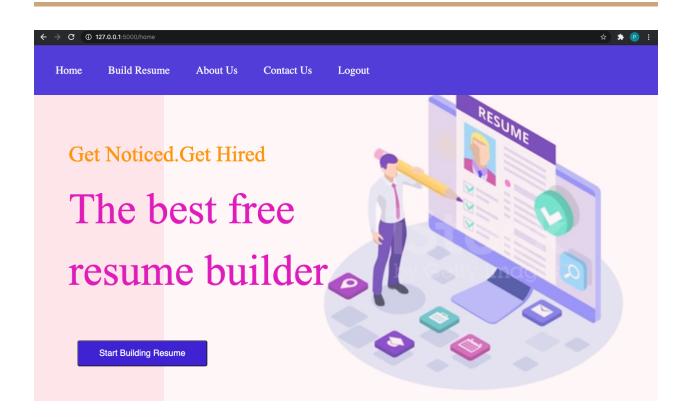
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RESUME BUILDER WEBSITE



We have built a Resume Builder Website, where users can choose from the numerous resume templates we provide and build their own modern, creative and unique resumes in minutes which they can flaunt in their interviews. Users can also download the resumes created and get a print out if required.

ABOUT PROJECT:

Our project is about helping users build their resumes. We provide users with 4 resume templates and ask them to choose one they like, after which we take all the required information from users (as required in the template chosen) and finally the outcome is the generation of the resume with user entered information properly rendered in the resume template. We have also provided an option where users can download the resume generated on their local machine and if required can also get it printed.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

The 3 levels of architecture can be visualized in the following manner-

Client Tier (View) - The client tier in the three-tier architecture model is usually a web browser. Web browser software processes and displays HTML resources, issues HTTP requests for resources, and processes HTTP responses. Our Client Tier (View) is written in JavaScript, html and CSS.

Business Logic Tier (Controller) - This tier represents the Application Server that will act as a bridge of communication for the Client Tier and Database Tier. This tier will serve HTML pages to the user's device and accept HTTP

requests from the user and follow with the appropriate response. We have built our website using Flask as our development framework.

Database Tier (Model) - We have used SQLLite3 as our database. The main reason for involving databases in our project is for registering our users into our website so that they can take full advantage of all the functionalities available.

TOOLS:

1) Frontend:

• Html:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. It describes the structure of a Web page. It consists of a series of elements. which tell the browser how to display the content. HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc. An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

We have used HTML for creating the basic layout of our webpages.

• CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML .CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. It 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 formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file.

We have used inline and external CSS to style our resumes, input form and web pages.

• Bootstrap:

Bootstrap is a giant collection of handy, reusable bits of code written in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. It's also a frontend development framework that enables developers and designers to quickly build fully responsive websites. We have used bootstrap classes as and when needed to style our elements.

• Javascript:

JavaScript is a scripting or programming language that allows you to implement complex features on web pages — every time a web page does more than just sit there and display static information for you to look at — displaying timely content updates, interactive maps, animated 2D/3D graphics, scrolling video jukeboxes, etc. — you can bet that JavaScript is probably involved. It is a scripting language that enables you to create dynamically updating content, control multimedia, animate images, and pretty much everything else.

2) Backend:

• Flask:

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions. However, Flask supports extensions that can add application features as if they were implemented in Flask itself. Extensions exist for object-relational mappers, form validation, upload handling, various open authentication technologies and several common framework related tools.

Some of the important extensions we have used are:

1) Flask - Login:

Flask-Login (project documentation and PyPI package) is a Flask extension that provides user session management, which handles common tasks such as logging in and out of a web application and managing associated user session data

2) Flask-WTF:

Flask-WTF (project documentation and PyPI page) provides a bridge between Flask and the WTForms form-handling library. It makes it easier to use WTForms by reducing boilerplate code and shorter examples for common form operations as well as common security practices such as CSRF.

3) Flask SQLAlchemy:

Flask-SQLAlchemy is an extension for Flask that adds support for SQLAlchemy to your application. It aims to simplify using SQLAlchemy with Flask by providing useful defaults and extra helpers that make it easier to accomplish common tasks.

4) Flask-Bcrypt:

It is a Flask extension that provides bcrypt hashing utilities for your application.

3) Database:

SQLite3 is the database we have used to store login credentials of the user. SQLite is a C-language library that implements a small, fast, self-contained, high-reliability, full-featured, SQL database engine.

