# **Job-Applicant Recommendation System**

#### **Problem Statement**

Recruiters struggle to efficiently match applicants with jobs because manual screening is **time-consuming**, **inconsistent**, **and error-prone**. This leads to missed talent, delayed hiring cycles, and poor candidate experience. An automated, intelligent recommendation system is needed.

### **Objectives**

- Automate job-applicant matching using Al.
- Convert job and applicant skills into vector embeddings with SentenceTransformer (all-MiniLM-L6-v2).
- Compute cosine similarity for skills and align with experience requirements.
- Apply a weighted scoring system (70% skills, 30% experience).
- Provide explainable feedback (matched/missing skills, experience gaps).

## **Methodology**

- 1. Skill Similarity (70%)
  - Job and applicant skills → embeddings (384-dim vectors).
  - Cosine similarity used to score overlap.
- 2. Experience Score (30%)
  - o Applicant's experience compared to job's min-max range.
  - o Full points if within range, scaled down if under/over.
- 3. Final Match %

Score=(0.7×Skill Similarity)+(0.3×Experience Score)

- 4. Penalty System
  - Missing required skills → reduce similarity score.
  - Underqualified experience → stronger penalty than overqualified.
  - Extra unrelated skills → ignored (no bonus).

### **Model Building at Startup**

#### Steps:

#### 1. Fetch Job Data

 The system queries the PostgreSQL database and retrieves all job postings, including job IDs, titles, required skills, and experience ranges.

#### 2. Skill Embedding Conversion

- Required job skills are processed using the SentenceTransformer model (all-MiniLM-L6-v2).
- o Each job's skills are converted into a 384-dimensional embedding vector.

#### 3. Build Job Embedding Matrix

- All job vectors are stacked into a matrix (using NumPy/Pandas) for fast similarity calculations.
- This acts as the feature space for job-applicant matching.

#### 4. Initialize Job Matching Model

- o The JobMatchingModel class is initialized with:
  - Job metadata (ID, title, min/max experience).
  - Precomputed skill embeddings.

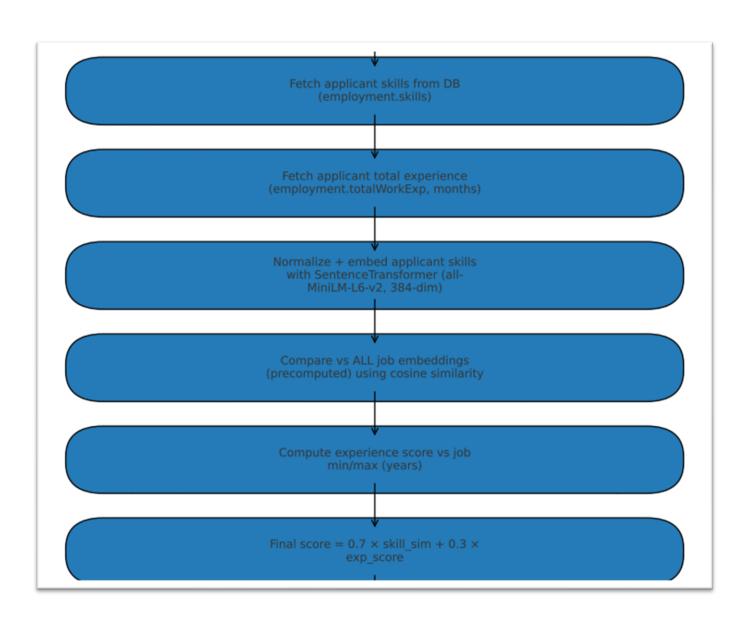
#### 5. Persist Model (Caching)

- The trained model object is serialized and stored as job\_matching\_model.joblib using joblib.
- This allows quick loading on subsequent restarts without recomputing embeddings.

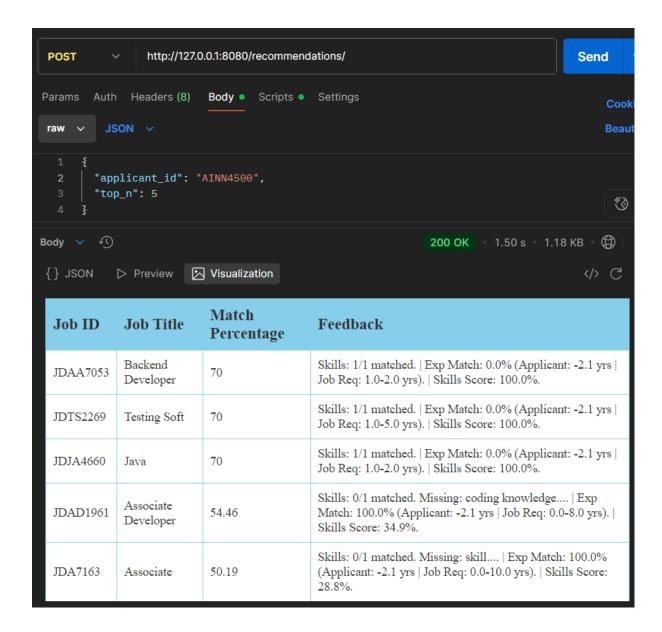
## In this project, we have implemented 3 main flows:

## Flow 1 (Jobs for an Applicant):

Recommends the top matching jobs for a given applicant based on skill similarity and experience alignment.



