CPE 695 APPLIED MACHINE LEARNING

FINAL PROJECT

PERFECT CAREERS - MATCHES YOUR SKILLSETS WITH YOUR JOB PROFILE

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Introduction

In this competitive world it is hard to get an interview call, let alone a job. An individual has to apply to a lot of companies before he finally gets an interview call. One of the main reasons for this is that the candidate fails to match the job summary of the company which best fits his resume. In this project we help the candidate to increase his chances of getting an interview call by using various machine learning algorithms. We help the candidate find the best job by scraping data from Indeed.com by scraping over 2000 data every time the program is compiled.

Implementation

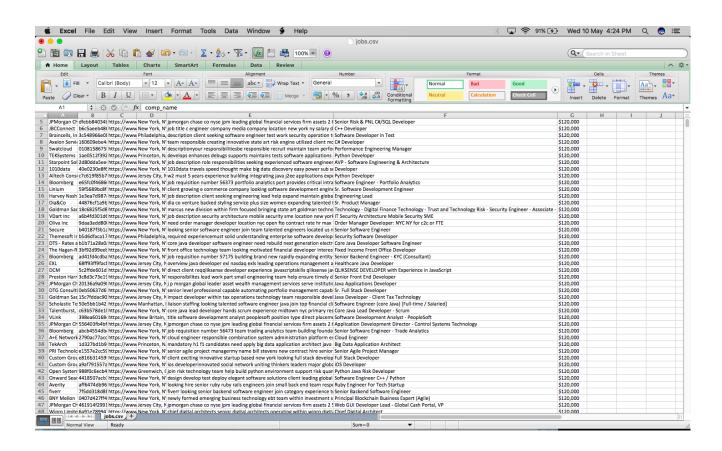
In this project, we are implementing the following

- Data Scraping
- Data cleaning
- Predicting the company using machine learning algorithms
- Determining the accuracy

I. Data Scraping

Data scraping mean extracting data from websites. Here we are scraping data from Indeed.com using python. Various parameters like company name, job key, job link, job location, job summary, job title and salary label are scraped from the website. Around 2000 company details is scraped every time the code is compiled. This is achieved by using the BeautifulSoup library. It is an incredible tool for pulling out information from a webpage. We can use it to extract tables, lists, paragraph and we can also put filters to extract information from web pages. BeautifulSoup does not fetch the web page for us. That's why, urllib is used in combination with the BeautifulSoup library. For the prediction of the model we need an organized

dataset which we achieved using pandas libraries. Here, we write the scraped data into a csv file using pandas. Pandas is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language. The library is a fast and efficient DataFrame object for data manipulation with integrated indexing. It is used to read and write data between in-memory data structures and different formats: CSV and text files, Microsoft Excel, SQL databases, and the fast HDF5 format. Based on the salary range we are scraping data and collecting around 2000 company data. We scrape fresh data every time because using previous data would decrease the efficiency of the model as the company job requirements change on a timely basis or the company job posting has expired. The figure below shows a .csv file containing company features scraped from Indeed.com



II. Data Cleaning

When applying a ML method, data samples constitute the basic components. Every sample is described with several features and every feature consists of different types of values. Furthermore, knowing in advance the specific type of data being

used allows the right selection of tools and techniques that can be used for their analysis. Some data-related issues refer to the quality of the data and the preprocessing steps to make them more suitable for ML. When improving the data quality, typically the quality of the resulting analysis is also improved. In addition, in order to make the raw data more suitable for further analysis, data cleaning should be performed that focus on the modification of the data. In our project, we are using job summary as a feature to fit the model. The job summary is an unstructured data having many words where each word acts as a feature. Feature reduction is done by removing all the stop words in the summary and is achieved using Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK). The Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) is a Python package for natural language processing. NLTK is a leading platform for building Python programs to work with human language data. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to over 50 corpora and lexical resources such as WordNet, along with a suite of text processing libraries for classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning.

III. Predicting the company using machine learning algorithms

The main idea of the project is to predict getting an interview call from the company. We accomplish this by using different machine learning algorithms and also determine the best model. Here, we are training the job summary details with the company name and predicting the best company with the resume details. We extract the resume details which is in a pdf format to a text format which is used in the model to predict the company name. This can be done using pypdf2 package in python. The pypdf2 package is capable of extracting document information, splitting documents page by page, merging documents page by page etc. It allows PDF manipulation in memory and is therefore a useful tool for websites that manage or manipulate PDFs. The extracted data is again cleaned using the NLTK package to remove stopwords. Normally prediction for a text data is done depending on the frequency of word occurrence. The importance of a word is determined not by its frequency of occurrence but by its relevance. In order to increase the efficiency we assign weightage to each word in the job summary before fitting into the model. This is done by using TFIDF. Tf-idf stands for term frequency-inverse document frequency, and the tf-idf weight is a weight often used in information retrieval and text mining. This weight is a statistical measure used to evaluate how important a word is to a document in a collection or corpus. The importance increases proportionally to the number of times a word appears in the

document but is offset by the frequency of the word in the corpus. Variations of the tf-idf weighting scheme are often used by search engines as a central tool in scoring and ranking a document's relevance given a user query. The features are assigned weights and are then used to fit the model. We used sklearn machine learning package in order to predict the company. Three different models are used:

