

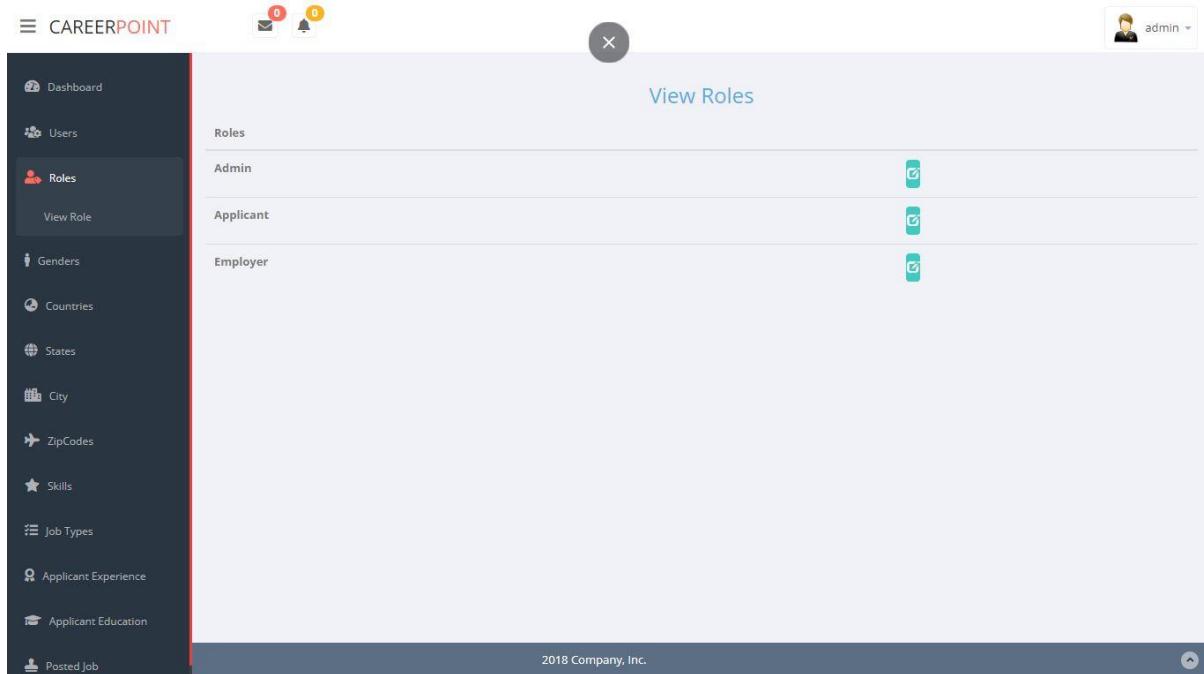


Figure 5.11 Admin Can View System Roles

Figure 5.11 shows that admin can view the roles of users which are use to register the users into the system.

### 5.4.9 Admin Update System Role

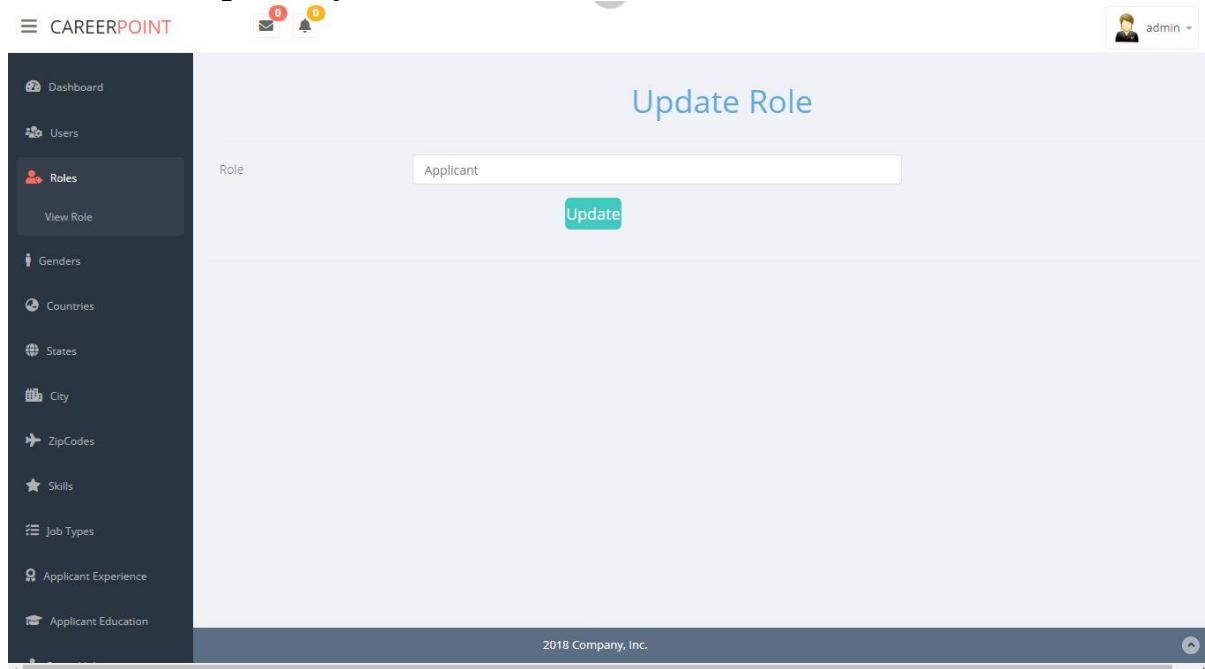


Figure 5.12 Admin Can Update System Roles

Figure 5.12 shows that admin can edit the roles of users which are used to register the users into the system.

### 5.4.10 Admin View Gender

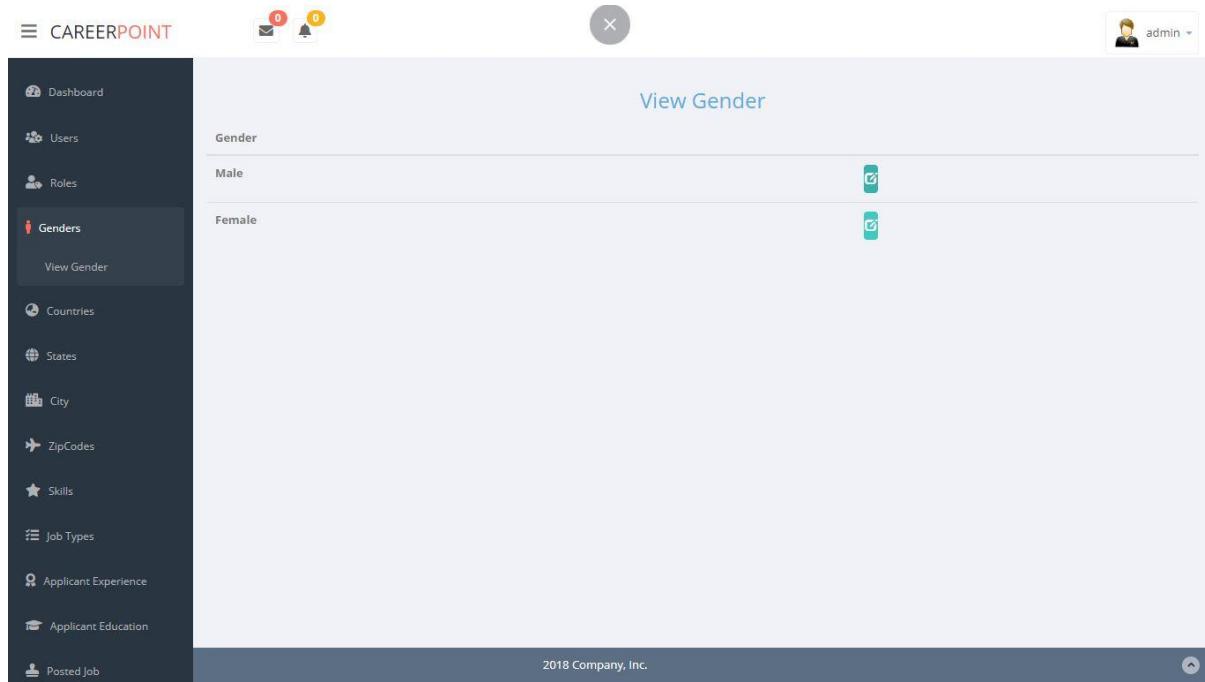


Figure 5.13 Admin Can View the Genders

Figure 5.13 shows that admin can view the genders of users which are selected by the registered users of the system.

