



**NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Autonomous College, Affiliated to VTU | Approved by AICTE New Delhi & UGC  
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade & Accredited by NBA



## **A MINI PROJECT**

### **REPORT**

*For*

*Mini Project in Web Frame Works or Operating System (20CSE68)*

## **E-RESUME CREATOR**

*Submitted by*

**P LAKSHMI SUMANA**

**USN: 1NH18CS132**

**Semester-Section: 6-B**

*In partial fulfillment for the award of  
the degree of*

**Bachelor of Engineering**

*in*

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**



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## ***Certificate***

*This is to certify that the mini project work titled*

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**P LAKSHMI SUMANA**

**USN: 1NH18CS132**

***DURING***

***EVEN SEMESTER 2020-2021***

***for***

***COURSE CODE: 20CSE68***

Signature of Reviewer

Signature of HOD

### **SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**

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*Signature with date*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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## E\_RESUME\_CREATOR

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STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1 Khondoker Aminuzzaman, Md. Junayed Miah, Md. Anisur Rahman, Mohammad Monirujjaman Khan. "Development of Online Home Sharing Web Application", 2021 IEEE 11th Annual Computing and Communication Workshop and Conference (CCWC), 2021  
Publication 5%

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4 Istvan Albert, Hassan Charaf, Laszlo Lengyel. "Targeting tablet devices with a template-based column layout approach", 2012 IEEE  
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1%

## **ABSTRACT**

Online resume builder system provides users the proper resume format and resume is showed to employers and a jobseeker does not need to attach resume with every mail but he/she need to include the URL of his/her resume and employer can view the online resume by clicking the link. Customers can customize their resume with themes and details and you can use different styles to see the resume whichever you create and provided a way to the customers and to the fresher's who don't know about resume or cv they can use online builder resume and according to their requirements. This project is designed using html, css, javascript and php and you can also enter the details in pop-out box and you can create your resume.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of any task would be impossible without the mention of the people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crowned our efforts with success.

I have great pleasure in expressing gratitude to **Dr. Mohan Manghnani**, Chairman of New Horizon Educational Institutions for providing necessary infrastructure and creating good environment.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to **Dr. Manjunatha**, Principal, New Horizon College of Engineering, for his constant support and encouragement.

I am grateful to **Dr. Amarjeet Singh**, Dean - Academics, for his unfailing encouragement and suggestions, given to me in the course of my project work.

I would also like to thank **Dr. B. Rajalakshmi**, Professor and Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, for her constant support.

I also express my gratitude to **Mr./Ms./Dr. Manjunatha Swamy, Senior Assistant Professor**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, my project guide, for constantly monitoring the development of the project and setting up precise deadlines. Her valuable suggestions were the motivating factors in completing the work.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

- Online resume builder is used to provide the way to customer to design their resumes according to their requirements.
- The most important is it creates resume online and customize the looks and details and keep the track of customers and their resumes.
- There are some design format which are used to show however you create the resume and there are different type of designs which are shown while execution.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this mini project is to develop an application that will have the following functions: -

- The online resume builder is designed to help job seekers to create the resume and also the candidates are not required to spend more time in designing and creating CV.
- They can enter their details directly into pop-out box and their resume will be created and resume will be generated once the user will submit his/her details and user can download the file as per the requirements.

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED

The main methodologies of this project are:

Here the user's who don't know about cv they can create the resume in online and the candidates need not to spend more time on this and also you can select the format in different styles and there are details also which you can enter your details and resume will be generated

## **1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Resume will be created and will be generated when the user will submit his/her details
- Details are directly entered into pop-out box and the user can download the file.
- Candidates are not required to spent more time and effort to create resume and CV.
- We can design the form in four design styles that is depended on our comfort.

## CHAPTER 2

### FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING/OPERATING SYSTEM

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Web development frameworks are tools and libraries that developers use to make developing in a particular language easier and more efficient. They provide interfaces to access commonly-used functionalities as well as abstractions that make complicated things easier to understand and handle. Essentially, they make the development process more efficient because developers have a pool of code resources to draw from when developing. There's no need to develop software functions from scratch when frameworks give you all the necessary tools to build a website or application. Because frameworks give you a head start on your development, they're more cost effective than developing entirely new code. They also lower your development risk since they're tried and true compared to writing brand new, untested code.