- K Nearest Neighbor Algorithm
- Decision Tree Algorithm
- Gaussian Naïve Bayes Algorithm
- 1. K Nearest Neighbor Algorithm (K-NN algorithm)

K-NN is one of the simplest classification algorithm. It is a non-parametric method used for classification and regression. However, it is more widely used in classification problems in the industry. It stores all available cases and classifies new cases based on a similarity measure. K-NN has been used in statistical estimation and pattern recognition. The input consists of the k closest training examples in the feature space. The output depends on whether K-NN is used for classification or regression:

- ➤ In K-NN classification, the output is a class membership. An object is classified by a majority vote of its neighbors, with the object being assigned to the class most common among its k nearest neighbors (k is a positive integer, typically small). If k = 1, then the object is simply assigned to the class of that single nearest neighbor.
- In K-NN regression, the output is the property value for the object. This value is the average of the values of its k nearest neighbors.

K-NN is a type of instance-based learning, or lazy learning, where the function is only approximated locally and all computation is deferred until classification. The K-NN algorithm is among the simplest of all machine learning algorithms. Both for classification and regression, it can be useful to assign weight to the contributions of the neighbors, so that the nearer neighbors contribute more to the average than the more distant ones. For example, a common weighting scheme consists in giving each neighbor a weight of 1/d, where d is the distance to the neighbor.

2. Decision Tree Algorithm

Decision tree is a type of supervised learning algorithm (having a pre-defined target variable) that is mostly used in classification problems. It works for both categorical and continuous input and output variables. In this technique, we split the population or sample into two or more homogeneous sets (or sub-populations) based on most significant splitter / differentiator in input variables. Decision tree learning is a method

commonly used in data mining. The goal is to create a model that predicts the value of a target variable based on several input variables. An example is shown in the diagram at right. Each interior node corresponds to one of the input variables; there are edges to children for each of the possible values of that input variable. Each leaf represents a value of the target variable given the values of the input variables represented by the path from the root to the leaf.

3. Gaussian Naïve Bayes

Naive Bayes classifiers are a family of simple probabilistic classifiers based on applying Bayes' theorem with strong (naive) independence assumptions between the features. Naive Bayes classifiers are highly scalable, requiring a number of parameters linear in the number of variables (features/predictors) in a learning problem. Maximumlikelihood training can be done by evaluating a closed-form expression, which takes linear time, rather than by expensive iterative approximation as used for many other types of classifiers. Naive Bayes is a simple technique for constructing classifiers: models that assign class labels to problem instances, represented as vectors of feature values, where the class labels are drawn from some finite set. It is not a single algorithm for training such classifiers, but a family of algorithms based on a common principle: all naive Bayes classifiers assume that the value of a particular feature is independent of the value of any other feature, given the class variable. For example, a fruit may be considered to be an apple if it is red, round, and about 10 cm in diameter. A naive Bayes classifier considers each of these features to contribute independently to the probability that this fruit is an apple, regardless of any possible correlations between the color, roundness, and diameter features.

After fitting the features in the model we predict the company name based on resume details.

```
In [3]: runfile('/Users/yuvraj/Desktop/MLproject/sample/prediction.py', wdir='/
Users/yuvraj/Desktop/MLproject/sample')
RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in true_divide
[univariate_selection.py:114]
Fitting
Predicting
Prediction using Decision Tree
['JSR Tech Consulting']
Prediction using GaussainNB
['JPMorgan Chase']
Prediction using KNN
['Rex Global Staffing LLC']
```

Figure shows the prediction of company name

IV. Determining the accuracy

We used sklearn package to calculate the accuracy. It is a free software machine learning library for the Python programming language. It features various classification, regression and clustering algorithms including support vector machines, random forests, gradient boosting, k-means and DBSCAN, and is designed to interoperate with the Python numerical and scientific libraries NumPy and SciPy.

```
In [2]: runfile('/Users/yuvraj/Desktop/MLproject/sample/accuracy.py', wdir='/
Users/yuvraj/Desktop/MLproject/sample')
/Users/yuvraj/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/feature_selection/
univariate_selection.py:114: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in
true_divide
    f = msb / msw
Fitting
Predicting
Predicting Accuracy of Decision Tree
Predicting Accuracy of Decision Tree
0.369565217391
Predicting Accuracy of GaussainNB
0.247826086957
Predicting Accuracy of KNN
0.35652173913
```

Accuracy is determined by comparing the predicted value with the test value. The accuracy is less because of the unstructured data. The K nearest neighbor classification has a better accuracy than the other two and hence it is a better classification model.

Future Work

The job summary is an unstructured data. Hence the accuracy is less while predicting using unstructured data. We can increase the accuracy by converting unstructured data to structured data. By using NLTK packages we can get a more structured job summary data.

References

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- 3. https://www.crummy.com/software/BeautifulSoup/bs4/doc/
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