RESUME SHORTLISTING

SURECRUITER

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

Ashish Makhija, Preeti Harjani and Vishvesh Patel

In fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(IT)



"IDYALAYA

LDRP Institute of Technology and Research, Gandhinagar Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya

April, 2021-22

LDRP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH GANDHINAGAR

CE-IT Department



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Work entitled <u>"Resume Shortlisting"</u> has been carried out by <u>Ashish Makhija (19BEIT30005)</u> under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(IT) Semester-6 of Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya University during the academic year 2021-22.

KADI SARVA VISHWAVIDYALAN

Ms. Himani Trivedi

Internal Guide

LDRP ITR

Prof. Mehul Barot

Head of the Department

LDRP ITR

LDRP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH GANDHINAGAR

CE-IT Department



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Work entitled <u>"Resume Shortlisting"</u> has been carried out by <u>Preeti Harjani (19BEIT30054)</u> under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(IT) Semester-6 of Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya University during the academic year 2021-22.

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CE-IT Department



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Work entitled <u>"Resume Shortlisting"</u> has been carried out by <u>Vishvesh Patel (19BEIT30071)</u> under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(IT) Semester-6 of Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya University during the academic year 2021-22.

KADI SARVA VISHWAVIDYALAN

Ms. Himani Trivedi

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Prof. Mehul Barot

Head of the Department

LDRP ITR

CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the project entitled "Resume Shortlisting" is a bonefited report of the work carried out by Ashish Makhija, Preeti Harjani and Vishvesh Patel under the guidance and supervision for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Computer Engineering at LDRP Institute of Technology and Research - Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, this work embodies the work of candidate himself/herself, has duly been completed, fulfills the requirement of the ordinance relating to the Bachelor degree of the university and is up to the standard in respect of content, presentation and language for being referred to the examiner.

Ms. Himani Trivedi

Lecturer,

CE & IT Department,

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Prof. Mehul Barot

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IT Department,

LDRP ITR, Gandhinagar

-: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:-

I take this opportunity to humbly express our thankfulness to all those concerned with my project.

First of all I am thankful to **LDRP ITR** for undertaking this project. I am sincerely indebted to **Ms. HIMANI TRIVEDI** for giving me the opportunity to work on this project. Her continuous guidance and help have proved to be a key to my success in overcoming the challenges that I have faced during my project work. Her support made the project a pleasantly memorable one .Without her help at all stages in spite of her own work load; the completion of the project would not have been possible.

I express my sincere gratitude to **Prof. Mehul Barot** for his valuable guidance and positive feedback.

There are so many persons without whose help I would never have conceived and learnt, to whom I would like to express my gratitude – my friends, colleagues, and of course CE & IT Department of LDRP ITR.

Last but not least I am thankful to almighty GOD and my PARENTS for giving me such a good atmosphere to work hard and to succeed.

With regards,

Ashish Makhija

Preeti Harjani

Vishvesh Patel

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Resume Shortlisting

-:PREFACE:-

- ➤ Project during the study is the bridge between the theoretical and practical knowledge. The main objective of the project is to get details about the operation process being carried out within the company. Theory of any subject is important but without its practical knowledge, it becomes useless.
- ➤ Practical training polishes the theoretical aspects of the technical studies. The aim is to open up the window of project knowledge to a student and give hint of an insight regarding the operations, processes and trouble shooting of a system.

Objectives of Report

- > To develop a system, this can be used for managing the entire data in a an efficient manner.
- To provide a system that puts the whole system in a single platform.
- ➤ To design a system that will have good interface and well documented user guide.
- ➤ To understand and enforce the importance of project management aspects, during the software development.
- To develop a system this can be use for current as well as future aspects of Indian business for the marketing.

1... Introduction

- Project Profile
- Project Summary
- Project Purpose
- Project Goals
- Project Scope

-: PROJECT PROFILE:-

Project Title:	Resume Shortlisting
Organization:	LDRP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH
Tools:	Hardware
	HP Pavilion dv6 i7 Processor
	• 16GB RAM
	• 512 GB HDD
	Software
	• Operating System :
	• Windows 10
	• Development :
	■ HTML5,CSS3
	,JS,jQuery,Bootstrap5,Flask,MySQl,SQL
	• Web Server :
	 IIS(Internet Information Server)
Starting Date:	25/12/2021
Ending Date:	07/2/2022
Team Size:	3 person

Resume Shortlisting

Team Members:	Ashish Makhija
	Preeti Harjani
	Vishvesh Patel
Guided By:	Ms. Himani Trivedi
	Lecturer (CE IT Dept)
Submitted To:	DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,
	LDRP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH, GANDHINAGAR

-: PROJECT SUMMARY:-

- **Resume Shortlisting** is a platform where a recruiter can receives the application of candidate by giving them rank according to their requirements. Also here after submitting the application candidates can check their rank among other candidates.
- As in the past years it has been observed that most of the organization or companies have full filled their vacancies by selecting and taking interviews of candidates online by which the time of the recruiter and candidates have been saved.
- We provide a platform where a recruiter can create a job post according to their requirement
- A link will be provided to recruiter which can be shared to candidates as well as their respective platforms as soon as a post is created.
- The applications which are received gets sorts the application by giving them rank according to their experience, skills and other requisites
- Candidate can compare their application among other candidates based on the skills, past experience and other information which has been submitted by them.
- Candidate can know at which point they are lacking behind

-: PROJECT PURPOSE:-

Basic purpose of this project is to give recruiter the best way to hire a perfect candidate easily and quickly.