#### 2.2 WORLD WIDE WEB

World Wide Web, which is also known as a Web, is a collection of websites or web pages stored in web servers and connected to local computers through the internet. These websites contain text pages, digital images, audios, videos, etc. Users can access the content of these sites from any part of the world over the internet using their devices such as computers, laptops, cell phones, etc. The WWW, along with internet, enables the retrieval and display of text and media to your device. The building blocks of the Web are web pages which are formatted in HTML and connected by links called "hypertext" or hyperlinks and accessed by HTTP. These links are electronic connections that link related pieces of information so that users can access the desired information quickly. Hypertext offers the advantage to select a word or phrase from text and thus to access other pages that provide additional information related to that word or phrase.

A web page is given an online address called a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). A particular collection of web pages that belong to a specific URL is called a website, e.g., [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com), [www.google.com](http://www.google.com), etc. So, the World Wide Web is like a huge

electronic book whose pages are stored on multiple servers across the world. Small websites store all of their WebPages on a single server, but big websites or organizations place their WebPages on different servers in different countries so that when users of a country search their site they could get the information quickly from the nearest server.

## 2.3 WEB BROWSERS

Web Browser is application software that allows us to view and explore information on the web. User can request for any web page by just entering a URL into address bar.

- Browsers are clients - always initiate, servers react (although sometimes servers require responses)

- Mosaic - NCSA (Univ. of Illinois), in early 1993

- First to use a GUI, led to explosion of Web use

- Initially for X-Windows, under UNIX, but was ported to other platforms by late 1993

- Most requests are for existing documents, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

- But some requests are for program execution, with the output being returned as a document. Web browser can show text, audio, video, animation and more. It is the responsibility of a web browser to interpret text and commands contained in the web page. Earlier the web browsers were text-based while now day's graphical-based or voice-based web browsers are also available. Following are the most common web browser available today:

- Internet Explorer Microsoft
- Google Chrome Google
- Mozilla Firefox Mozilla
- Netscape Navigator Netscape Communications Corp.
- Opera Software

Web server is a computer where the web content is stored. Basically web server is used to host the web sites but there exists other web servers also such as gaming, storage, FTP, email etc. Web site is collection of web pages while web server is software that responds to the request for web resources.

- Provide responses to browser requests, either existing documents or dynamically built documents
- Browser-server connection is now maintained through more than one request response cycle
- All communications between browsers and servers use Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

## **2.4 OPERATION OF WWW**

WWW works on client- server approach. Following steps explains how the web works:

1. User enters the URL (say, <http://www.newhorizonindia.edu>) of the web page in the address bar of web browser.
2. Then browser requests the Domain Name Server for the IP address corresponding to [www.newhorizonindia.edu](http://www.newhorizonindia.edu).
3. After receiving IP address, browser sends the request for web page to the web server using HTTP protocol which specifies the way the browser and web server communicates.
4. Then web server receives request using HTTP protocol and checks its search for the requested web page. If found it returns it back to the web browser and close the HTTP connection.
5. Now the web browser receives the web page, It interprets it and display the contents of web page in web browser's window.

#### STATIC WEB PAGE:

A static web page (sometimes called a flat page or a stationary page) is a web page that is delivered to the user's web browser exactly as stored, in contrast to dynamic web pages which are generated by a web application.

Consequently, a static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a web server to negotiate content-type or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.

Static web pages are often HTML documents stored as files in the file system and made available by the web server over HTTP (nevertheless URLs ending with ".html" are not always static). However, loose interpretations of the term could include web pages stored in a database, and could even include pages formatted using a template and served through an application server, as long as the page served is unchanging and presented essentially as stored.

Static web pages are suitable for content that never or rarely needs to be updated, though modern web template systems are changing this. Maintaining large numbers of static pages as files can be impractical without automated tools, such as static site generators.

#### Dynamic Web page:

Dynamic web page shows different information at different point of time. It is possible to change a portion of a web page without loading the entire web page. It has been made possible using Ajax technology.

#### Server-side dynamic web page:

It is created by using server-side scripting. There are server-side scripting parameters that determine how to assemble a new web page which also includes setting up of more client-side processing.

#### Client-side dynamic web page:

It is processed using client-side scripting such as JavaScript. And then passed in to Document Object Model (DOM).

## 2.5 WEB 2.0

Web 2.0 is the business revolution in the computer industry caused by the move to the internet as a platform, and any attempt to understand the rules for success on that new platform. When it comes to defining web 2.0 the term means such internet applications which allow sharing and collaboration opportunities to people and help them to express themselves online. It's a simply improved version of the first worldwide web, characterized specifically by the change from static to dynamic or user-generated content and also the growth of social media.

