Name: Alexis Collier

Email: colliera75@gmail.com

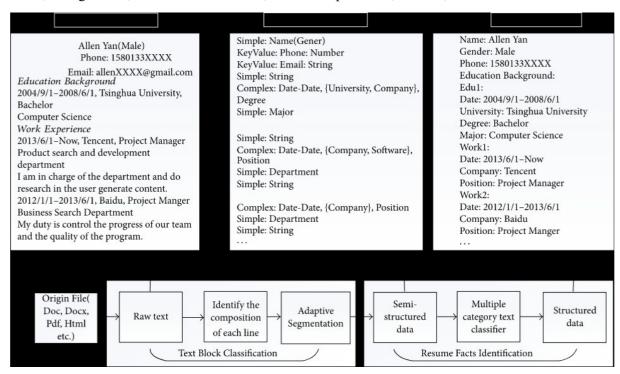
Country: United States

College: Fullstack Academy

Specialization: NLP

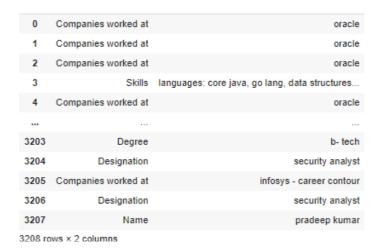
Problem description:

Resumes contain excess information irrelevant to the HR/authority, and they must manually process the resumes to shortlist the promising candidates. And thus, making the shortlisting task a herculean task for HR. Using the NER (Named Entity Recognition) model of NLP, this problem can be solved by finding and classifying the entities present in each resume into predefined classes such as person name, college name, academic information, relevant experiences, skill set, etc.



EDA:

To provide meaningful insights by analyzing the resume extraction dataset, I created a data frame containing the different labels of each unordered resume.



I will be performing statistical analysis on each one of these elements except for the name, email, and designation:

```
print(df[0].unique())

['Companies worked at' 'Skills' 'Graduation Year' 'College Name' 'Degree'
'Designation' 'Email Address' 'Location' 'Name' 'Years of Experience'
```

So, I split the data according to each label:

	0	text
Graduat	ion Year	2012
Graduat	ion Year	2012
Graduat	ion Year	2016
Graduat	ion Year	2018
Graduat	ion Year	2009
7 Graduat	ion Year	2005
0 Graduat	ion Year	2013
35 Graduat	ion Year	2013
36 Graduat	ion Year	2013
70 Graduat	ion Year	2002
6)	text
Location		text
	beng	aluru
Location	beng hyder	aluru
Location Location	beng hyder hyder	aluru abad abad
Location Location Location Location	hyder hyder hyder	aluru abad abad abad
2 Location 5 Location 8 Location 9 Location	hyder hyder hyder	aluru abad abad abad
Location Location Location Location Location Location Location	hyder hyder hyder hyder hyder	aluru abad abad abad abad
Location Location Location Location Location Location Location Location Location	hyder hyder hyder hyder hyder hyder	aluru abad abad abad abad
Location	hyder hyder hyder hyder hyder beng	aluru abad abad abad abad aluru
Location	hyder hyder hyder hyder hyder beng beng	aluru abad abad abad abad aluru aluru
Location	hyder hyder hyder hyder beng beng beng beng	aluru abad abad abad abad aluru

I also prepared my data frame to make it easier to use with the matplotlib and the seaborn libraries.

Transforming all the text into lowercase, removing unnecessary spaces, changing dates into numeric variables, and removing unnecessary words.

```
0
                                         oracle
  1
                                         oracle
  2
                                         oracle
  4
                                         oracle
  10
                                         oracle
                            infosys bpo ltd
  3186
                            infosys bpo ltd
  3189
                            infosys bpo ltd
  3192
  3194
                           infosys bpo 1td
  3205
            infosys - career contour
  Name: text, Length: 676, dtype: object
[] stopwords = ['what', 'who', 'is', 'a', 'at', 'is', 'he','of','university','college','public','private','school','institute','academy']
   L4=CollegeN["text"]
   L=list(L4)
   H=[]
   L3=[]
   for i in range(291):
    H=L[i].split()
    L1 = [word for word in H if word.lower() not in stopwords]
    L2= ' '.join(L1)
    L3.append(L2)
   print(L3)
```

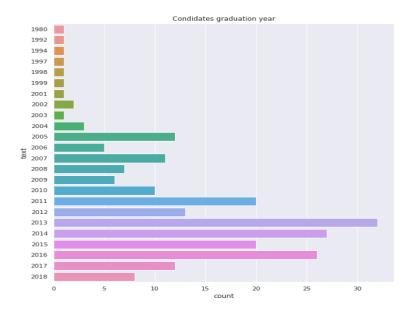
['adithya', 'osmania', 'osmania', 'manipal', 'manipal', '', 'birla', 'rashtriya military bangalore', 'rashtriya military bangalore', 'army', 'acharya chembur',

```
Gradyear["text"]=pd. to_numeric(Gradyear["text"])
type(Gradyear['text'][6])

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a Datai
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.c
    """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
numpy.int64
```