It is also beneficial for candidates to know where they are actually as per their knowledge and other experiences or projects.

1. <u>User(Recruiter)-Module :-</u>

- Admin-Login: Admin logins to the system using ID and password.
- Create a new job post.
- View the Applications that have been submitted.
- Generate a Link for each new post.
- Delete the posts of which vacancy have been filled.
- Create a post as per there requirements and needs

2...

Project Management

- Project Planning and scheduling
- Risk Management
- Estimation

-: PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING:-

Project Development Approach and Justification:-

> The Project Development approach I have used in our system is the *Conventional Software Engineering* approach.

> Project Activities :-

- The major activity in the project includes the following tasks:
- To determine the methodology for the construction of the project.
- To determine the model of the software through which the project will be identified.
- Determining the first face goals from the aim of the project.
- Designing the software development life cycle for the project.
- Identify the number of phases in the software development life cycle of the project.

Project Management:-

> Planning, scheduling and tracking of project:-

- The project planning consists of:
- Selection of Suitable software development model.
- Risk Management Plan, which involves the risk identification and risk assessments.
- Project Scheduling, which involves the identification of tasks and duration.

-:TIMELINE CHART:-

- When creating a software project schedule, the planner begins with a set of tasks. If
 automated tools are used, the work breakdown is input as a task network or task
 outline. Effort, duration, and start date are then input for each task. In addition, tasks
 may be assigned to specific individuals.
- As a consequence of this input, a timeline chart, also called a Gantt chart is generated.
- A Timeline Chart can be developed for the entire project. Timeline Charts depicts a part of a software project schedule
- All project tasks are listed in the left-hand column. The horizontal bars indicate the
 duration of each task. When multiple bars occur at the same time on the calendar, task
 concurrency is implied. The diamonds indicate milestones, which indicate the place
 where our project reach.
- Once the information necessary for the generation of a timeline chart has been input, the majority of software project scheduling tools produce project tables a tabular listing of all project task, their planned and actual start and end table dates and variety of related information, enable the project manager to track progress.

Week 1 to 3: →

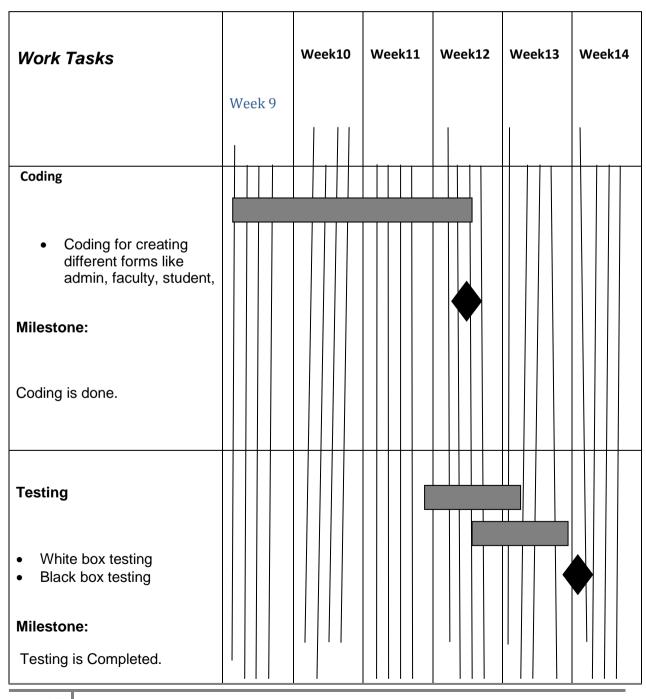
Work Tasks	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Study			
Study of HTML			
Study of Data base system with the language study.			
Milestone:			
Study of project has been started			
Set up of Environment			
• Installing req. s/w and o/s			
Milestone: Req. s/w is Installed.			

Week 4 to 8: →

Work Tasks	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Defining Scope and Objectives					
 Preparing project definition Defining feature of product 					
Milestone: Project					
Defined.					
Requirement &					
System Analysis					
Milestone :					
Analysed System.					
System Designing					
Define flow of project.Flowchart Development.					•
Milestone:					•
Designing Is done.					

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Week 9 to 14: →



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Documentation					
Milestone:					
Documentation is Completed.					

-: PROJECT SCHEDULING:-

- > Generalized project scheduling tools and technique can be applied with little modification to software projects.
- ➤ Program evolution and review techniques (PERT) and critical path method (CPM) are two project scheduling method that can be applied to software development. Both techniques are driven by information already developed in earlier project planning activities:
 - Estimate of effort.
 - A decomposition of the product function.
 - The selection of appropriate process model and task set.
 - Decomposition of tasks.