Advantages of Web 2.0:

- Available at any time, any place.
- Variety of media.
- Ease of usage.
- Learners can actively be involved in knowledge building.
- Can create dynamic learning communities.
- Everybody is the author and the editor, every edit that has been made can be tracked.
- User-friendly.
- Updates in the wiki are immediate and it offers more sources for researchers.
- It provides real-time discussion.

## 2.6 HTML

Html stands for hyper text markup language. It is a formatting language used to define the appearance and contents of a web page. It allows us to organize text, graphics, audio, and video on a web page.





FIGURE 2.6.1

Key points:

- The word hypertext refers to the text which acts as a link.
- The word markup refers to the symbols that are used to define structure of the text.
- The markup symbols tells the browser how to display the text and are often called tags.
- The word language refers to the syntax that is similar to any other language.

## 2.7 HTML TAGS

`<b>` - Bold text  
`<strong>` - Important text  
`<i>` - Italic text  
`<em>` - Emphasized text  
`<mark>` - Marked text  
`<small>` - Smaller text  
`<del>` - Deleted text  
`<ins>` - Inserted text  
`<sub>` - Subscript text  
`<sup>` - Superscript text

## 2.8 XHTML

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It can be considered as a part of the XML markup language this is because of XHTML has features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML can be considered as a better version of HTML.

## 2.9 CSS



Figure 2.9.1

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994. At the time, Lie was working with Tim Berners-Lee at CERN. Several other style sheet languages for the web were proposed around the same time, and discussions on public mailing lists and inside World Wide Web Consortium resulted in the first W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1) being released in 1996. In particular, Bert Bos' proposal was influential; he became co-author of CSS1 and is regarded as co-creator of CSS.

Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) in the 1980s, and CSS was developed to provide stylesheets for the web. One requirement for a web style sheet language was for style sheets to come from different sources on the web. Therefore, existing style sheet languages like DSSSL and FOSI were not suitable. CSS, on the other hand, let a document's style be influenced by multiple style sheets by way of "cascading" styles.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide

more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share for matting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate.css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices.CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device. The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

### **Inline CSS:**

Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attributes

### **Internal or Embedded CSS:**

This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

### **External CSS:**

External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **LINK** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

## **PROPERTIES OF CSS:**

Inline CSS has the highest priority, then comes Internal/Embedded followed by External CSS which has the least priority. Multiple style sheets can be defined on one page. If for an HTML tag, styles are defined in multiple style sheets then the below order will be followed.

- As Inline has the highest priority, any styles that are defined in the internal and external style sheets are overridden by Inline styles .

- Internal or Embedded stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in the priority list and overrides the styles in the external style sheet .
- External style sheets have the last priority. If there are no styles defined either in inline or internal style sheet then external style sheet rules are applied for the HTML tags.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

#### **3.1 HARDWARE COMPONENTS ARE:**

- RAM – 1GB or Above
- Hard Disk – Minimum 20GB free space
- Processor – Pentium 4 (1.6GHZ) or Higher

#### **3.2 SOFTWARE COMPONENTS ARE:**

- Operating system: Windows DXP/ 2000/ Vista/0/ 7/ 8/ 10AS
- Front End: XAMPP [PHP ADMIN]
- Back End: MYSQL DATABASE
- Language: XAMPP server, HTML, CSS, PHP, JAVASCRIPT
- Database: MYSQL PHP MYADMIN

## DESIGN

```

    erDiagram
        Administrator ||--o{ Customer : manages
        Administrator ||--o{ Viewer : Contacts
        Viewer ||--o{ Customer : Contacts
        Viewer ||--o{ Resume : views
        Customer ||--o{ Resume : Manages

        Administrator {
            string ID PK
            string Name
            string Password
            string Email
        }
        Viewer {
            string Organization
            string Email
        }
        Customer {
            string ID PK
            string Name
            string Password
            string Email
        }
        Resume {
            string Personal
            string Academic
            string Experience
            string certificates
        }
    
```

## CHAPTER 5

### IMPLEMENTATION

#### 1) User Module:

Dedicated to candidates who are looking for resume and also can log into the system which credentials provided to them and have to choose a format of resume to fill online form and download the resume file.