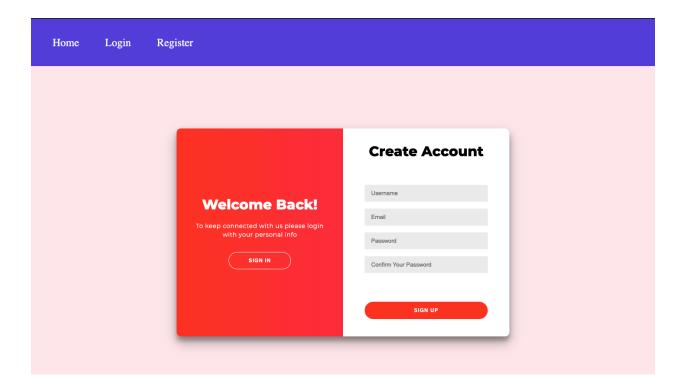
It is software that allows users to interact with a relational database. In SQLite, a database is stored in a single file — a trait that distinguishes it from other database engines.

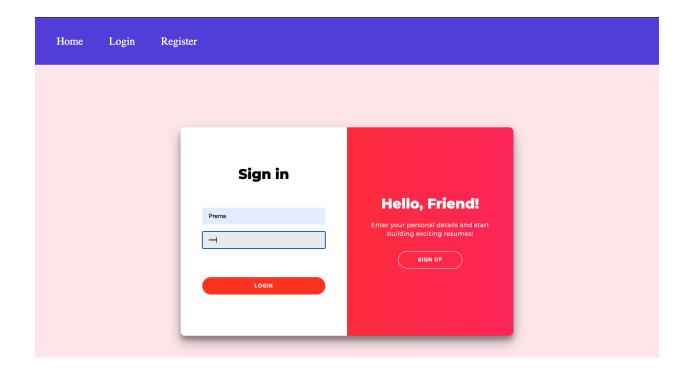
Why did we use SQLite3?

 Python has an in-built support for SQlite. SQlite3 module is shipped with Python distribution. Since flask is also a python framework, it was simple for us to connect our database to it. 2) Also, SQLite implements an embedded relational database with SQL support. We use our database only to store the login information which means we have structured data to be stored in our database. As a result, we did not require a NoSQL database to store any form of unstructured data. The relational model was sufficient for our website.

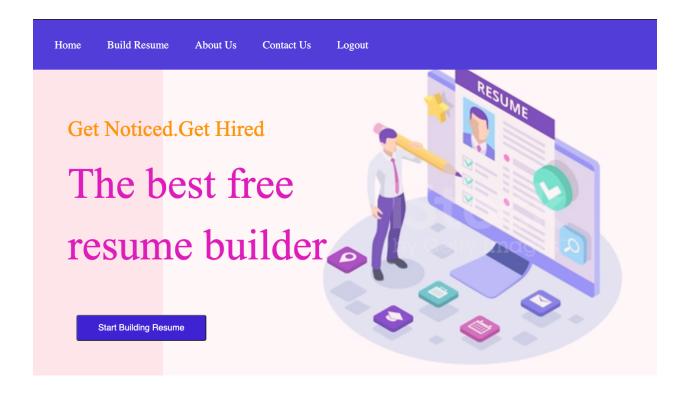
FLOW OF THE PROJECT WITH SNAPSHOTS:

 A new user has to first sign up to our website and create an account for building his/her resume. After signup, he will be redirected to our Sign In page for logging in.