### 5.4.11 Admin Update Gender

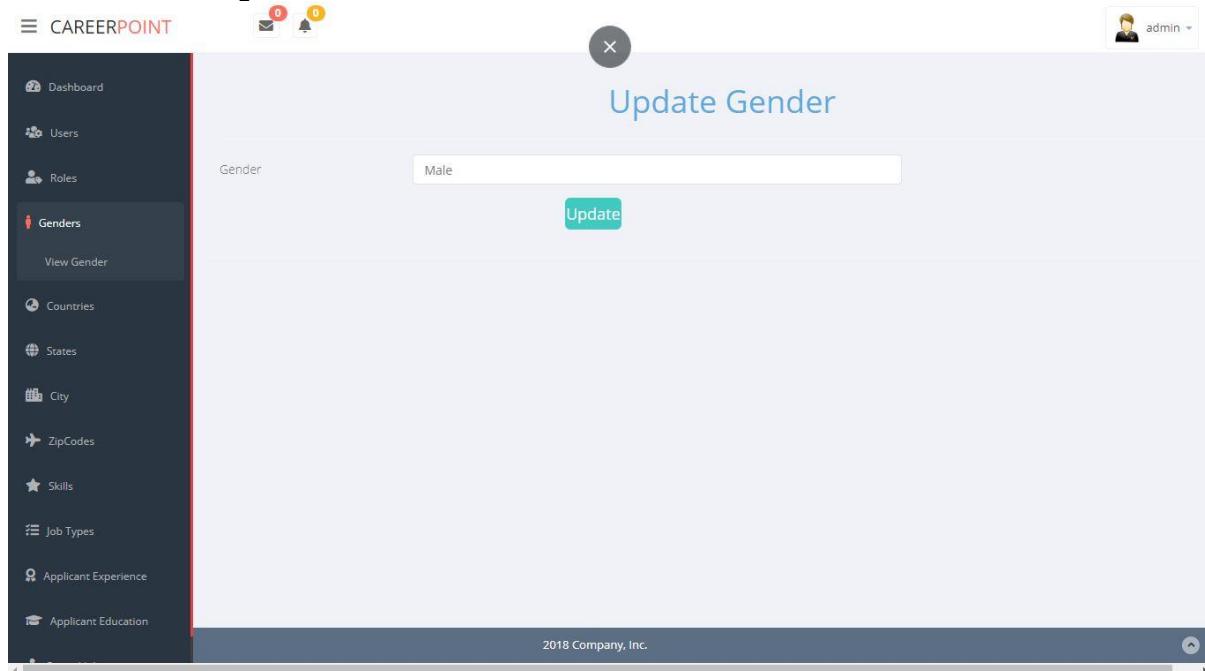


Figure 5.14 Admin Can Update the Genders

Figure 5.14 shows that admin can edit the genders of users which are selected by the register users of the system.

### 5.4.12 Admin Create Country

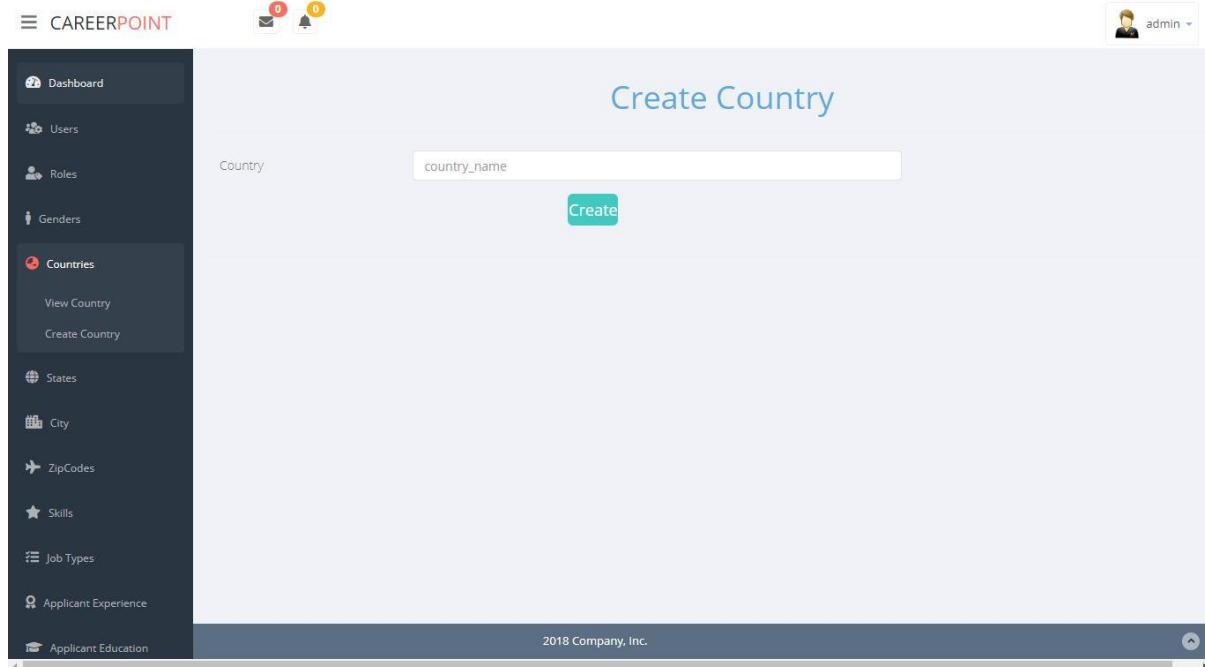


Figure 5.15 Admin Can Create the Country

Figure 5.15 shows that admin can create the country which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.13 Admin View Country

The screenshot shows the 'View Country' page. On the left is a dark sidebar menu with various options like Dashboard, Users, Roles, Genders, Countries (selected), States, City, ZipCodes, Skills, Job Types, Applicant Experience, and Applicant Education. The main content area has a header 'View Country' and a sub-header 'Country'. Below that is a list item 'Pakistan' with a green checkmark icon and a red 'X' icon to its right. At the bottom of the page is a footer bar with the text '2018 Company, Inc.' and a small logo.

Figure 5.16 Admin Can View the Country

Figure 5.16 shows that admin can view the country which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.14 Admin Update Country

The screenshot shows the 'Update Country' page. The sidebar menu is identical to Figure 5.16. The main content area has a header 'Update Country' and a sub-header 'Country'. Below that is a text input field containing 'Pakistan'. To the right of the input field is a blue 'Update' button. The footer bar at the bottom includes the text '2018 Company, Inc.' and a small logo.

Figure 5.17 Admin Can Update the Country

Figure 5.17 shows that admin can update the country which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.15 Admin Create State

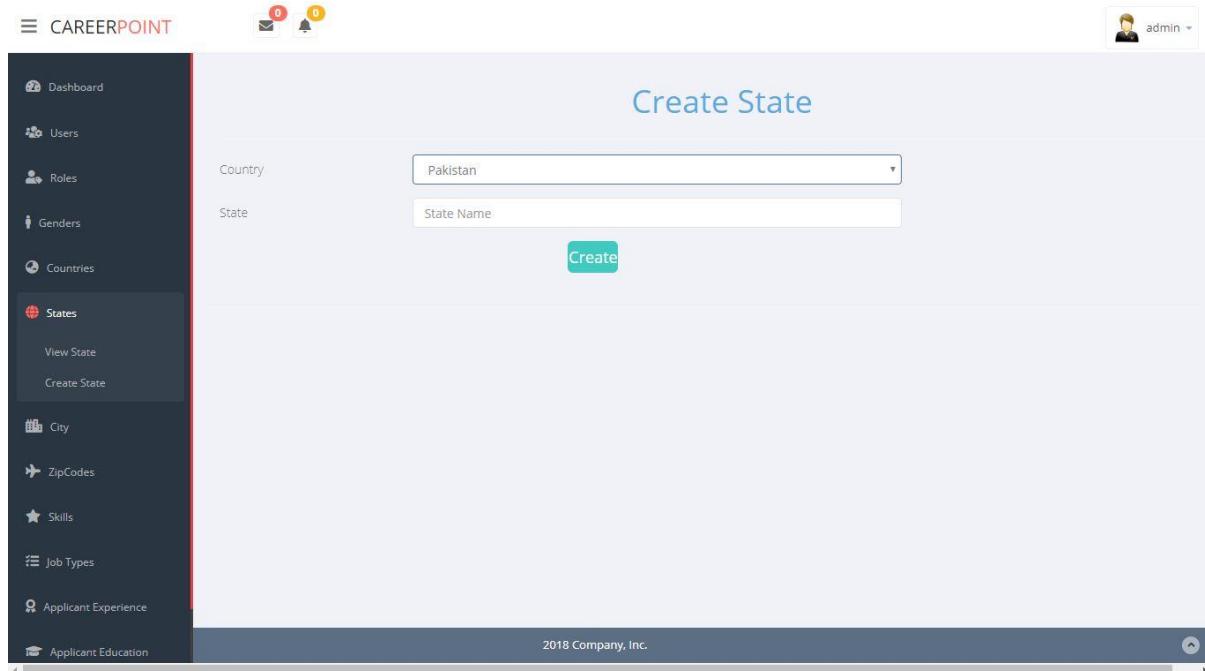


Figure 5.18 Admin Can Create the State

Figure 5.18 shows that admin can create the state which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.16 Admin View State

Country	State	Action
Pakistan	Punjab	
Pakistan	Sindh	
Pakistan	Sarhad	
Pakistan	Balochistan	

Figure 5.19 Admin Can View the State

Figure 5.19 shows that admin can view the state which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.17 Admin Update State

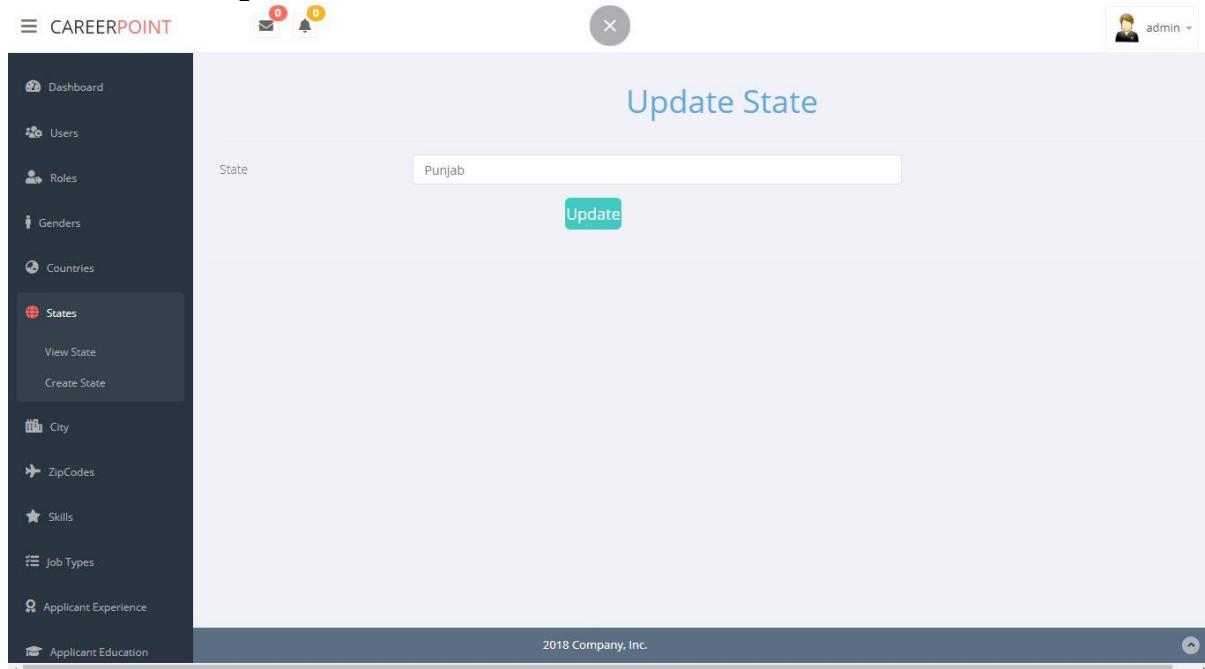


Figure 5.20 Admin Can Update the State

Figure 5.20 shows that admin can update the state which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.18 Admin Create City