#### 2) Resume Sample Module:

Many different samples resumes will be attached and also different types of designs will be there and different professionals will be there and candidates can change their font size and other styles as per requirements

## CHAPTER 6

### RESULTS

#### 1) Home page

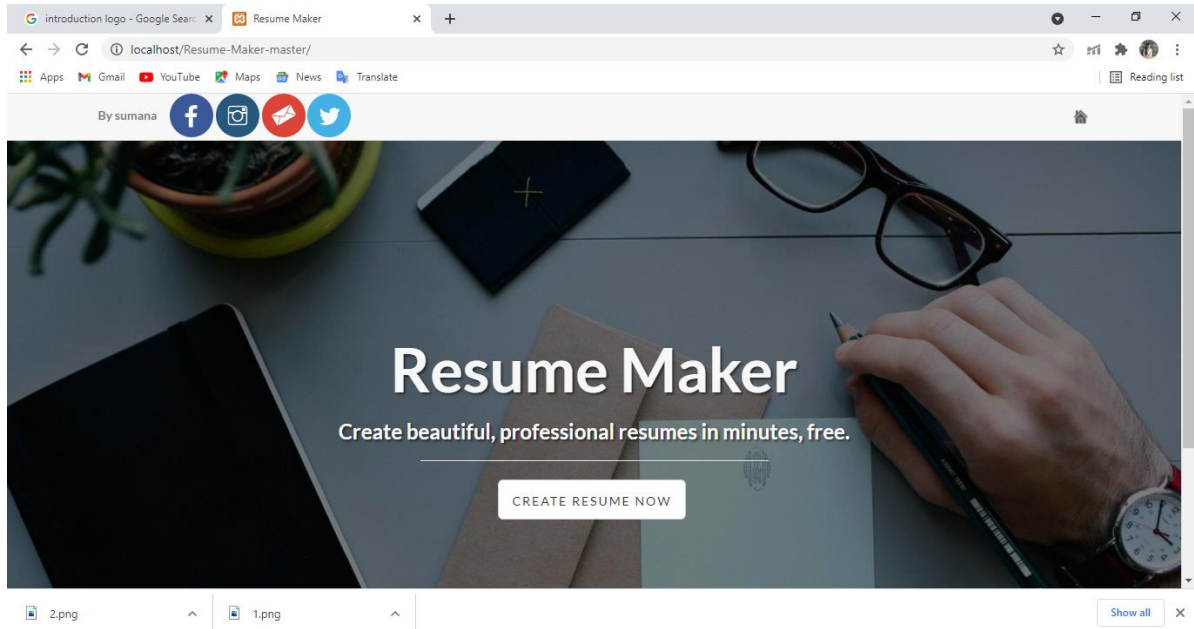


Figure 6.1

This is the home page. It contains few contact details like Facebook, Instagram, Mail and Twitter. People who want to create resume can contact me through those platforms if they have any queries.



