

CV Verification System Report

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System Architecture and Agent Workflow

This CV verification system employs a **5-module pipeline** designed for accuracy, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness:

CV PDF

- [Module 1] Standardization
- [Module 2] LinkedIn Search
- [Module 3] Profile Fetching
- [Module 4] Two-Phase Scoring
- [Module 5] Facebook Fallback (if needed)

Design Philosophy

- **LinkedIn-centric approach:** LinkedIn contains the most reliable professional data (work history, education, skills), making it the primary verification source
- **Hybrid matching strategy:** Pure Python for simple cases, LLM for complex semantic matching
- **Cost-aware design:** Minimize API calls while maintaining accuracy
- **Defensive verification:** Facebook serves as downside protection, not primary method

Module Breakdown

Module 1: CV Standardization

- Convert unstructured PDF text to uniform JSON format
- Implementation:
 - Use LLM to extract: name, headline, location, skills, experience, education
 - Output format aligned with LinkedIn structure for easier comparison
 - Handle missing fields gracefully (null values, empty arrays)

Module 2: Intelligent LinkedIn Search

- Find matching LinkedIn profiles with high recall
- Strategy:
 - Name-only search (no location filter) → avoid over-filtering

- Exact headline filtering → quick first pass
- LLM semantic matching → handle variations like "Investment Professional" ↔ "Senior Investment Analyst"
- LLM location ranking** → prioritize geographically relevant matches
- Key Design:
 - Keep candidates with empty headlines (give second chance)
 - Only use LLM when exact match fails → cost efficiency
 - Return ranked list (best match first)

Module 3: Profile Fetching

- Retrieve full LinkedIn profiles for top candidates
- Implementation:
 - Fetch top-ranked profiles via MCP `get_linkedin_profile` tool
 - Convert to standardized format (match CV structure)
 - Add delays between API calls → rate limit protection

Module 4: Two-Phase Scoring System

- Quantify CV-LinkedIn match quality
- **Phase 1: Fast Python String Matching (No LLM)**
 - if `exact_string_match(cv_field, linkedin_field)`:
 - `score += weight`
 - If `score > 0.5` → Accept immediately (early stopping)
- **Phase 2: LLM Semantic Comparison (Only if Phase 1 ≤ 0.5)**
 - Batch all field comparisons in one LLM call
 - Rate limit protection: 5-second delays between profiles
 - Handles semantic equivalence (e.g., "McGill University" = "McGill")
- **Scoring Weights**

Category	Weight	Rationale
City	1	Basic verification
Country	1	Basic verification
Skills	1	CV skills averaged across all items
Experience	5 per job	Critical: company, title, seniority, dates
Education	4 per degree	Important: school, degree, field, graduation

Final Score = Total Earned / Total Possible

Module 5: Facebook Fallback (Downside Protection)

- Rescue failed verifications via alternative names
- Trigger: Only when LinkedIn score ≤ 0.5
- Workflow:
 1. Search Facebook for CV name

2. Extract `display_name` and `original_name` from profiles
 3. If alternative names found (e.g., "Alex" vs "Alexander")
 4. Re-run Modules 2-4 with new name
 5. Update score if successful
- Why Facebook is secondary:
 - o Less structured professional data
 - o Higher noise (nicknames, privacy settings)
 - o Used as last resort, not primary verification

Tool Usage

MCP Tools Integration

- LinkedIn Tools (Primary)
 - o `search_linkedin_people(q=name, location=None, limit=20)` # Wide net
 - o `get_linkedin_profile(person_id)` # Detailed info
- Facebook Tools (Fallback only)
 - o `search_facebook_users(q=name, limit=20)` # Alternative names
 - o `get_facebook_profile(user_id)` # Name variations

Optimization Strategies

- API Call Minimization
 - o Pure Python Phase 1: Saves ~60% of LLM calls (when score > 0.5)
 - o Batch LLM queries: 1 call per profile instead of N calls per field
 - o Early stopping: Accept first profile with score > 0.5

Rate Limit Management

- Between MCP calls
 - o `await asyncio.sleep(1.0)` # LinkedIn profile fetching
- Between LLM calls
 - o `time.sleep(5.0)` # Phase 2 scoring

Fallback Chain

LinkedIn (fast, accurate)

↓ fails

Facebook name discovery

↓

Retry LinkedIn with new name

Sample Verification Results

Test Set Performance: 5/5 Correct (100%)

```
=====
FINAL SCORES (Ready for evaluation)
=====
```

```
CV_1.pdf: 0.9167
CV_2.pdf: 0.8627
CV_3.pdf: 0.8056
CV_4.pdf: 0.2647
CV_5.pdf: 0.4691
{'decisions': [1, 1, 1, 0, 0], 'correct': 5, 'total': 5, 'final_score': 1.0}
```

Detailed Verification Report

```
=====
CV VERIFICATION REPORT
=====
```

```
Threshold: 0.5
Total CVs: 5
=====
```

```
✓ Verified: 3
✗ Rejected: 2
=====
```

📄 DETAILED RESULTS:

- [1] CV_1.pdf
Name: John Smith
Score: 0.9167
Decision: ✓ VERIFIED
Confidence: ● High Confidence
- [2] CV_2.pdf
Name: Minh Pham
Score: 0.8627
Decision: ✓ VERIFIED
Confidence: ● High Confidence
- [3] CV_3.pdf
Name: Wei Zhang
Score: 0.8056
Decision: ✓ VERIFIED
Confidence: ● High Confidence
- [4] CV_4.pdf
Name: Rahul Sharma
Score: 0.2647
Decision: ✗ REJECTED
Confidence: ● Very Poor Match
- [5] CV_5.pdf
Name: Rahul Sharma
Score: 0.4321
Decision: ✗ REJECTED
Confidence: ● Low Match

```
=====
END OF REPORT
=====
```