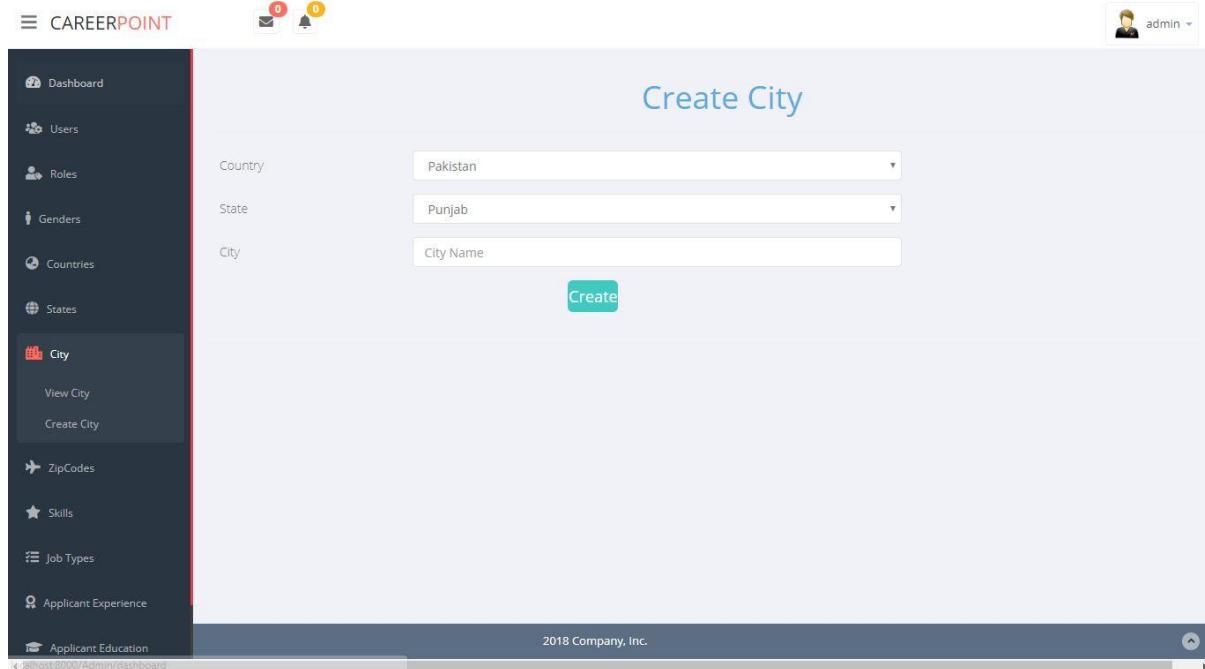


Figure 5.21 Admin Can Create the City

Figure 5.21 shows that admin can create the city which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.19 Admin View City

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing cities. On the left is a dark sidebar menu with various administrative options like Dashboard, Users, Roles, Genders, Countries, States, City, ZipCodes, Skills, Job Types, Applicant Experience, and Applicant Education. The 'City' option is currently selected and highlighted in red. The main content area has a header 'View City'. Below it is a table with three columns: Country, State, and City. The first row shows 'Pakistan' as the country, 'Punjab' as the state, and 'Lahore' as the city. To the right of the city name are two small icons: a green circle with a checkmark and a red square with an X. The second row shows 'Pakistan' as the country, 'Sindh' as the state, and 'Karachi' as the city, with similar green and red icons. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer bar with the text '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.22 Admin Can View the City

Figure 5.22 shows that admin can view the city which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.20 Admin Update City

This screenshot shows the 'Update City' page. The sidebar menu is identical to Figure 5.22. The main area has a header 'Update City'. Below it is a form with a single input field labeled 'City' containing the value 'Lahore'. To the right of the input field is a blue 'Update' button. At the bottom of the page is a footer bar with the text '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.23 Admin Can Update the City

Figure 5.23 shows that admin can update the city which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.21 Admin Create Zip Code

The screenshot shows the 'Create Zip Code' interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with various administrative links. The main area has a title 'Create Zip Code' and two input fields: 'City' (set to 'Lahore') and 'ZipCode'. A green 'Create' button is at the bottom right.

Figure 5.24 Admin Can Create the Zip Code

Figure 5.24 shows that admin can create the zip code which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.22 Admin View Zip Code

The screenshot shows the 'View Zip' interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with various administrative links. The main area has a title 'View Zip' and a table with four columns: 'Country', 'State', 'City', and 'Zip'. There are two rows of data: one for Lahore (58400) and one for Karachi (23400). Each row has a green edit icon and a red delete icon.

Country	State	City	Zip
Pakistan	Punjab	Lahore	58400
Pakistan	Sindh	Karachi	23400

Figure 5.25 Admin Can View the Zip Code

Figure 5.25 shows that admin can view the zip code which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.23 Admin Update Zip Code

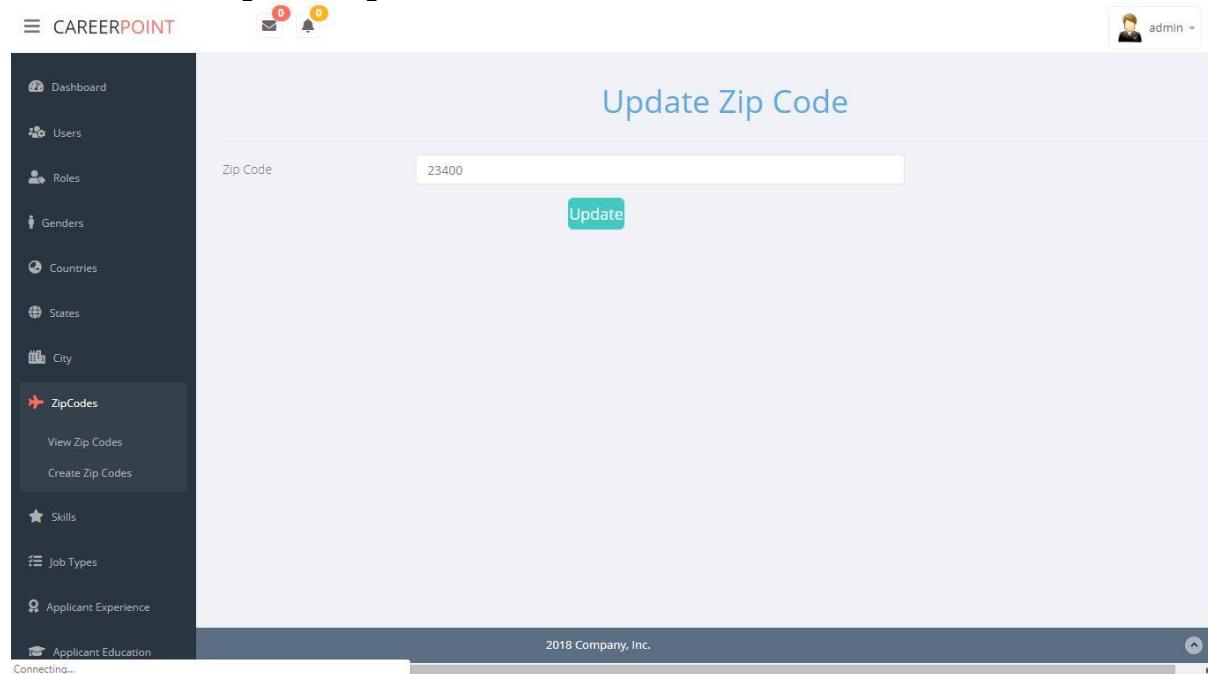


Figure 5.26 Admin Can Update the Zip Code

Figure 5.26 shows that admin can update the zip code which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.24 Admin Create Skill