-: RISK MANAGEMENT:-

- ➤ Identifying risk and drawing up plans to minimize their effect on the project is called risk management. Risk may threaten the project, the software that is being developed or the organization. These categories of risk can be defined as follow:
 - 1. Project Risks are risks, which affect the project schedule or resources.
 - 2. Product Risks are risks, which affect quality or performance of the software being developed.
 - 3. Business Risks are risks which affect the organization developing the software.

Risks	Risk Type	Description
Technology	Business	The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology.
Requirement Change	Project and Product	There will be a larger no. of changes to the requirements than anticipated.
Management change	Project	There will be a change of organization management with different priorities.
Hardware unavailability	Project	Hardware that is essential to the project will not be delivered on schedule.
Specification delay	Project and Product	Specification of essential interface are not available on schedule
Size under	Project and Product	The size of the system is

estimated		under estimated
	/T-1-1-\ D'- NA	

(Table) Risk Management

Risk Identification:-

 The followings are the possible risks, which is associated with project. We have identified mainly technical and project risks.

Technical Risks:-

- Our software doesn't work on all operating system.
- It cannot work if proper system is not installed.

Project Risks:-

- Scope might have been wrongly defined and the project might go in the wrong direction.
- The time limits might not have been properly calculated as per the scope. If the
 project was not properly scheduled, or if the scope was ill defined, it might not be
 possible to finish the project at the right time.
- Scope creep could occur. The expectations and requirements have increased or may be changed.
- Certain technical problems have remained unsolved.

Risk Analysis and Planning:-

• To handle the risks we have prioritized it. The damaging risks can be handled first and then most likely risks. Since the risk related to the schedule slippage arise primarily due to the intangible nature of the software, so we had to do the visibility of software requirements documentation and reviewing the relevant documents during the developments. Every phase can be broken into the reasonably sized tasks and milestones can be scheduled for these tasks.

• In this process each identified risk is considered in turn and a judgment made about the probability and the seriousness of the risk.

The probability of the risk might be assessed as very low (less than 10%), low (10-25%), moderate (25-50%), high (50-75%) or very high (greater than 75%).

The effects of the risk might be assessed as catastrophic, serious, tolerable or insignificant.

Risks	Probability	Effects
Organizational financial problems force reductions in project budget	Very low	Catastrophic
Key staff are ill at critical times in project	Moderate	Serious
Software component which should be re-used contain defect which limit their functionality	Very low	Serious
Changes to the requirements which require major design rework as proposed	Very low	Serious
The organization is restructured so the different management are responsible for the project	Very low	Tolerable
The database	Very low	Serious

used in	system
cannot pro	cess as
many tran	saction
per seco	nd as
expected	

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Resume Shortlisting

3...

System Requirement Study

- User Characteristics
- Hardware Requirement
- Software Requirement

-: USER CHARACTERISTICS:-

• Our project is the organization based project (Resume Shortlisting) which can be used by recruiters for different type of vacancies. We can deal in project with various companies' recruiter and candidate's which are interested in the post.

-: HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:-

- As we are preparing a computerized system, obviously the most basic hardware need of the system is a computer. The minimum requirement is as follows.
 - 450 MHz Processor
 - 512 MB RAM
 - 10 GB HDD
 - CD-ROM or DVD-ROM Drive
 - Super VGA Monitors (800*600)
 - Ms Mouse Pointer

-: SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:-

> TOOLS:-

- Administrator (Front End Tools):
 - Dreamweaver
- Customer/Client:
 - VSCode
- <u>Database Management System:</u>
 - Server Express Edition 2005
 - Internet Information Server
- Others Tools:
 - XML
 - Ms-Office 2007, Ms-Office 2003
 - Enterprise Architect for Documentation

4...

Tools & Technology

- Technology study
- Feasibility Study

HTML:

- HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.
- HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>), within the web page content. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags, known as empty elements, are unpaired, for example . The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tagsand closing tags). In between these tags web designers can add text, tags, comments and other types of text-based content.
- The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.
- HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create PHP Minteractive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.

• Feasibility Study:-

In the conduct of the feasibility study, we consider seven distinct, but inter-related types of feasibility .They are:-

- 1. Technical feasibility
- 2. Operational feasibility
- 3. Economic feasibility
- 4. Social feasibility
- 5. Management feasibility
- **6.** Legal feasibility
- 7. Time feasibility

• TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This is concerned with specifying and software that will successful satisfy the user requirement the technical needs of the system may vary considerably, but might include:

- ➤ The facility to produce outputs in given time.
- > Response time under certain conditions.
- Ability to process a certain volume of tasks at a particular speed.
- Facility to communicate data to distant location

In examining technical feasibility, configuration of the system is given more importance than the actual make of hardware. The configuration should give the complete picture about the system's requirements:-

At the feasibility stages, it is desirable that two or three different configuration will be pursued that satisfy the key technical requirement but which represent different levels of ambition and cost. Investigation of these technical alternatives can be aided by approaching a range of supplies for preliminary discussion out of all types of feasibility. Technical feasibility generally is the most difficult to determine.

• OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

It is mainly related to human organizational and political aspects .The points to be considered are:

- 1. What change will be brought with the system?
- 2. What organizational structures are distributed?
- 3. What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills?
- 4. If not, can they be trained in due course of time?

Generally Project will not be rejected simply because of Operational infeasibility but such consideration is likely to critically affect the nature and scope of the eventual recommendation. This feasibility study is carried out by a small group of people who are familiar with information system techniques who understand the parts of the business that are relevant to the project and are skilled in system analysis and design process.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluation the effectiveness of a proposed system. More commonly known as Cost/benefits analysis: the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a proposed system and compare them with costs. If benefits outweigh costs, a decision is token to design and implement the system. Otherwise further justification or alternative in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a chance of being approved. This is an ongoing effort that improves in accuracy at each of the system life cycle.

• SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

Social feasibility is a determination of whether a proposed project will be acceptable to the people or not. This determination typically examines the probability of the project being accepted by the group directly affected by the proposed system change.

• MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY

It is determination of whether a proposed project will be acceptable to management. If management does not accept a project or gives a negligible support to it, the analyst will tend to view the project as a non feasible one.

• LEGAL FEASIBLE

Legal feasible is determination of whether a proposed Project infringes on known acts statutes as well as any pending legislation. Although in some instances the project might appear. Sound, on closer investigation it may be found to infringe on several legal areas.

• TIME FEASIBILITY

Time feasibility is a determination of whether a proposed Project can be implemented fully within a stipulated time frame. If a project takes too much time it is likely to be rejected.

5...

System Analysis

- Use Case Diagram
- Class Diagram
- Activity Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- Dataflow Diagram
- E-R Diagram

-:SYSTEM DESIGN:-

The next phase in the System Development life cycle is a system design.

The designing part begins after the analysis of the system and is aimed at defining how to do the things. Any design has to be constantly evaluated to ensure that it meets the requirements, is practical and workable in the given environment. If there are a number of alternatives, then all alternatives are evaluated and the best possible solution is implemented.

• Approaches to Design:-

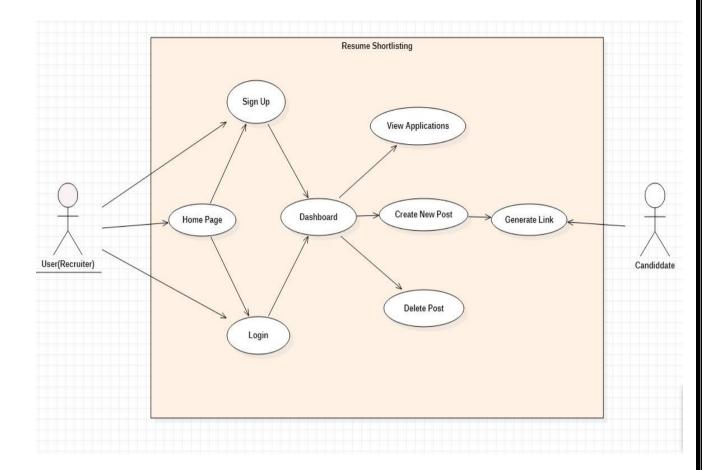
There are two main approaches to design, which are:

- 1) Data Centered Approach.
- 2) Process Centered Approach.

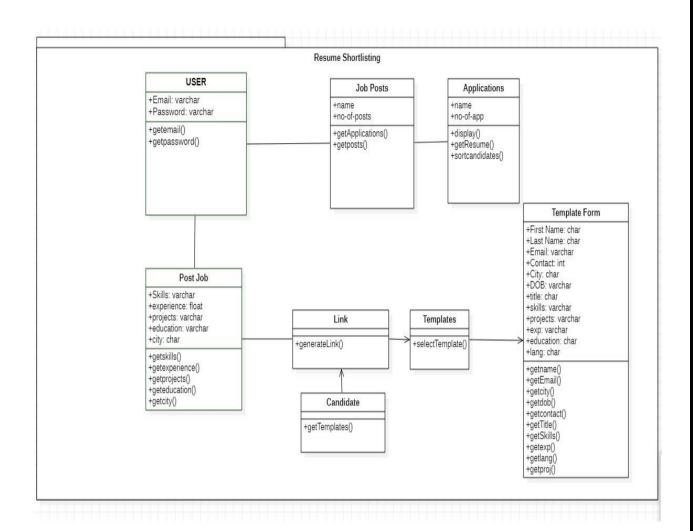
In both the approaches, the other factor cannot be ignored i.e. process cannot be ignored in data centered approach and vice versa. The data centered approach starts from data structures first and then the processes and the process centric approach aim at defining all the processes first and data structure at the end. Both the approaches have their advantages and disadvantages.

We use the Data Centered approach in the design of the system. The Data-Flow Diagram and the Entity-Relationship diagram form the basic input to the design phase. The Data Centered approach is the principal of Object Oriented Design where a collection of data elements and its associated characteristics (processes) are defined as objects.