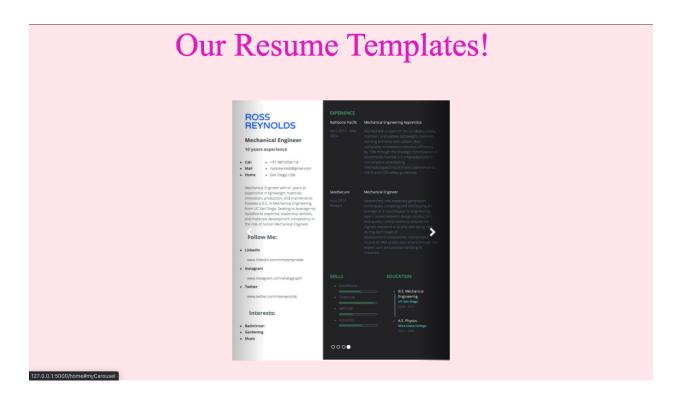




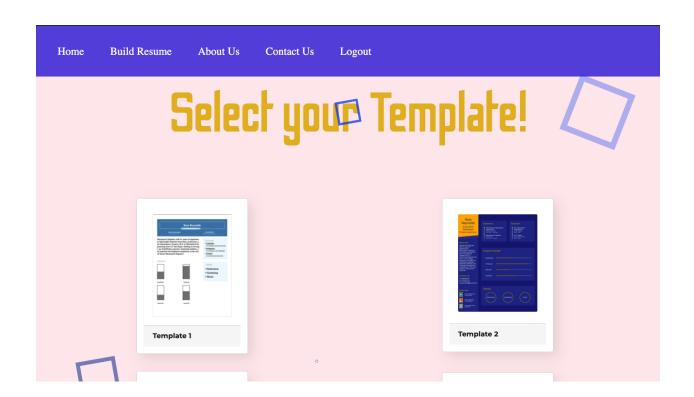
2) After successfully signing in, the user will be redirected to our homepage which is shown below:

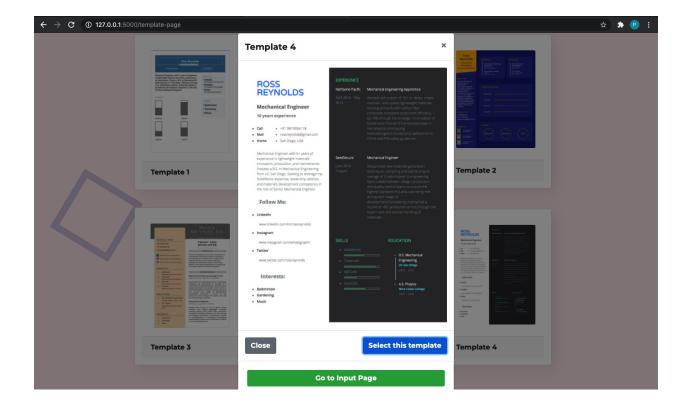


He can see the different resume templates available in our image carousel as shown:

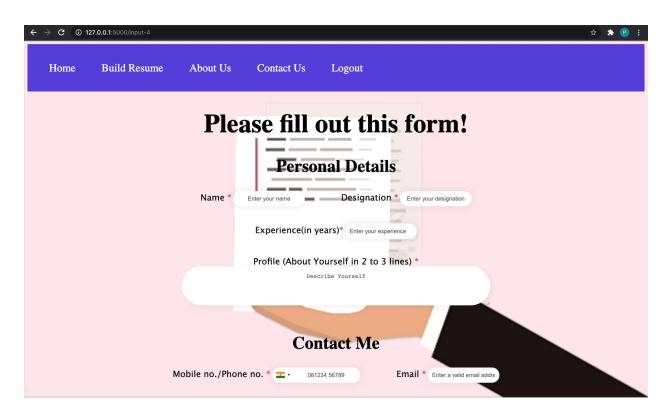


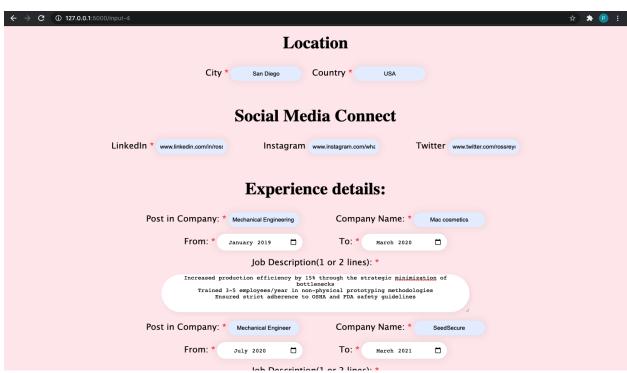
3) The user can then start building his/her resume by clicking on the 'Start Building Resume' button or going to the 'Build Resume' tab. He will then be directed to the templates page where he can choose a resume template of his choice.