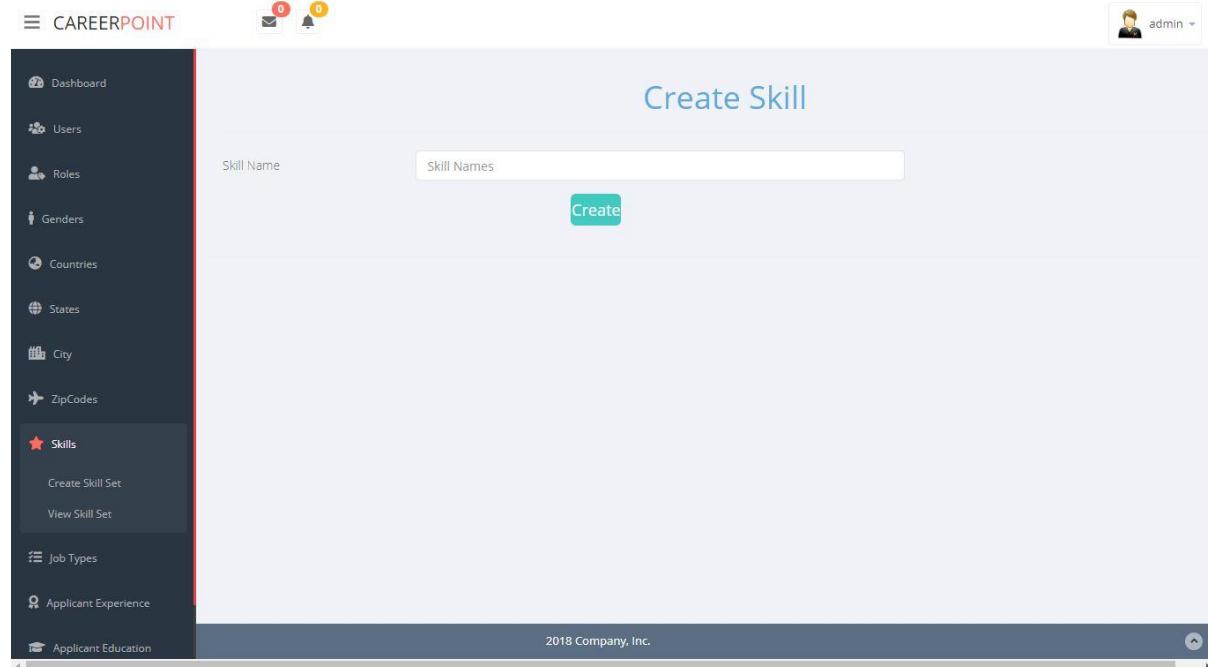


Figure 5.27 Admin Can Create the Skills

Figure 5.27 shows that admin can create the skills which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.25 Admin View Skill

The screenshot shows the 'View Skills' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with various administrative options like Dashboard, Users, Roles, Genders, Countries, States, City, ZipCodes, Skills (selected), Job Types, Applicant Experience, and Applicant Education. The main area has a header 'View Skills'. Below it is a table with six rows, each representing a skill: PHP, Laravel, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and jQuery. Each row has two columns: a green circular icon with a white checkmark and a red circular icon with a white X.

Skill		
PHP		
Laravel		
HTML		
CSS		
Javascript		
jQuery		

Figure 5.28 Admin Can View the Skills

Figure 5.28 shows that admin can view the skills which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.26 Admin Update Skill

The screenshot shows the 'Update Skill' page. The sidebar is identical to Figure 5.28. The main area has a header 'Update Skill'. Below it is a search bar containing the text 'PHP'. At the bottom right of the search bar is a green 'Update' button.

Figure 5.29 Admin Can Update the Skills

Figure 5.29 shows that admin can update the skills which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.27 Admin Create Job Type

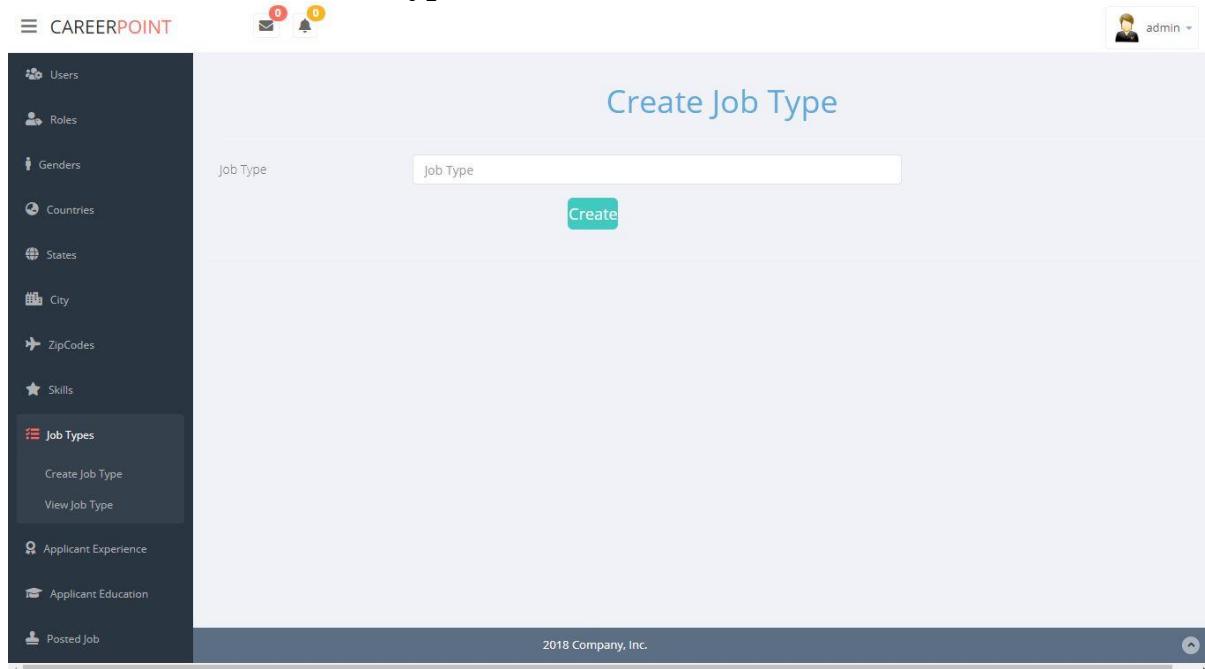


Figure 5.30 Admin Can Create the Job Types

Figure 5.30 shows that admin can create the job types which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.28 Admin View Job Type



Figure 5.31 Admin Can View the Job Types

Figure 5.31 shows that admin can view the job types which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.29 Admin Update Job Type

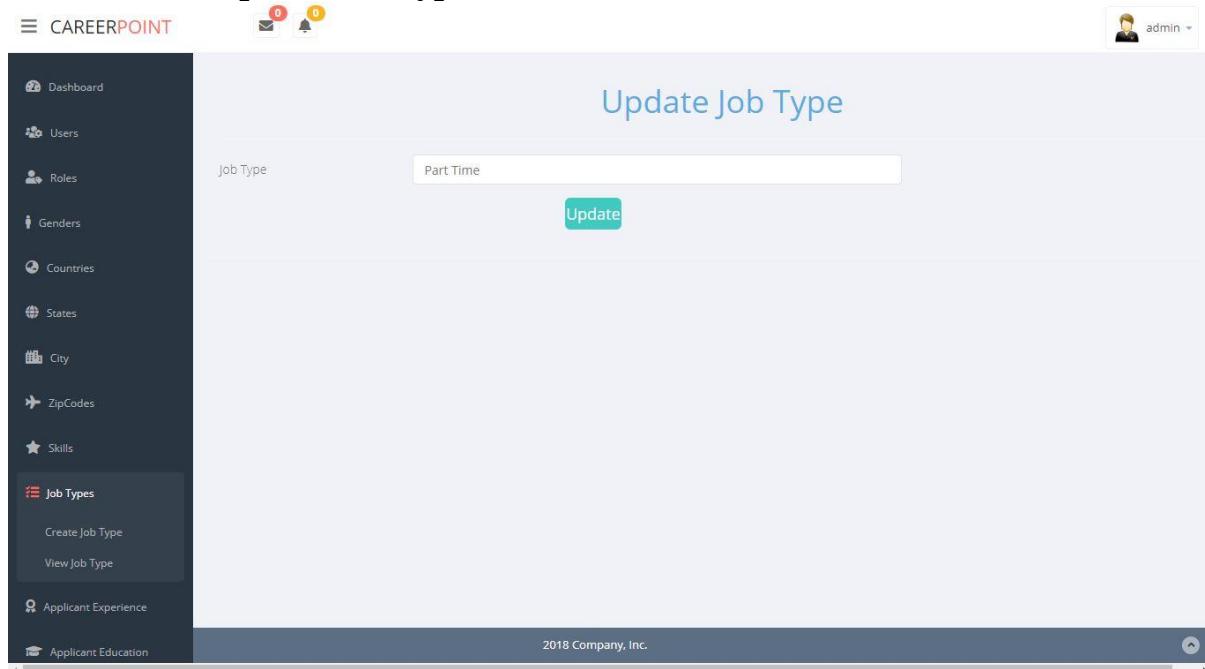


Figure 5.32 Admin Can Update the Job Types

Figure 5.32 shows that admin can update the job types which will be displayed in the other modules of the system.

### 5.4.30 Admin View Applicant Experience

The screenshot shows the 'View Applicant Experience' interface. The left sidebar is identical to Figure 5.32, with 'Applicant Experience' selected under 'Applicant Experience'. The main content area features a table titled 'Applicant Experience' with the following data:

Applicant	Job	Joining Date	Quiting Date	Company Title	Currently Working	Total Working Days
applicant	Tester	2014-07-23	2014-07-23	Software Hoouse	Yes	731
applicant	Developer	2012-07-23	2012-07-23	Software Hoouse	Yes	731

At the bottom of the screen, a footer bar displays '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.33 Admin Can View the Experience of The Applicant

Figure 5.33 shows that admin can view the experience of the Applicant from the dashboard. Form this page admin can also view the profile of the applicant by clicking the applicant name.

### 5.4.31 Admin View Applicant Education

Applicant Education						
Applicant	Degree Name	Institute Name	Starting	Ending	Percentage	CPGA
applicant	BSCS	BZU	2013-07-23	2016-07-23	75	3.4
applicant	MCS	BZU	2016-07-23	2018-07-23	75	3.4

Figure 5.34 Admin Can View the Education of The Applicant

Figure 5.34 shows that admin can view the education of the Applicant from the dashboard. From this page admin can also view the profile of the applicant by clicking the applicant name.