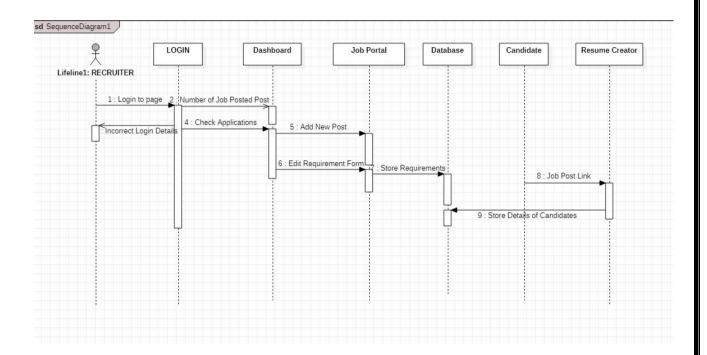
-: USECASE DIAGRAM:-



-: CLASS DLAGRAM :-

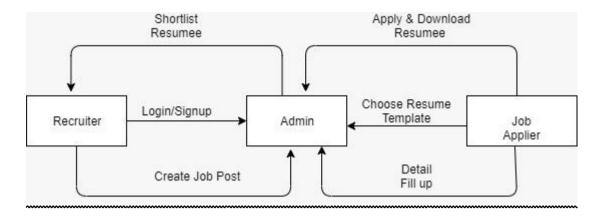


-: SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:-

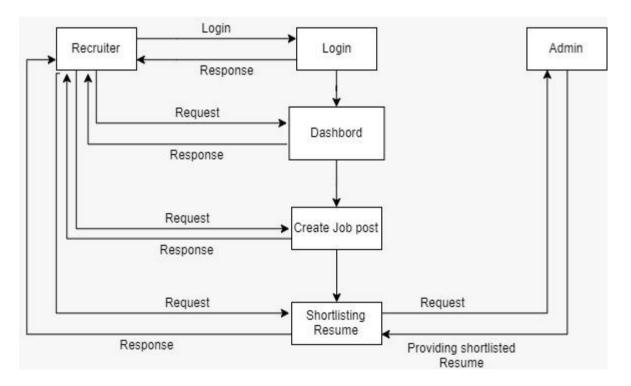


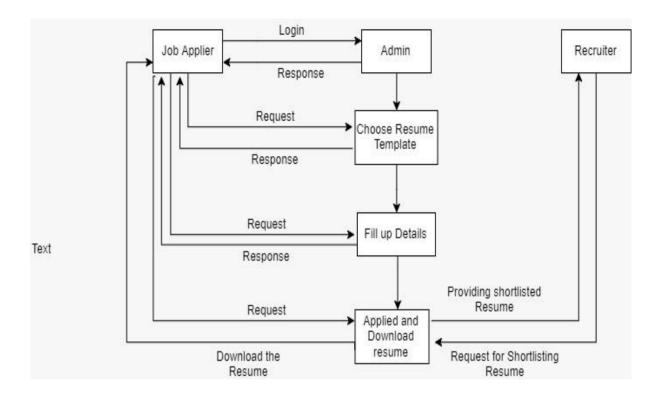
-: DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD):-

-: CONTEXT LEVEL DFD:-



-:FIRST LEVEL DFD:-





6... Testing

- Testing Plan
- Testing Strategy
- Testing Methods

-: TESTING PLAN:-

Development of a complex client/server three tier application requires that a
methodology be developed for more effective application or software testing and
quality assurance. Testing is made to find errors in the application. The strategy
adopted for the testing in our application.

-: TESTING STRATEGY:-

"Testing cannot show the absence of defect. It can only show that software errors are present."

• Testing is the process of executing a program with the explicit intention of finding errors that is, making the program fail. Testing is very crucial and most expensive phase of the software development. Before delivering the system, the process of rigorous testing is done to check that software works as it is expected and meets its specifications. For that two testing strategies are there Code Testing & Specification Testing. We have used both of them at different levels of code development.

> TESTING (WHITE BOX TESTING)

• The code-testing strategy examines the logic of the program. To follow this testing method, test cases should be developed that result in executing every instruction in the program or module; that is, every path through the program is tested. A path is a specific combination of conditions that is handled by the program.

This testing is used at initial stage of the development, as code volume is very less at this stage. It checks only the aspects are implemented correctly or not.

But this strategy does not indicate the code meets its specifications nor does it determine weather all aspects are even implemented. So with this, another strategy is also used.

> SPECIFICATION TESTING (BLACK BOX TESTING)

- In this strategy, the specifications stating what the program should do and how it should perform under various conditions are examined. Test cases are developed for each condition or combination of conditions
- The analyst does not look into the program to study the code and is not concerned about weather every instruction or path through the program is tested. This is more efficient method, since it focuses on the way software is expected to be used.

-: TESTING METHOD:-

• Different types of testing method are used,

> <u>UNIT TESTING:-</u>

- In it analyst tests the program making up a system. The software units in a system are the modules and routines that are assembled and integrated to perform a specific function.
- It focuses on modules, independently of one another, to locate errors. This enables the tester to detect errors in coding and logic that are contained within the module alone.