## 2) Choose Template

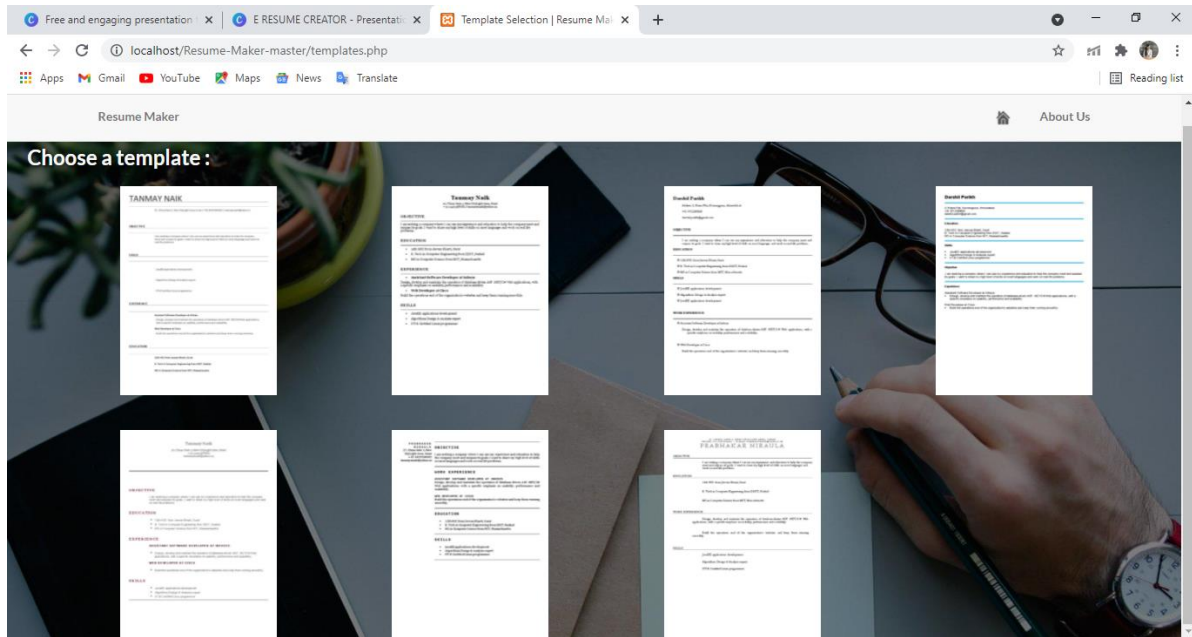


Figure 6.2

This is template section. Here few templates are given to choose. The person can choose any one of the templates from above 7 different templates to create their resume.

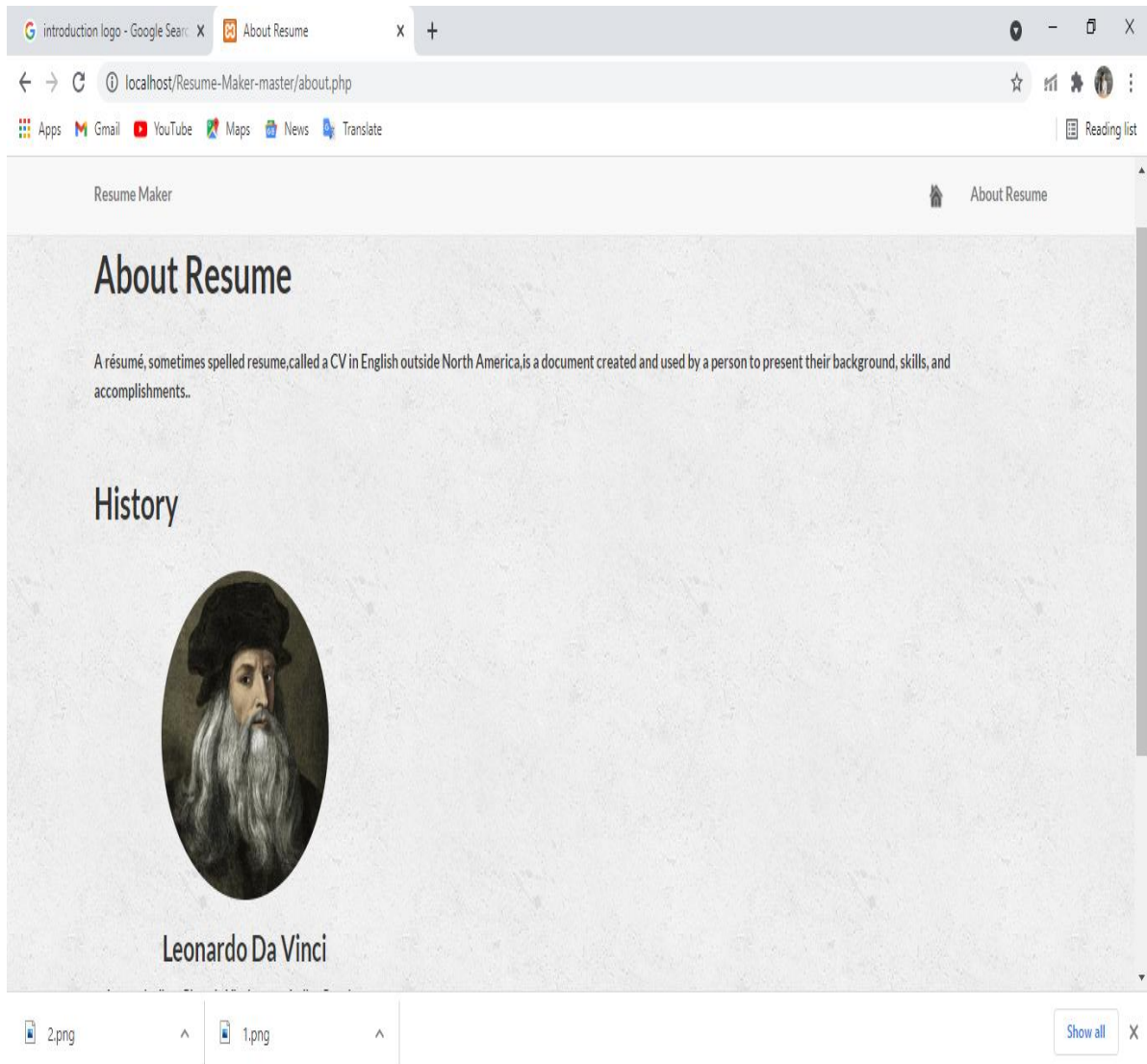


FIGURE 6.3

This is the part of project where the user can find interesting things about resume like history of resume and about the person great Leonardo Da Vinci who created resume.