### 5.4.32 Admin View All Job Posted

Jobs			
Employer	Job Title	Company Name	Address
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
employer	Software Developer	Textile Company	Lore...
employer	Tester	Carbon Company	Lore...
employer	Tester	Carbon Company	Lore...
employer	Tester	Carbon Company	Lore...
employer	Tester	Carbon Company	Lore...
employer	Tester	Carbon Company	Lore...

Figure 5.35 Admin Can View All the Job Posted by The Employer

Figure 5.35 shows that admin can view all the jobs posted on the system by all employers. From this Page admin not only view the profile of the employer but also view the job by clicking the job title.

### 5.4.33 Admin View Single Job Posted

The screenshot shows a web application interface for a job posting. At the top, there is a purple header bar with the 'CareerPoint' logo on the left and navigation links 'Home', 'Go To Dashboard', and 'Logout' on the right. Below the header, the main content area has a title 'Software Developer'. On the left, there is a sidebar titled 'Job Details' containing the following information:

Salary	50000.00
Job Type	Full Time
Country	Pakistan
City	Lahore

On the right, the main content area includes a 'Back to Listings' button at the top. Below it, there is a section for the job description with a small thumbnail image labeled 'We're HIRING' and a date '5 Dec'. The description text is as follows:

**Job Description**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas arcu augue, vestibulum vitae condimentum ac, dapibus nec diam. Aliquam risus diam, ornare et purus a, volutpat aliquet dui. Nullam ut risus sem. Aliquam erat leo, eleifend eget pulvinar et, fermentum sed sem. Donec eu feugiat elit, eu ullamcorper tellus. Curabitur porta viverra lorem, quis commodo nulla condimentum sed. Integer varius quam sit amet tortor sodales scelerisque. Proin sit amet magna quis erat egestas auctor vitae ac justo. Integer velit arcu, ornare at pellentesque et, congue in dui.

Below the description, there is a section for the company information:

**Company**  
Company Name: Textile Company  
Textile Company  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas arcu augue, vestibulum vitae condimentum ac, dapibus nec diam.

Figure 5.36 Admin Can View the Job Posted by The Employer

Figure 5.36 shows that admin can view the jobs posted on the system by the employer. From this page admin can read the description and also get the information about the company and also get the information about skills required by the employer.

## 5.5 Employer

An employer is an organization, institution, government entity, agency, company, professional services firm, nonprofit association, small business, store, or individual who employs or puts to work, a person who is called an employee or a staff member.

### 5.5.1 Employer Dashboard

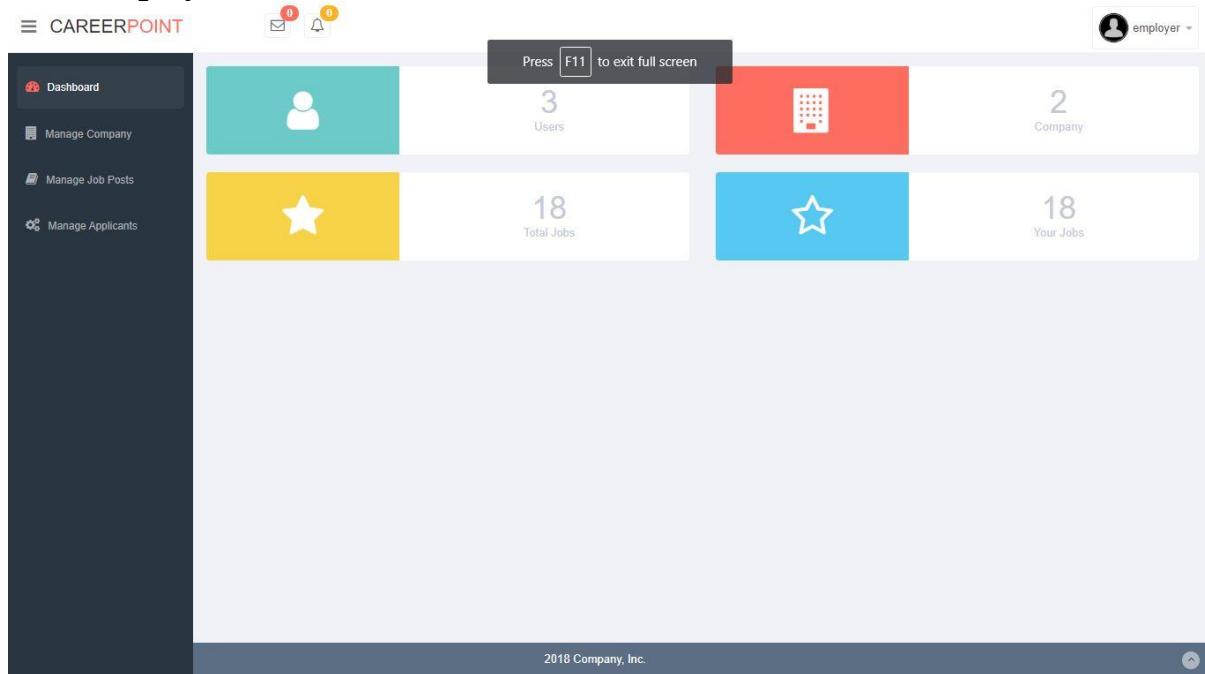


Figure 5.37 Employer Dashboard Page

Figure 5.37 shows the dashboard of the employer where he will be redirect to after successfully validate the identity by using credentials.

### 5.5.2 Employer View Profile

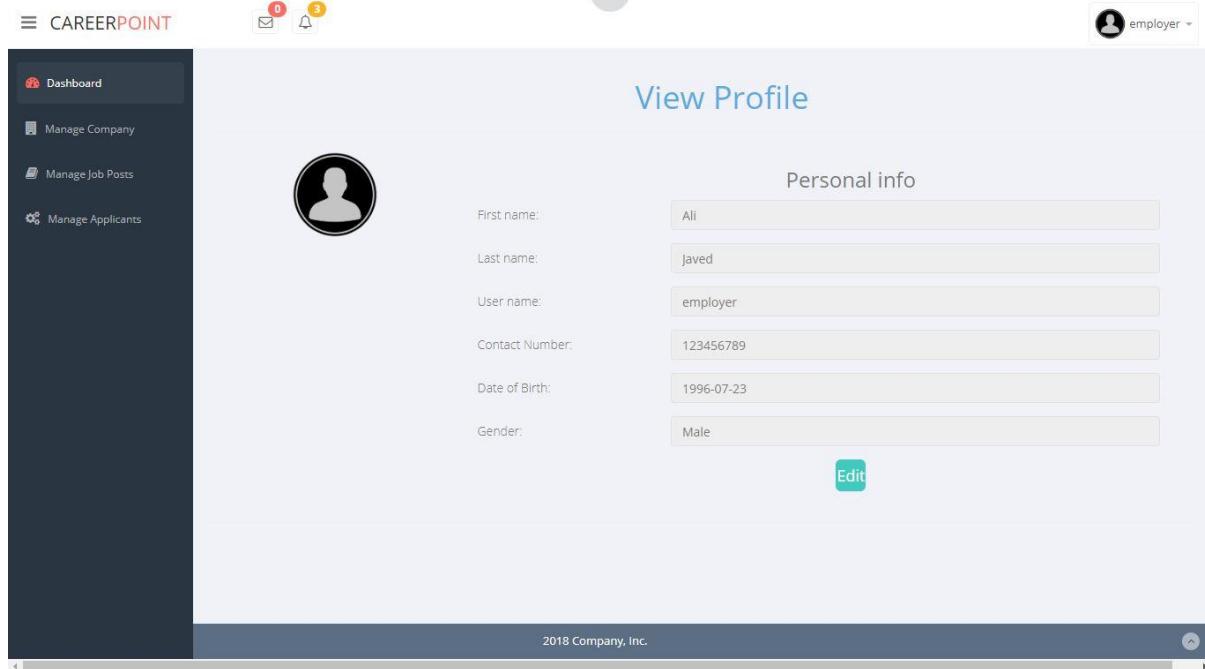


Figure 5.38 Employer View Profile Page

Figure 5.38 shows the employer viewing his or her profile page.

### 5.5.3 Employer Update Profile

The screenshot shows the 'Update Employer Profile' page. On the left is a sidebar with 'Dashboard', 'Manage Company' (selected), 'Manage Job Posts', and 'Manage Applicants'. The main area has a placeholder profile picture and a 'Choose File' button. Form fields for personal info are filled: First Name (Ali), Last Name (Javed), User Name (employer), Contact Number (123456789), Date of Birth (07/23/1996), and Gender (Male). An 'Update' button is at the bottom.

Figure 5.39 Employer Update Profile Page

Figure 5.39 shows the employer updating his or her profile page.

### 5.5.4 Employer Create Company

The screenshot shows the 'Create Company' page. The sidebar has 'Manage Company' selected. The main form includes fields for Company Name, Company Description (with a note: 'Minimum Character Must be 150'), Established Date (mm/dd/yyyy format), Address, and Company Website (https://www.xyz.com). A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

Figure 5.40 Employer Create Company Page

Figure 5.40 shows that employer can create company from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.5 Employer View Company

The screenshot shows the 'View Company' section of the employer dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Manage Company (selected), Create a Company, View Company, Manage Job Posts, and Manage Applicants. At the top right, there is a user profile icon labeled 'employer'. The main content area has a title 'View Company' and a table listing two companies:

#	Name	Address	Website
1	Textile Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.	COMPANY 
2	Carbon Company	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.	CARBON 

At the bottom of the page, it says '2018 Company, Inc.' and has a browser address bar showing 'localhost:8900/Employer/profile'.

