

PBECV: a fast resume extracting framework based on writing style recognition

ABSTRACT

In the information age, companies receive thousands of resumes from job seekers everyday. Most of resumes are wrote in different format, including font size, font color and cells. As a result, it's difficult to structure these data with a general extracting method. In this paper, we propose PBECV to extract the resume information from text file without format information. Our approach consider the writing style of each resume as the latent pattern, which help to segment resume text into different blocks and easy to parse. The experimental results on the real world data-set of millions of resumes show that our approach can reach the performance of algorithms that trained with the structure information and the proposed approach's algorithm complexity is $O(n)$.

General Terms

Algorithms, Design, Experimentation

Keywords

resume information extraction, structure resume data

1. INTRODUCTION

In the information age, head-hunting companies collect millions of resumes to occupy more market share. However, most of resumes are not wrote with the standard format or follow some special template file. In order to improve the success rate of recommand person to fit the requirement of employee, those resumes should be parsed exactly and detailed. This helps human resources to easily and quickly search for the right candidate. The challenge is how to analysis the different kinds of resume to get the content.

However, resumes are easier to structure than other texts, such as news. Different people have different writing style about personal resume, but the content of these work all around the same topic, their personal information, which contains contacts, educations, work experimences etc. As a result of this, resumes can be segmented into servel groups,

which is one of the basic ideas to solve the problem. In other words, resumes share the document-level hierarchical contextual structure [2].

There are two main methods to deal with resumes in the practical engineering. One is mainly for resumes follows the same format, from some big recruiting platform like monster, linkedin. This kind of resumes can be parsed through special template file or regex rules. The advantage is very high accuracy, but not suitable for normal resume. Another one is keyword extraction from resume. This method use search technology to query keyword from resume to check whether it match the require. The advantage is suitable for every resume, but losing the accuracy. In the real application, resumes are mixed with those follow some template and normal ones. The system's ability to deal with resumes should be known to control the the robustness of the software.

In this paper, we want to build a baseline of paring resume for the system. Because when we meet a resume follows some template file, the specify parsing file will parse it exactly. We have made an effort to propose an easy implement and effective solution based on pattern recognition and the decision tree.

The rese of paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we disscuss the related work. In Section 3, we explain our approach. In Section 4, experimental results are presented and analysed. Conclusion and future work are provided in Section 5.

2. RELATED WORKS

Jsoup¹ and POI² can be used to parse resumes that follows some template file. Jsoup is a Java library for working with real-world HTML. It provides a very convenient API for extracting and manipulating data, using the best of DOM, CSS, and jquery-like methods. It also implements the HTML5 specification, and parses HTML to the same DOM as modern browsers do. The Apache POI is a useful Java library for working with Office file, based on the Open XML standards which proposed by Microsoft company. These two open source tools help to extract resumes that follows some template file.

In [4], a cascaded information extraction framework was de-

¹<http://www.jsoup.org>

²<http://poi.apache.com>

Table 1: heuristic rules for cleaning data

rules	operation
multiple continuous blank	merge
value pair	merge
begin with date pair	split
begin with part of date	merge
begin with block key words	split
begin with colon	merge
short text end with colon	merge

signed to support automatic resume management and routing. The first pass is used to segment the resume into consecutive blocks with labels indicating the information types. Then detailed information, such as Name and Address, are identified in certain blocks without searching globally in the whole resume.

In [3], a system that aids in the shortlisting of candidates for jobs was designed. The part of parsing resume combines three technologies. Table analysis is used to detect the type of values in table. CRF model is used to segment the resume text into different blocks. Content Recognizer mines the named entities salient to candidate profile.

In [1] and [2], only the specific data is extracted to filter the resume streams. Both of them are aim to accelerate the efficiency of search candidates for the job.

3. OUR APPROACH

In this section, we explain the details of our approach. The process can be divided into three parts. First, the origin resume file is converted into text format no matter is word format, pdf format or html format with the help of Apache POI. Some rules are created to normalize each line of the text. Second, pattern recognized method is used to find the latent block. Third, name entities are matched to the candidate profile based on the information statistics of the content of each block.

3.1 Prepared processing

The raw text files are hardly to use directly, cause of the ambiguity. The figure 1 shows some samples. We created some heuristic rules to do the data cleaning work so that each line can be separated into three classes: simple, key-value and complex. *Simple* means this line is short text or contains few blanks. *Key-Value* means this line follows the key and value structure, with colon signal. *Complex* means this line is a long text, which contains more than one signal.

Merge means this line should be merged with the next line. *Split* means this line should be split into two lines.

3.2 Pattern recognized

After cleaning up the noise of raw lines, we need to divide these lines into blocks such as basic information, education, work experiences and so on. It's not hard to find that there are some latent patterns within each block. Entities are introduced into pattern recognition, however in this application since simple name entity is enough. For each line, we only detect whether this line contains date entity or some basic

Table 2: Algorithm to extract the resume

Input: L: Set of n lines of each resume; Output: R: resume with structured data
1. for line in L if line match heuristic rules do operation 2. for line in L find pattern of line match the pattern to others if match record the block else continue return all blocks 3. for block in B match the name entities 4. return resume

Table 3: The evaluation of results

block name	precision	recall	F value
name	0.952	0.919	0.935
email	0.992	0.714	0.830
other basic information	0.923	0.75	0.823
education	0.912	0.701	0.792
work experiences	0.873	0.720	0.789
self evaluation	0.897	0.796	0.843

entity like school name, job position, company name. With the help of name entities, each line can be transferred to the pattern mode. Through loop the whole lines set, the latent block pattern can be found, which is the basic to extract the details content.

3.3 Name entities Match

Avoiding labeled the data by human too much, we statistic the whole set to find some useful information which may be the latent value for the profile. First, each resume is processed as the Prepared processing section 3.1 described. Second, those lines with key-value structure are considered to be the candidate attribute. Third, after removing some noises

4. EXPERIMENTS

In order to verify our approach, we did the experiment with one million resumes which provided by a commercial head-hunting company. These resumes are contains different industry field people and different source. We use precision, recall and F value to evaluate this approach. Cause the dataset is huge, the standard precision and recall can not be compute without the label data. We involved a score function, which treat each field of the block as a unit, then compute the total score of each resume. We supposed each resume text has basic information, education, work experiences and self evaluation things. This hyperspace is not match the real data, but as a result of the huge volume it does not matter to get the basic overview.

$$F - 1 = \frac{P + R}{2PR}$$

From the results, we can get an overview about the resume dataset that not all the resume is valid. Because person name has a strong feature, it's easy to detect and recognized. The email also has an obvious feature, which is contrusted by servel characters and only one @ singal. Other basic information concludes how many years he/she worked, address, sex, id number, phone num. Most resume contains the basic information but not sure each of them, which inflect the recall. Not each resume text is really a personal resume, this is noticed after the experient, for example, the presudo resume is a description about someone from a head-hunter or just an unfinished resume. This is the mainly reason of the low rate of education and work experience, whose block need carefully detected.

Compared to other approachs published in related works, our method is easy to implement and also gain a considerable result. Without too many human label data is another advantage.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE

In this paper, we propose an approach to extract the details from unstructual resume text. This work helps the human resource mangagement system clear that what's the baseline about resume parsing. The most contribution of our work is extract the details of resume without too much labeled data with simple model.

In the future, we will try to introduce our approach to English resumes and try to auto-generate the e-recuriting domain knowledge base in order to gain better extractor performance.

6. ADDITIONAL AUTHORS

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