Bottom-Up Unit Testing:-

• It can be performed from the bottom up, starting with the smallest and lowest-level modules and proceeding one at a time. For each module in bottom-up testing, a short program executes the module and provides the needed data, so that the module is asked to perform the way it will when embedded within the larger system.

> Top-Down Unit Testing:-

As the name implies, begins with the upper-level modules. However, since the
detailed activities usually performed in lower-level routines are not provided,
stubs are written. A sub is a module can be called by the upper-level module

and that, when reached properly, will return a message to the calling module, indicating a proper interaction occurred.

> **SYSTEM TESTING:-**

- System testing does not test the software per se but rather the integration of
 each module in the system. It also tests o find discrepancies between the
 system and its original objective, current specifications and system
 documentation.
- The primary concern is the compatibility of individual modules. Analysts are trying to find areas where modules have been designed with different specifications.
- Test cases are designed to test the system and according to the submitted test cases test data are determined and then he system is tested according to different test objectives.

7... Screen Shots

-: SCREEN SHOTS AND USER MANUAL:-

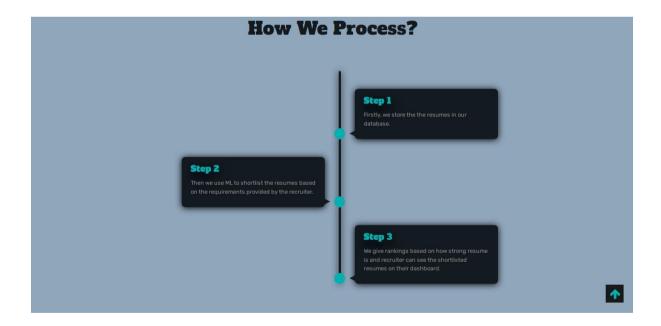
- ➤ The system must be user friendly and user interface is the key point of success of system. How the user can interact with system depends on features and design of the system.
- ➤ .Net technology provides us rich GUI, so here we had designed all pages with Visual Basic.net controls.
- The points that we have to keep in mind are:
- ➤ Design of all forms with system must follow some sort of uniform method. e. g. Font size of form must be same in all forms. Command button and text box should have same size as possible.
 - Color is center of attraction but while designing the real management system, the color of almost form must be light and same.
 - Size of form and sequence of forms cannot be ignored.
 - Minimum action should reflect optimum output.
 - Since message box and tool tip text provide user friendly environment, so they are suggested.
 - Complexity must be less.

Some special type of input data format should be specified if required

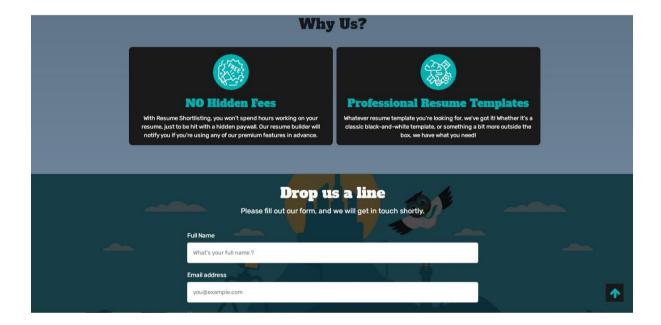
General Home Page:-

- This is the home page where the visitor can know about the website and how to use it.
- After this recruiter has to login or signup using the login/signup page.