Figure 5.41 Employer View Company Page

Figure 5.41 shows that employer can view all company from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.6 Employer View Specific Company

The screenshot shows the 'View Company' section of the employer dashboard for a specific company. The sidebar and top navigation are identical to Figure 5.41. The main content area has a title 'View Company' and a form for editing company details:

Job Title	Textile Company
Last name:	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas arcu augue, vestibulum vitae condimentum ac, dapibus nec diam. Aliquam risus diam, ornare et purus a, volutpat aliquet dui. Nullam ut risus sem. Aliquam erat leo, eleifend eget pulvinar et, fermentum sed sem. Donec eu feugiat elit, eu ullamcorper tellus. Curabitur porta viverra lorem, quis commodo nulla condimentum sed. Integer varius quam sit amet tortor sodales scelerisque. Proin sit amet magna quis erat egestas auctor vitae ac justo. Integer velit arcu, ornare at pellentesque et, congue in dui.
Established Date	05/23/1990
Address	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Company Website	<a href="http://www.company.com">http://www.company.com</a>

At the bottom of the page, it says '2018 Company, Inc.' and has a browser address bar showing 'localhost:8900/Employer/profile'.

Figure 5.42 Employer View Specific Company Page

Figure 5.42 shows that employer can view specific company information from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.7 Employer Update Company

The screenshot shows the 'Update Company' section of the employer dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Dashboard', 'Manage Company' (selected), 'Create a Company', 'View Company', 'Manage Job Posts' (selected), and 'Manage Applicants'. At the top right, there's a user icon labeled 'employer'. The main area has a title 'Update Company' and a form with fields: 'Job Title' (Textile Company), 'Description' (with placeholder text about lorem ipsum), 'Established Date' (05/23/1990), 'Address' (placeholder text), 'Company Website' (http://www.company.com), and a 'Save' button.

Figure 5.43 Employer Update Specific Company Page

Figure 5.43 shows that employer can update specific company information from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.8 Employer Create Job

The screenshot shows the 'Create Job Post' section of the employer dashboard. The sidebar and top navigation are identical to Figure 5.43. The main area has a title 'Create Job Post' and a form with fields: 'Job Title' (empty), 'Description' (with note: Minimum Character Must be 150), 'Job Salary' (empty), 'Last Apply Date' (mm/dd/yyyy), 'Job Type:' (dropdown menu), 'Country' (dropdown menu), 'State' (dropdown menu), 'City' (dropdown menu), 'Zip Code' (dropdown menu), and a 'Post Now' button at the bottom.

Figure 5.44 Employer Create Job Page

Figure 5.44 shows that employer can post job on the portal from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.9 Employer View Job

The screenshot shows the 'View Job Post' section of the employer dashboard. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Manage Company, Manage Job Posts (selected), Create Job Post, View Job Post, and Manage Applicants. The main area has a title 'View Job Post' and a subtitle 'Table Hover'. It displays a table with 12 rows of job posts. Each row contains a number (#), a title, a description, and three small circular icons with checkmarks.

#	Title	Description
1	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
2	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
3	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
4	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
5	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
6	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
7	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
8	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
9	Software Developer	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
10	Tester	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
11	Tester	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame
12	Tester	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ame

Figure 5.45 Employer View All Job Page

Figure 5.45 shows that employer can view all the job on the portal posted by himself from this section of the employer dashboard.

### 5.5.10 Employer View Specific Job

The screenshot shows the 'View Job Post' page for a specific job. The sidebar is identical to Figure 5.45. The main area has a title 'View Job Post' and a subtitle 'Job Title'. A dropdown menu shows 'Software Developer'. Below it is a 'Description' field containing a long paragraph of placeholder text. Further down are fields for 'Job Salary' (50000.00), 'Last Apply Date' (mm/dd/yyyy), 'Job Type:' (Full Time), 'Country' (Pakistan), 'State' (Punjab), 'City' (Lahore), and 'Zip Code' (58400).

Figure 5.46 Employer View Specific Job Page

Figure 5.46 shows that employer can view the specific job information by clicking the eye icon as shown in figure 5.4.5.

### 5.5.11 Employer Update Job

Job Title: Software Developer

Description:

Job Salary: 50000.00

Last Apply Date: mm/dd/yyyy

Job Type: Full Time

Country: Pakistan

State: Balochistan

City: Karachi

Zip Code: 23400

Figure 5.47 Employer Update Specific Job Page

Figure 5.47 shows that employer can update the specific job information by clicking the edit icon as shown in figure 5.4.5.

### 5.5.12 Employer View All Applied Applicant

First Name	Applied Job
Bilal	Software Developer
Bilal	Software Developer
Bilal	Tester

Figure 5.48 Employer Views Applied Applicant Page

Figure 5.48 shows that employer can view the applied applicant with the specific job applicant applied to.

### 5.5.13 Employer View Specific Applied Applicant

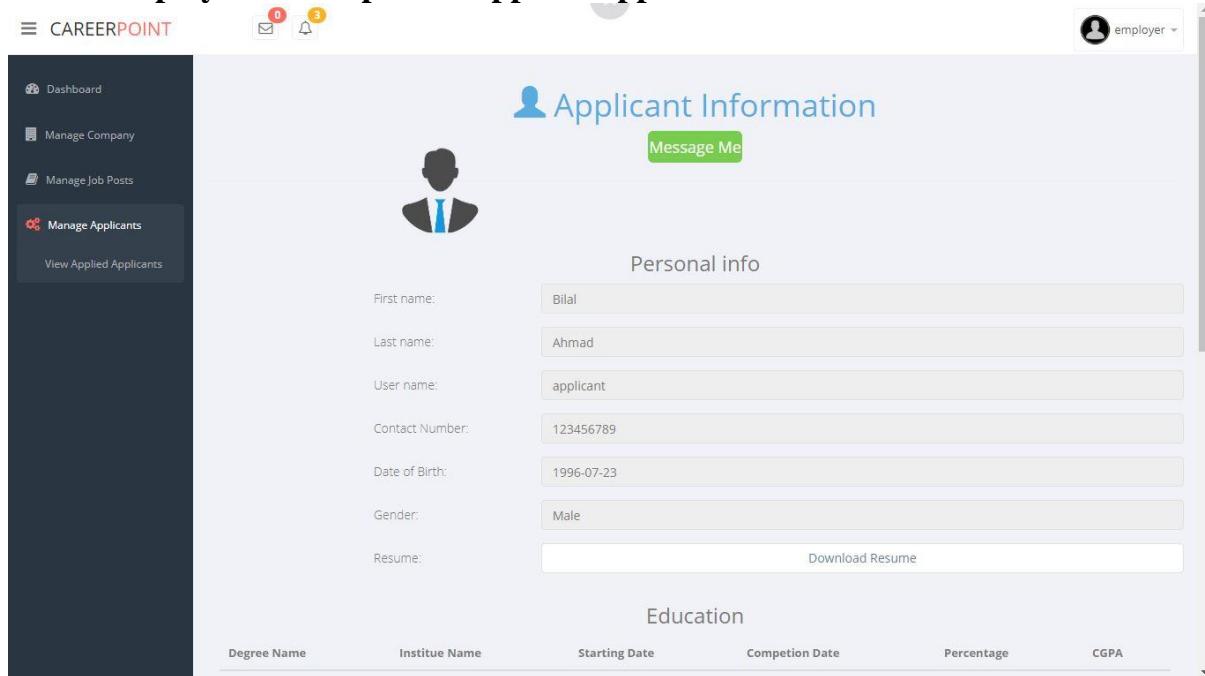


Figure 5.49 Employer Views Applicant Profile Page

Figure 5.49 shows that employer can view the applied applicant profile along with their education, experience, skills and resume.

### 5.5.14 Employer Send Message to Applied Applicant

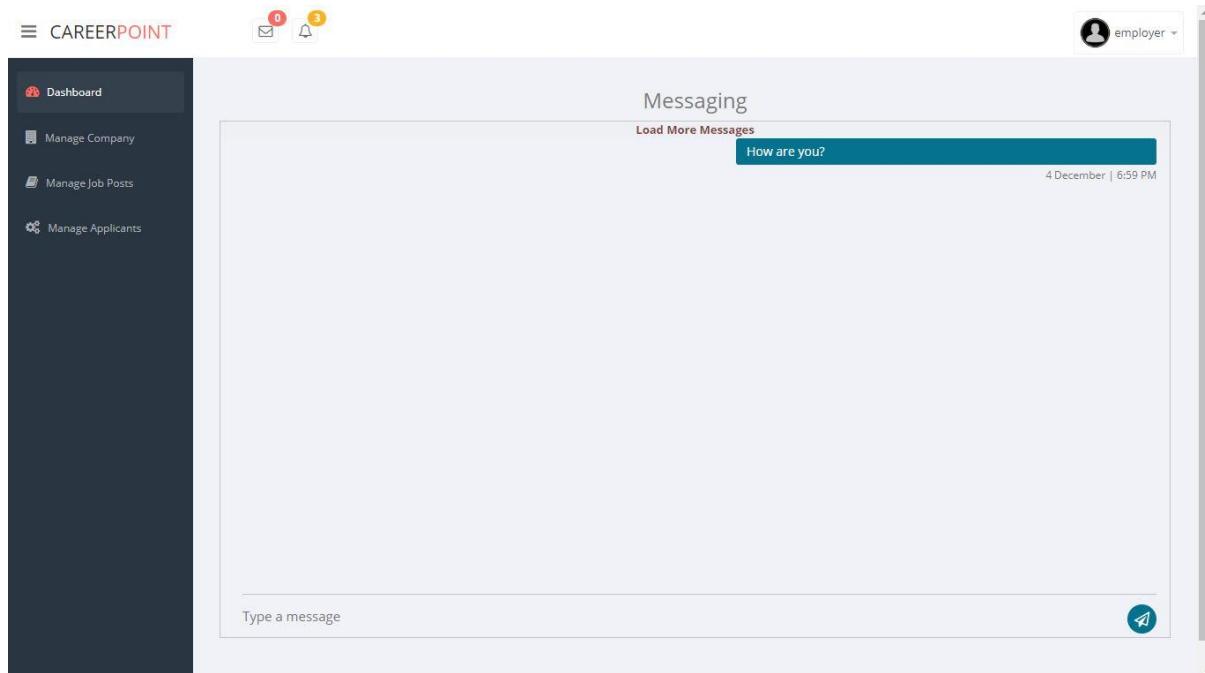


Figure 5.50 Employer Chat Page

Figure 5.50 shows that employer can send the chat message to the applicant.