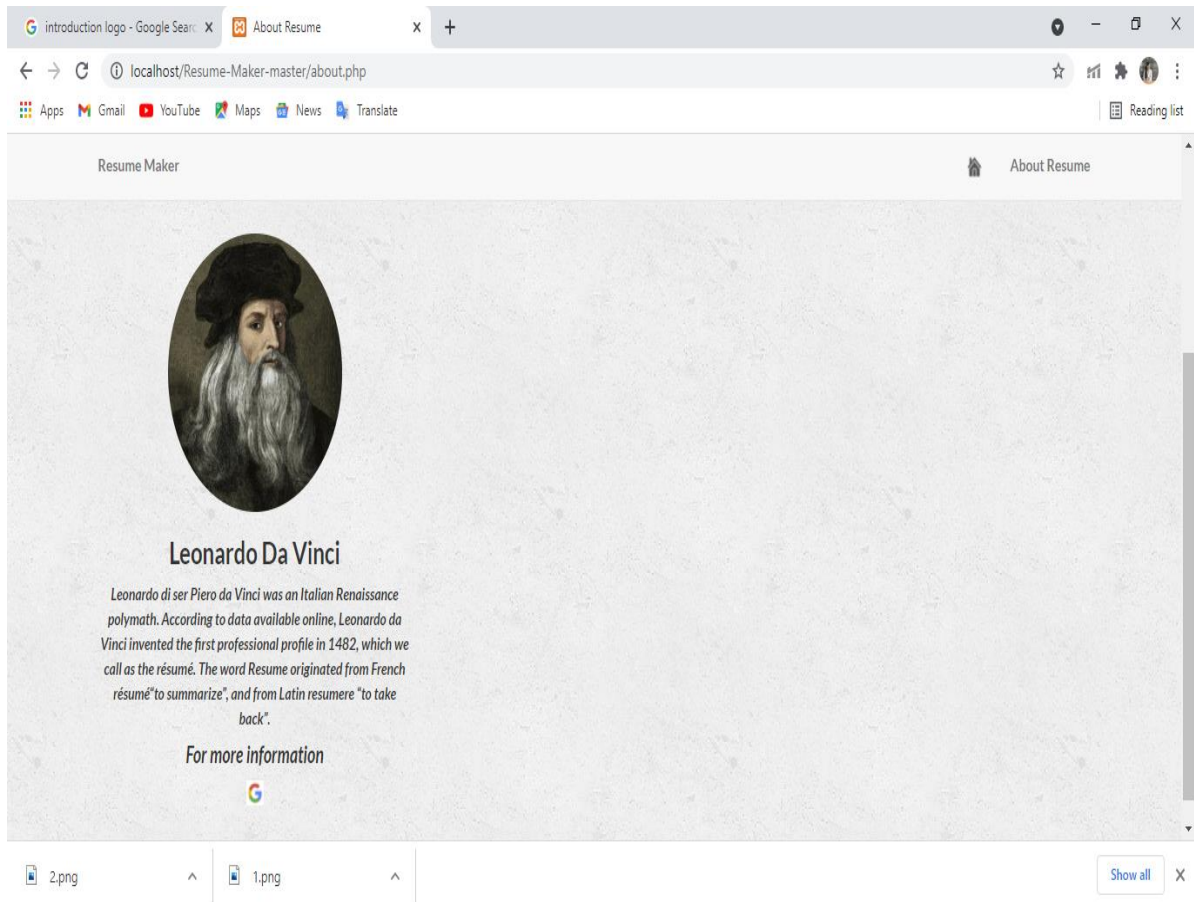


Figure 6.4

This is the continuation of the above screenshot. It has the information about Leonardo Da vinci and a google link that directs to a resume history website.

### 3) Basic details

The screenshot displays the 'E RESUME CREATOR' web application in a browser. The page is titled 'Basic Information' and 'Education'. The 'Basic Information' section includes fields for 'Full Name', 'Address', 'Phone Number', 'Email', and 'Objective'. The 'Education' section includes fields for 'school' and 'Score'. The background features a potted plant and a person's hand holding a pen.