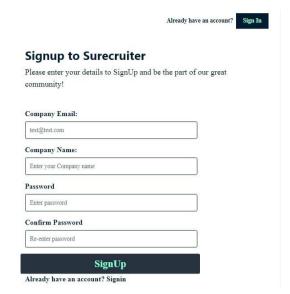






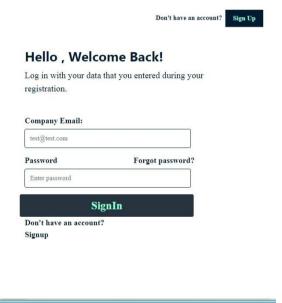
♣ SignUp Page:-



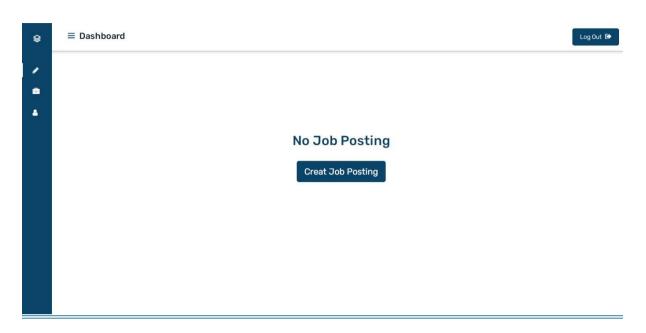


↓ Login Page:-

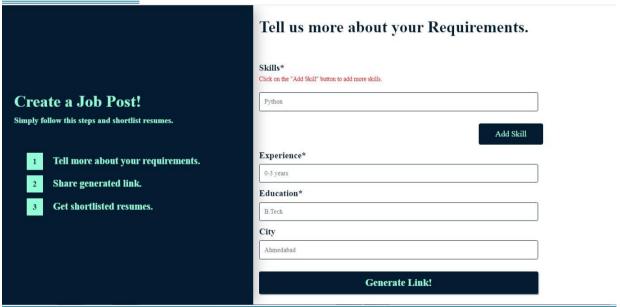




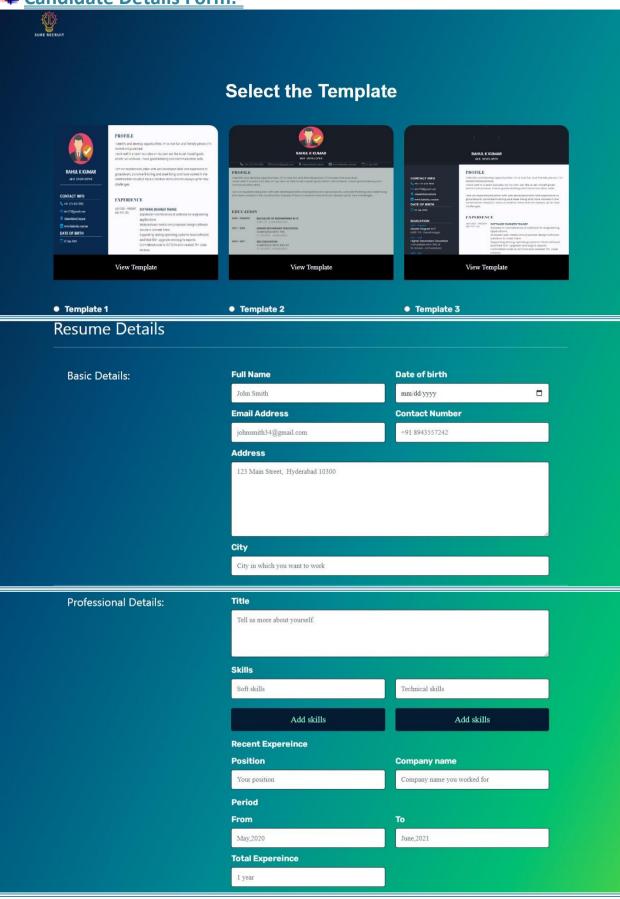
Dashboard:-

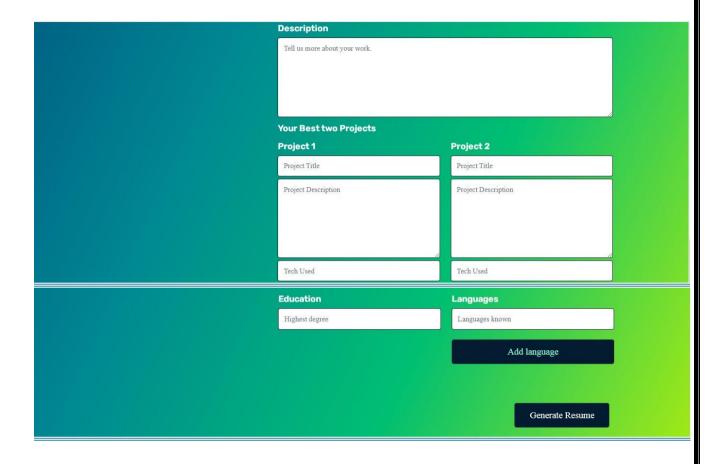


↓ Job Post Form:-

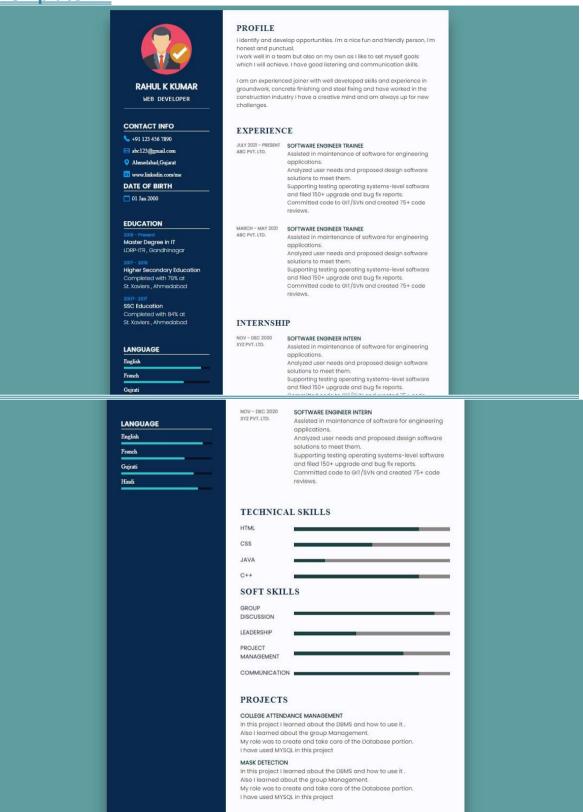


Candidate Details Form:-

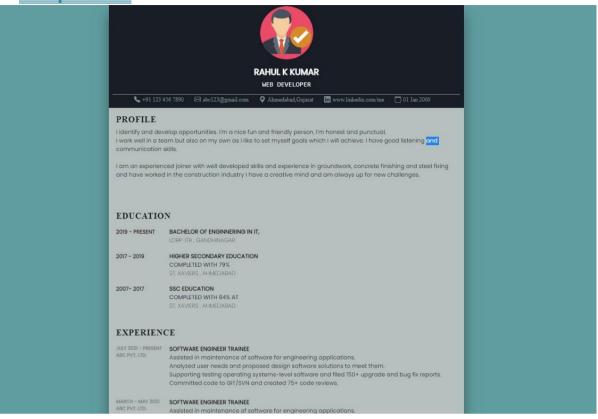




Template 1:-

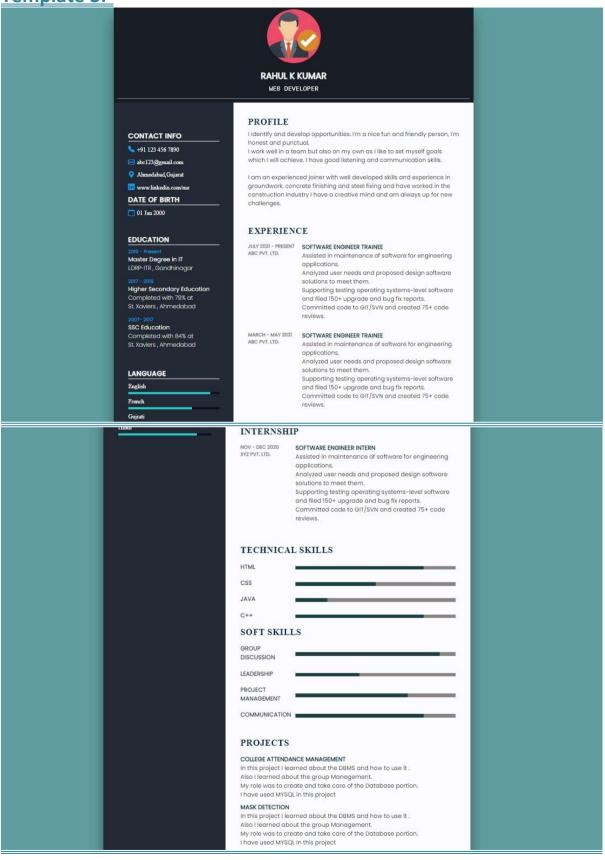


★ Template 2:-



NOV - DEC 2020 XYZ PVT, LTD.	SOFTWARE ENGINEER INTERN Assisted in maintenance of software for engineering applications. Analyzed user needs and proposed design software solutions to meet them. Supporting testing operating systems-level software and filed 150+ upgrade and bug fix reports. Committed code to GIT/SVN and created 75+ code reviews.	
TECHNICA	LSKILLS	
HTML		
CSS		
JAVA		
C++		
SOFT SKILI	LS	
GROUP DISCUSSION		
LEADERSHIP		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
COMMUNICATION		
PROJECTS		
College Attendan	ce Management proed about the DBMS and how to use it.	
Also I learned abo	out the group Management.	
My role was to cre I have used MYSQ	ate and take care of the Database portion. Lin this project	
Mask Detection	**************************************	
	arned about the DBMS and how to use it . but the group Management.	
	ate and take care of the Database portion.	
I have used MYSQ	L in this project	
TECHNICA	LSKILLS	
ENGLISH FRENCH		
GUJRATI		
HINDI		

♣ Template 3:-



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Conclusion

- Advantages
- Limitations
- Future Expansions
- Conclusions

-: ADVANTAGES OF THE SITE:-

- Multiple Posts: Recruiter can create more than one job post at a time.
- Generate Link: When a recruiter creates a new post then at a same time our application generate a unique link for that specific post.
- Best Application First: Recruiter gets the application sorted rank wise as per requirements.
- View Applications: Recruiter can see the number of applications which are submitted. Also number of applications which are eligible or ineligible based on the requirements.
- Resume Templates: Candidates will be given templates to submit their Resume/CV.

-: LIMITATIONS OF THE SITE:-

- Candidate Login and Sign Up.
- Once candidate leave the link of the platform he/she will not be able to see their rank again.

-: FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:-

• In the future we will implement this platform with student Login and Sign up.

-: CONCLUSIONS:-

- The wider areas of job searching facilitate the quick and easy access to opportunities.
- The increasing job opportunities and changing scenario of the business environment today has made more people to search for better career and employers to search for better potential.
- This situation has prompted many to move to job portals to look for the ways that has been widely accepted and fully useful in job searching.
- In this sense the job portals assumes greater importance and we could develop such an efficient system which is used by lot many job hunters and employers.

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Resume Shortlisting

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- www.getbootstraps.com
- www.javapoint.com