## 5.6 Applicant

The definition of an applicant is a person who asks to be considered or chosen for something. An example of an applicant is a person who is seeking a job or a person is trying to get into college.

### 5.6.1 Applicant Dashboard

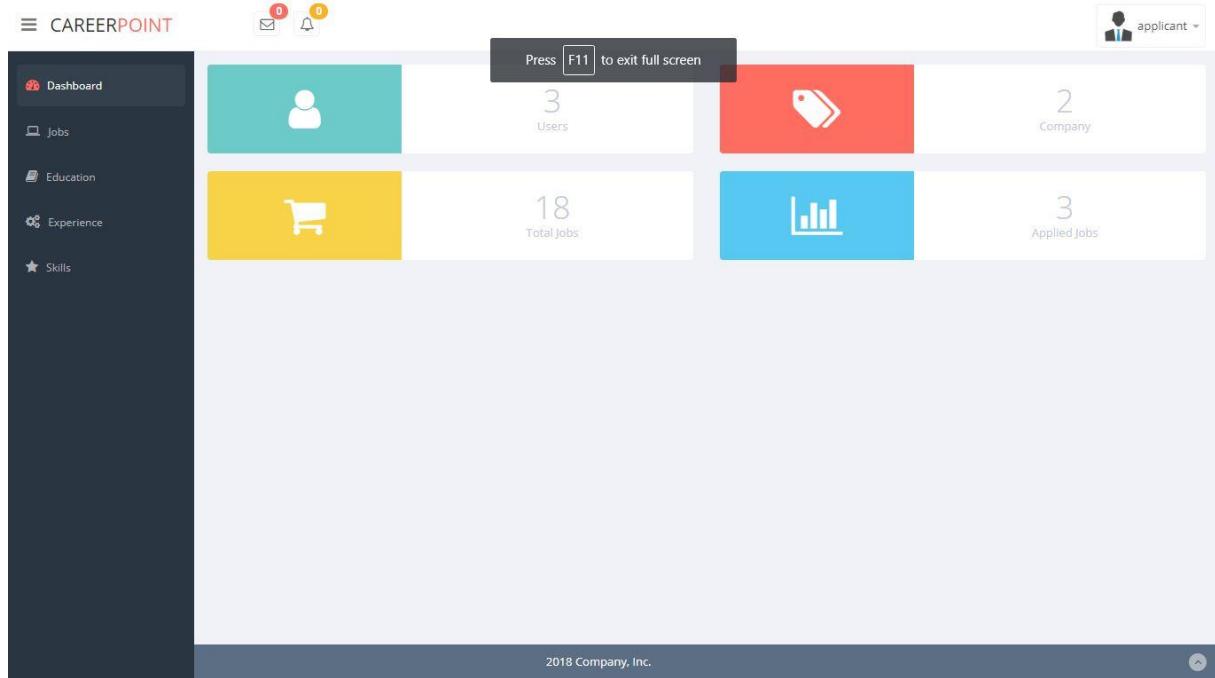


Figure 5.51 Applicant Dashboard Page

Figure 5.51 shows the dashboard of the applicant where he will be redirect to after successfully validate the identity by using credentials.

## 5.6.2 Applicant View Profile

**Personal info**

First name:	Bilal
Last name:	Ahmad
User name:	applicant
Contact Number:	123456789
Date of Birth:	1996-07-23
Gender:	Male
Resume:	<a href="#">Download Resume</a>

**Education**

Degree Name	Institute Name	Starting Date	Completion Date	Percentage	CGPA
BSCS	BZU	2013-07-23	2016-07-23	75	3.4

Figure 5.52 Applicant View Profile Page

Figure 5.52 shows the applicant viewing his or her profile page.

## 5.6.3 Applicant Update Profile

**Personal info**

First Name:	Bilal	
Last Name:	Last Name value=	
User Name:	applicant	
Contact Number:	123456789	
Date of Birth:	07/23/1996	
Gender:	Male	
Resume:	<input type="file"/> Choose File   No file chosen	No Resume Available

**2018 Company, Inc.**

Figure 5.53 Applicant Update Profile Page

Figure 5.53 shows the applicant update his or her profile page.

### 5.6.4 Applicant Create Skills

The screenshot shows the 'Create Skills' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience, Skills (selected), Create Skill Set, and View Skill Set. The main area has a title 'Create Skills' and a 'Skill Set' section. It includes a 'Skill Name' field with a dropdown menu labeled 'Choose You Skills', a 'Skill Ratio' field showing five yellow stars, and two buttons at the bottom: 'Submit' and 'Add new panel'. The top right corner shows a user icon with the text 'applicant'.

Figure 5.54 Applicant Create Skills Page

Figure 5.54 shows that applicant can create their skills from the dashboard that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.5 Applicant Views Skills

The screenshot shows the 'View Skills' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience, Skills (selected), Create Skill Set, and View Skill Set. The main area displays a table of skills:

Skill	Skill Level
Php	★★★★★
Laravel	★★★★★
Html	★★★★★
Css	★★★★★

Each skill row has a green edit icon and a red delete icon. The top right corner shows a user icon with the text 'applicant'.

Figure 5.55 Applicant View Skills Page

Figure 5.55 shows that applicant can view their skills from the dashboard that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.6 Applicant Update Skills

The screenshot shows the 'Update Skill' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience, Skills (which is selected), Create Skill Set, and View Skill Set. The main area has a title 'Update Skill' and a dropdown menu showing 'Php'. Below it is a star rating of five yellow stars followed by one black star. A teal 'Update' button is at the bottom right. The top right corner has a user icon labeled 'applicant'. The footer says '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.56 Applicant Update Skills Page

Figure 5.56 shows that applicant can update their skills from the dashboard that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile by clicking the edit button seen in figure 5.55.

### 5.6.7 Applicant Create Experience

The screenshot shows the 'Create Experience Record' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience (selected), Create Experience Record, View Experience Record, and Skills. The Experience section is currently selected, showing 'Create Experience Record' and 'View Experience Record' options. The main area has a title 'Create Experience Record' and a section titled 'Experience Record'. It contains fields for Job Title, Job Description (with a note 'Minimum Character Must be 150'), Company Name, Joining Date, Quit Date, Is Job (with a checkbox), Country, State, and City. The top right corner has a user icon labeled 'applicant'. The footer says '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.57 Applicant Create Experience Page

Figure 5.57 shows that applicant can create the experience record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.8 Applicant View All Experience

The screenshot shows a web application interface for an applicant. The top navigation bar includes the 'CAREERPOINT' logo, a message icon (0 notifications), a bell icon (0 notifications), and a user profile icon labeled 'applicant'. The left sidebar has a dark theme with the following menu items: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience (selected), Create Experience Record, View Experience Record, and Skills. The main content area is titled 'View Experience' and displays a table of two experience records:

#	Job Title	Currently Jobing	Joining Date	Quit Date	Job Experience(Days)	Action
1	Tester	Yes	2014-07-23	2016-07-23	731	
2	Developer	Yes	2012-07-23	2016-07-23	731	

The bottom of the page shows the URL 'localhost:8000/Applicant/profile' and the copyright notice '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.58 Applicant View Experience Page

Figure 5.58 shows that applicant can view the experience record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.9 Applicant View Specific Experience

The screenshot shows a web application interface for an applicant. The top navigation bar includes the 'CAREERPOINT' logo, a message icon (0 notifications), a bell icon (0 notifications), and a user profile icon labeled 'applicant'. The left sidebar has a dark theme with the following menu items: Dashboard, Jobs, Education, Experience (selected), Create Experience Record, View Experience Record, and Skills. The main content area is titled 'Show Experience' and displays a form for a specific experience record:

Job Name	Tester
Job Description	<p>&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas arcu augue, vestibulum vitae condimentum ac, dapibus nec diam. Aliquam risus diam, ornare et purus a, volutpat aliquet dui. Nullam ut risus sem. Aliquam erat leo, eleifend eget pulvinar et, fermentum sed sem. Donec eu feugiat elit, eu ullamcorper tellus. Curabitur porta viverra lorem, quis commodo nulla condimentum sed. Integer varius quam sit amet tortor sodales scelerisque. Proin sit amet magna quis erat egestas auctor vitae ac justo. Integer velit arcu, ornare at pellentesque et, congue in dui.</p> <p>Duis facilisis pellentesque urna. Vivamus est quam, fermentum sed quam non, suscipit consectetur nisi. Sed euismod metus eu erat vehicula posuere. Fusce eros ipsum, lacinia in massa vitae, dapibus interdum lacus. Maecenas vehicula lacus erat, nec suscipit dui blandit vel. Curabitur tempor, ante</p>
Company Name	Software Hoouse
Joining Date	07/23/2014
Quit Date	07/23/2016
Is Job	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Country	Pakistan
State	Punjab
City	Lahore

The bottom right of the form has a green 'Edit' button.