Change Template About Us

**Basic Information**

Full Name:

Address:

Phone Number:

Email:

Objective:

**Education**

school:

Score:

Figure 6.5

This the main section. Here the people can fill in some details like their Name, address , number, their education details, skills and all the above information.

The screenshot displays the 'E RESUME CREATOR' web application in a browser. The page is titled 'Work'. It includes fields for 'Work 2', 'Work 3', 'Work 4', and 'Work 5', each with a title and description. There are also radio buttons for 'Print resume' and 'Download as .doc', and a 'Create your resume' button. The background features a potted plant and a person's hand holding a pen.

Change Template About Us

Work 2:

Work 3:

Work 4:

Work 5:

☒ Print resume ☐ Download as .doc

Create your resume

Figure 6.6

This image also shows the details to be filled in like their projects and the description of project.

### 4) Print Resume

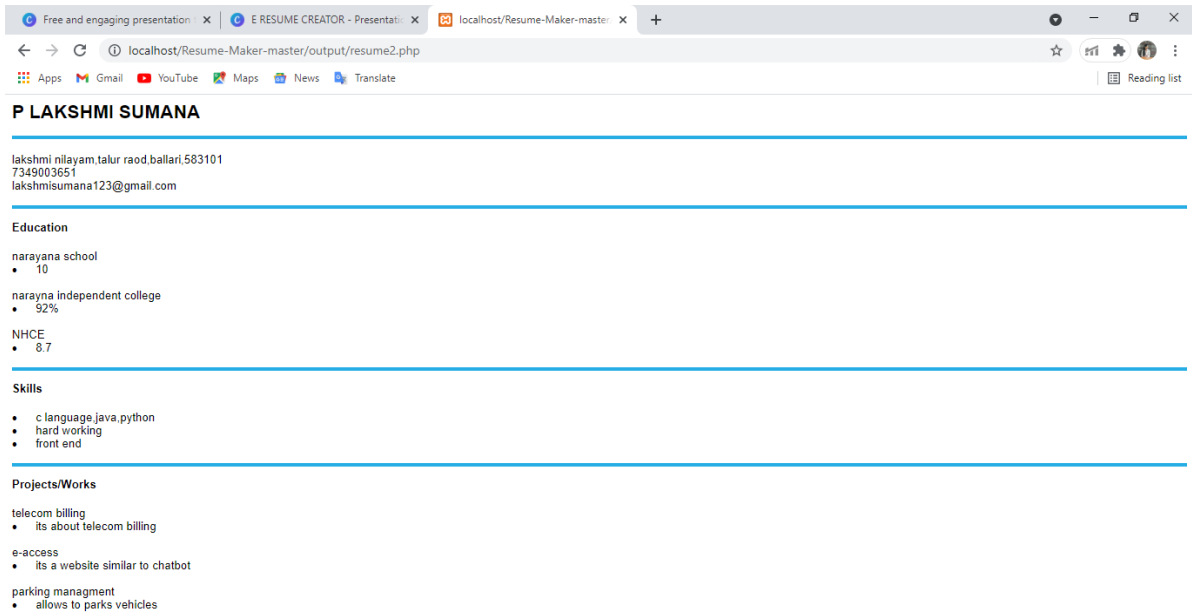


Figure 6.7

This is the final stage of the project .After filling in all the details the resume will be displays in the form which the user as selected. The resume can be downloaded as pdf or word document.