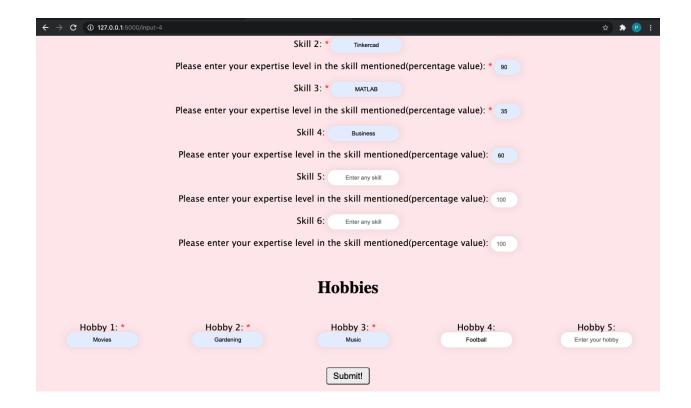




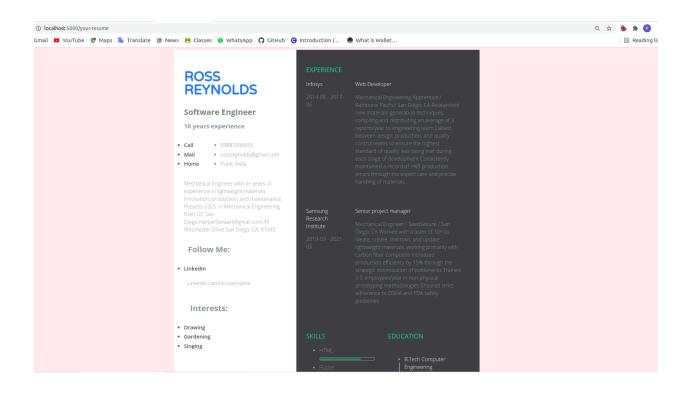
4) After selecting a template, the user will have to fill in his resume details in the input form that opens up:

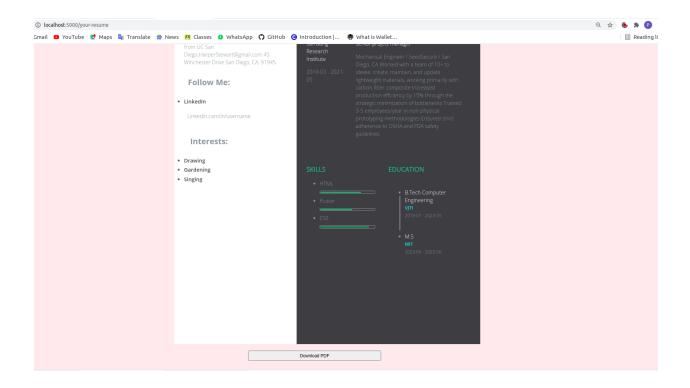


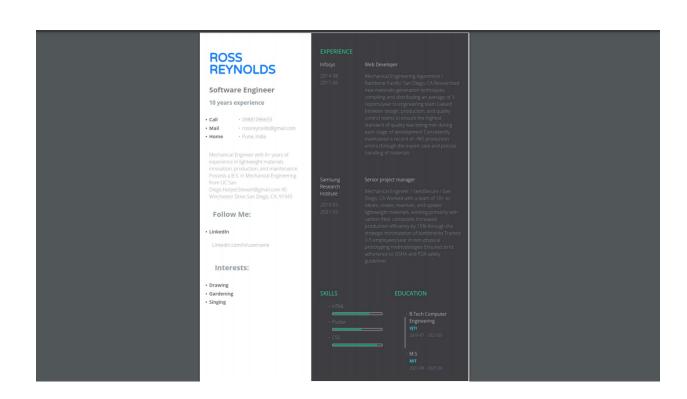




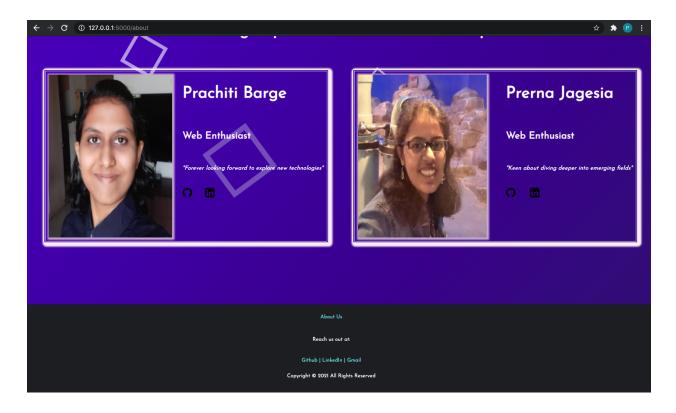
5) After submitting the form, the user's information gets displayed in his/her selected resume template! The user can then download it as a pdf document.







6) About us page:



Thank You