Figure 5.59 Applicant View Specific Experience Page

Figure 5.59 shows that applicant can view the specific experience record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

## 5.6.10 Applicant Update Experience

Job Name: Tester

Job Description:

Duis facilisis pellentesque urna. Vivamus est quam, fermentum sed quam non, suscipit consectetur nisi. Sed euismod metus eu erat vehicula posuere. Fusce eros ipsum, lacinia in massa vitae, dapibus interdum lacus. Maecenas vehicula lacus erat, nec suscipit dui blandit vel. Curabitur tempor, ante

Company Name: Software Hoouse

Joining Date: 07/23/2014

Quit Date: 07/23/2016

Is Job:

Country: Pakistan

State: Punjab

City: Lahore

**Update**

Figure 5.60 Applicant Update Specific Experience Page

Figure 5.60 shows that applicant can update the specific experience record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

## 5.6.11 Applicant Create Education

Education Degree

Degree Name	Degree Name
Institute Name	Institute Name
Starting Date	mm/dd/yyyy
Completion Date	mm/dd/yyyy
Percentage	Percentage
CGPA	cgpa

**Submit** [+ Add new panel](#)

Figure 5.61 Applicant Create Education Page

Figure 5.61 shows that applicant can create the education record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.12 Applicant View All Education

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'CAREERPOINT'. On the left, there is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education (selected), Create Education Degree, View Education Degrees, Experience, and Skills. At the top right, there is a user profile icon labeled 'applicant'. The main content area is titled 'View Education' and displays a table with two rows of data:

#	Degree Name	Institute Name	Starting Date	Completion Date	Percentage	CGPA	Action Buttons
1	BSCS	BZU	2013-07-23	2016-07-23	75	3.4	
2	MCS	BZU	2016-07-23	2018-07-23	75	3.4	

At the bottom of the page, it says '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.62 Applicant View Education Page

Figure 5.62 shows that applicant can view the education record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.13 Applicant View Specific Education

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'CAREERPOINT'. On the left, there is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Jobs, Education (selected), Create Education Degree, View Education Degrees, Experience, and Skills. At the top right, there is a user profile icon labeled 'applicant'. The main content area is titled 'Show Education' and displays a form with fields for a specific education record:

Degree Name	BSCS
Institute Name	BZU
Starting Date	07/23/2013
Completion Date	07/23/2016
Percentage	75
CGPA	3.4

Below the form is a green 'Edit' button. At the bottom of the page, it says '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.63 Applicant View Specific Education Page

Figure 5.63 shows that applicant can view the specific education record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.14 Applicant Update Education

The screenshot shows the 'Update Education' page. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Dashboard', 'Jobs', 'Education' (which is selected and highlighted in red), 'Create Education Degree', 'View Education Degrees', 'Experience', and 'Skills'. The main form area has fields for 'Degree Name' (BSCS), 'Institute Name' (BZU), 'Starting Date' (07/23/2013), 'Completion Date' (07/23/2016), 'Percentage' (75), and 'CGPA' (3.4). A blue 'Update' button is at the bottom right. The top navigation bar shows 'CAREERPOINT' and notification icons. The top right corner shows a user profile for 'applicant'.

Figure 5.64 Applicant Update Specific Education Page

Figure 5.64 shows that applicant can update the specific education record that employer view when they see the applied applicant profile as shown in figure 5.49.

### 5.6.15 Applicant Search Jobs

The screenshot shows the 'Available Jobs' page. At the top, there's a purple header with the 'CareerPoint' logo and links for 'Home', 'Go To Dashboard', and 'Logout'. Below the header is a table titled 'Available Jobs' with the following data:

Job Title	Salary	Job Type	City	Posted
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore	24 minutes ago
Tester	50000.00	Full Time	Karachi	24 minutes ago

Figure 5.65 Applicant Search Posted Jobs Page

Figure 5.65 shows that applicant search the jobs posted on the system where they can apply for the job.

### 5.6.16 Applicant View Applied Jobs

The screenshot shows the 'View Jobs' section of the applicant's dashboard. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Dashboard', 'Jobs' (selected), 'Search Jobs', 'View Apply Jobs', 'Education', 'Experience', and 'Skills'. The main area displays a table titled 'View Jobs' with columns: Job Title, Salary, Company Name, and Location. Three rows are listed:

Job Title	Salary	Company Name	Location
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore
Software Developer	50000.00	Full Time	Lahore
Tester	50000.00	Full Time	Karachi

Each row has a red 'X' icon at the end. At the bottom of the page, it says '2018 Company, Inc.'

Figure 5.66 Applicant View Applied Jobs Page

Figure 5.66 shows that applicant view the applied jobs.

### 5.6.17 Applicant View Message Notification

The screenshot shows the applicant's dashboard with a message notification. A red box highlights a message from 'employer' at 07:41 pm: 'How are you?'. Below the message, there are four cards: '3 Users', '2 Company', '18 Total Jobs', and '3 Applied Jobs'. The message card has a 'See all messages' button. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and the date/time: '7:43 PM 12/4/2018'.

Figure 5.67 Applicant View Message Notification

Figure 5.67 shows that applicant view the message notification that received from the employer.

### 5.6.18 Applicant Reply to Message

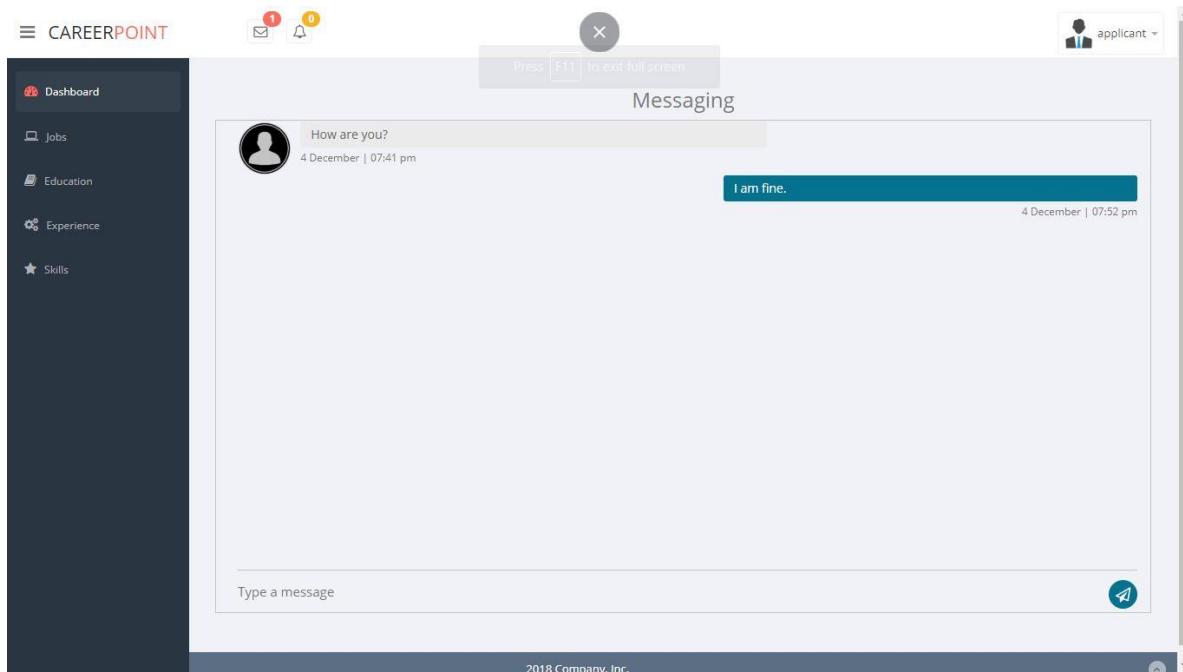


Figure 5.68 Applicant Reply to Employer Message

Figure 5.68 shows that applicant reply the employer message.

## **Chapter 6**

## **CONCLUSION**

## 6.1 Conclusion

Proposed System is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs to manage their need i.e. applicant and employer. Several user-friendly coding has also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the market. The objective of software planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manager to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses.

At the end it is concluded that effort have been made on following points.

- A description of the background and context of the project and its relation to work already done in the area.
- The problem has been defined and this proposed system resolve that problem.
- Requirement specification have been described and the action that can be done on these things.
- Problem domain has been successfully understood and produce a model of the system, which describes operations that can be performed on the system.
- Features and operations have been included in details as well as screen layouts with description.
- User interface and is designed.
- Finally, the system is implemented and tested.

## 6.2 Future Scope of The Project

In a nutshell, it can be summarized that the future scope of the project circles around maintaining information regarding:

- Reporting functionality can be added.
- More advance functionalities can be added in near future.
- System can be hosted on the online servers to make it accessible worldwide.
- Integrate the multiple load balancers to distribute the load of the system.
- Master slave database structure can be used to reduce the overload of the database queries.
- Implementation of the backup mechanism for taking backup of codebase and database on regular basis.
- Implementation of the map for generate the location of the company.

The above-mentioned points are the enhancements which can be done to increase the applicability and usage of this project. All Option have been left opened so that if there is any other future requirement in the system by the user for the enhancement of the system then it is possible to implement them in.

## 6.3 Limitation of The Proposed System

Best efforts have been put to make the software flexible, easy to operate but there are some limitations that cannot be ruled out. Through the software presents a broad range of options to its users some intricate option could not be covered into it. Considerable efforts have made the software easy to operate even for the people not related to the field of. The user is provided help on each step for his convenience in working with the software.

### 6.3.1 Limitation which is present in the Career Point Management System

- Implementation of the backup mechanism is not developed yet for taking backup of codebase and database.
- Report generation mechanism is not present in the system.
- Real time chatting option is not available for the administrator module.

## **Chapter 7**

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