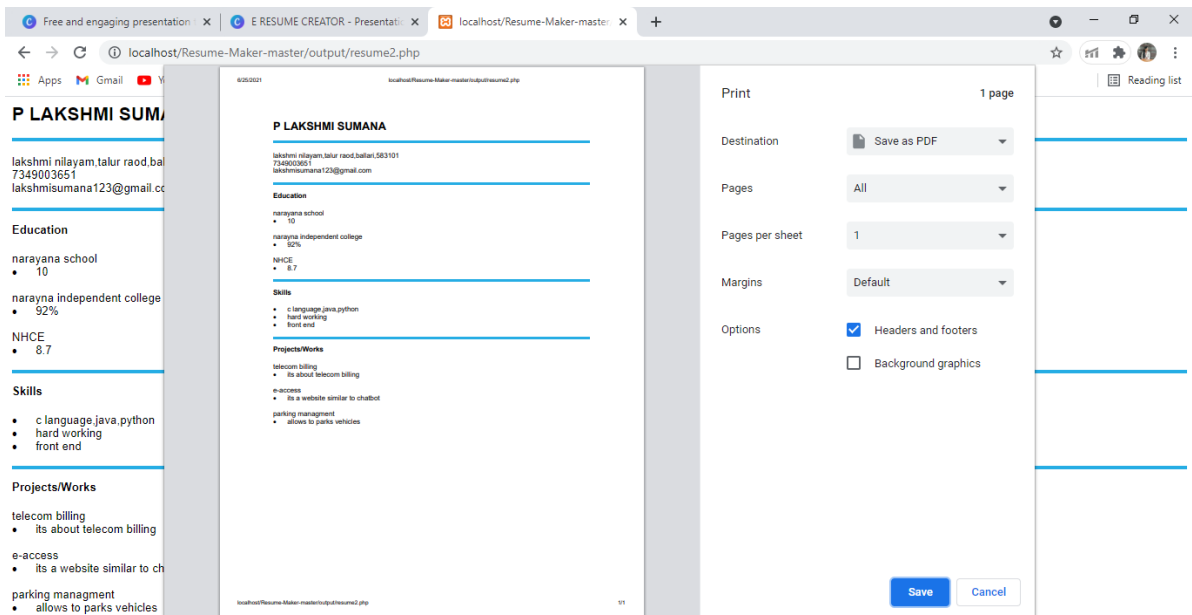


Figure 6.8

This is the final result. The resume will be printed as pdf.

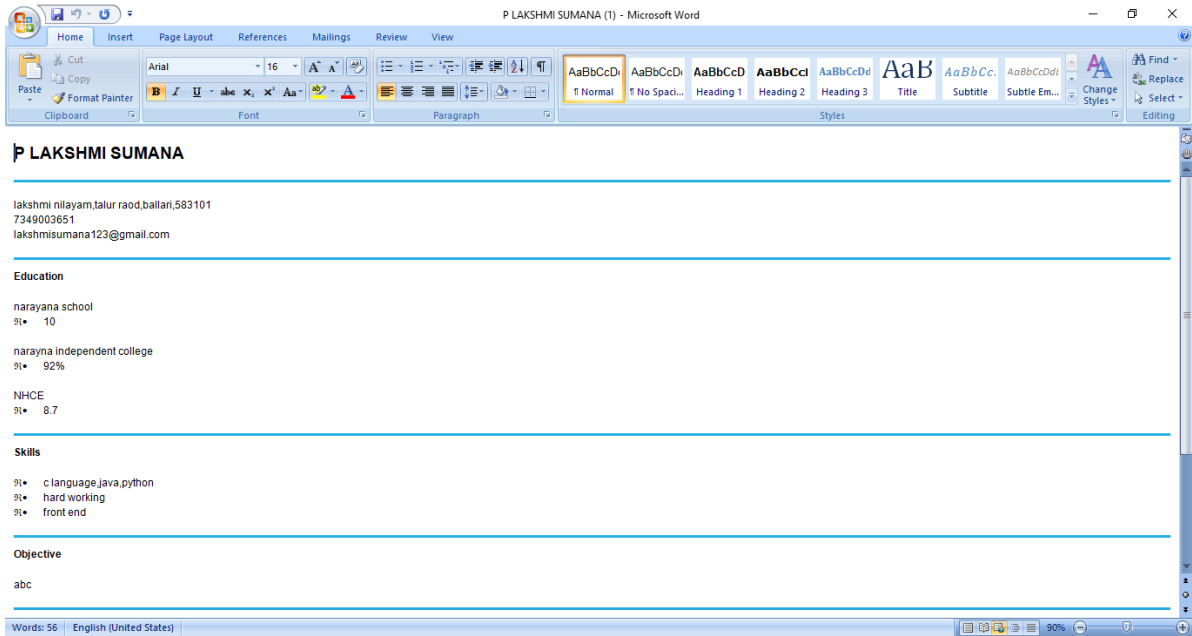


Figure 6.9

This is also the output but in word form. after filling in details the resume is downloaded as word form for any changes.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **CONCLUSION**

The online resume builder is useful for fresher's and if they don't have enough idea about the resume or enough time to create the resume or good designs and patterns this is the platform which we use. Candidates his/her time won't be waste and no need of too much effort and you can also use different styles and design patterns and the details can be entered in pop-out-box and they can download the file.

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