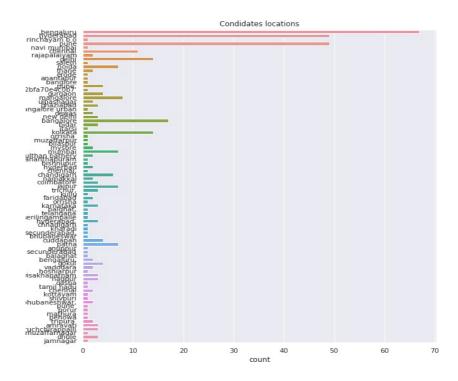
Starting with the graduation year:



We can see that most of the candidates graduated after 2005.

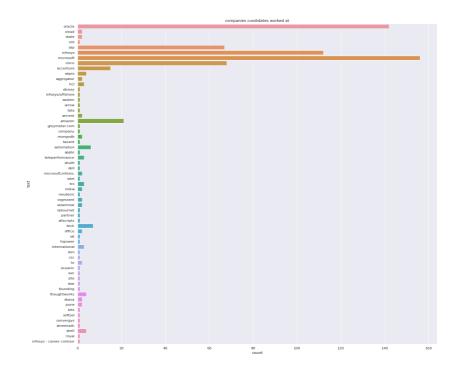
16% of the candidates graduated in 2013 only, and 50% graduated between 2016 and 2013. No candidates graduated after 2018.

Next, I have candidates' locations:

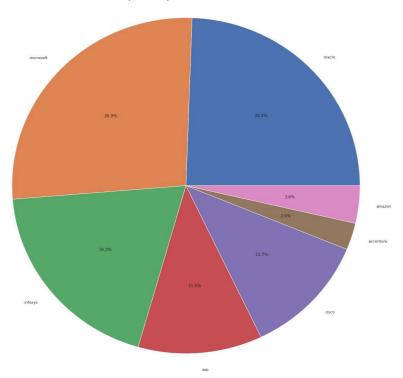


Most candidates are in Bengaluru (67 out of 200), Hyderabad and Pune (49 in each).

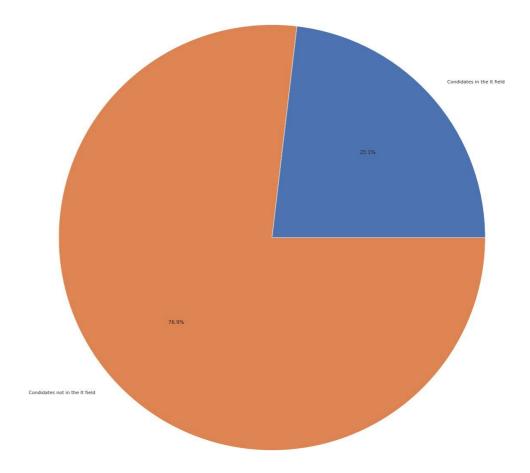
As for the 'Companies worked at' data frame, the following chart shows that Oracle, Microsoft, SAP, Cisco, NIIT, and Infosys have the most significant numbers of candidates having previously worked at them.



At least 155 out of 200 (26.9%, as seen through this chart below) candidates worked at Microsoft before, and 142 out of 200(24.4%) worked at Oracle.



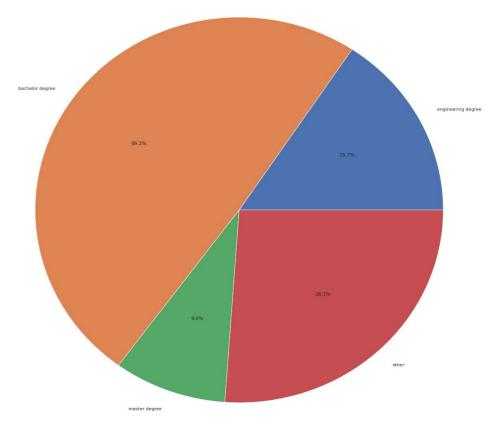
Analyzing the "Degree "data frame showed me that only 23.1% of the candidates for this job are in IT, while the rest have different fields of study, such as business chemistry, electronics, etc.



49.3% of the candidates have a bachelor's degree.

15.7% of them are engineers.

9% of candidates have a master's degree.



Analyzing the universities, the candidates studied at, I figured out that almost everyone went to a different college.

```
CollegeN["text"]=L3
len(CollegeN["text"].unique())

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
A value is trying to be set on a copy
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer]

See the caveats in the documentation:
    """Entry point for launching an IPyt
238
```

Depending on these insights, the client's HR department can request the elimination of some candidates' categories depending on the job profile needed (for example, the client needs candidates with engineering degrees)

Also, this EDA has shown that those who applied for this job are entirely different, especially when talking about the fields of study; I recommend that the HR department takes more care of the job description and the requirements provided to have a more accurate candidates resumes.

GitHub Repo link: https://github.com/colla00/NLP-Resume-Extraction-Project