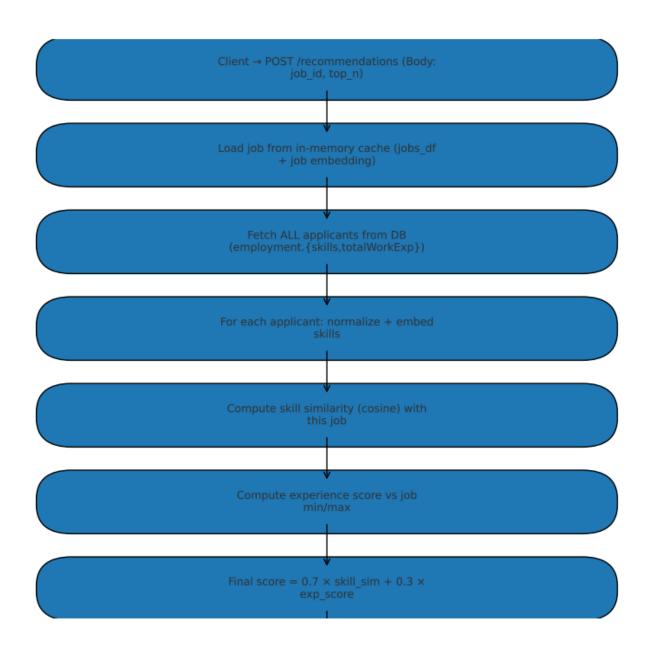
#### **OUTPUT:**



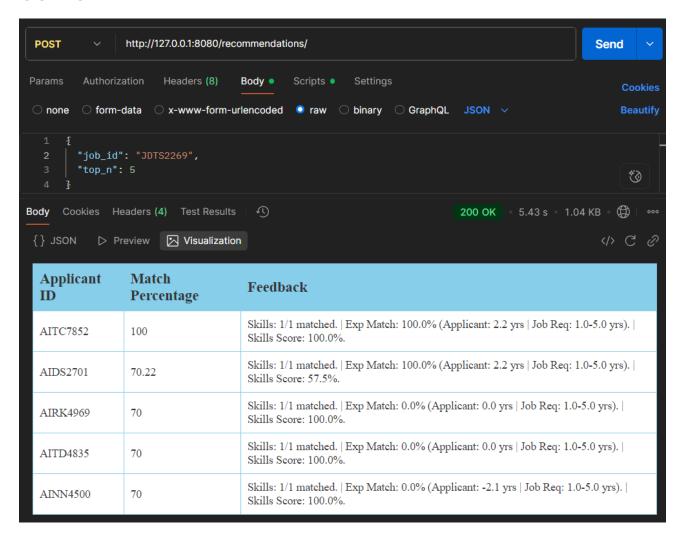
- Sort by score and select top N jobs.
- Generate readable feedback: matched skills, missing skills, and experience match.
- Return JSON response

# Flow 2 (Applicants for a Job):

Finds the most suitable applicants for a specific job using precomputed job embeddings and scoring.



#### **OUTPUT:**

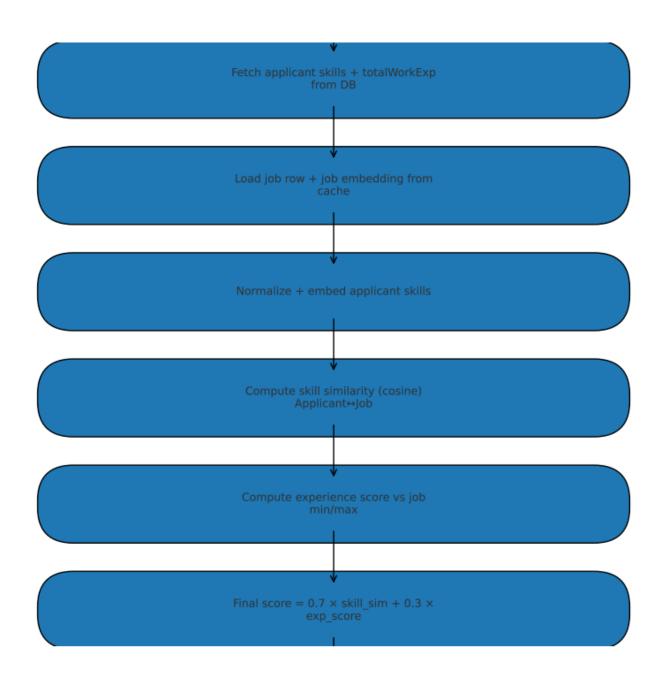


- Sort by score and select top N applicants
- Generate feedback for each applicant
- Return JSON

# Flow 3 (Applicant vs Job):

Provides a detailed compatibility score and feedback for a single applicant-job pair.

Evaluate One Applicant vs One Job



### **OUTPUT:**

