Fake Job Posting Detection Using Machine Learning

Final Project Report — Group 8

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1 Motivation

With the surge in online job postings, fake job advertisements have become a serious threat to job seekers. These postings often lead to data breaches, financial scams, or phishing attacks. Manual identification of fake job listings is infeasible due to the scale and subtlety of deceptive practices. This project aims to build an intelligent system that automatically classifies job postings as fake or real using natural language processing and machine learning techniques.

2 Problem Statement

The objective is to develop a machine learning model that can predict whether a given job posting is fake or real. The model is expected to:

- Analyze textual content such as job descriptions, requirements, and benefits.
- Incorporate engineered features such as salary data, remote status, and suspicious keyword frequency.
- Generalize well to new postings through a user-friendly front-end.

3 Dataset Description

The dataset used is the **Fake Job Postings** dataset, which includes 17,880 records across 18 attributes. Each record represents a job posting with a binary label: 0 (Real) or 1 (Fake).

Column	Description
title, description	Text fields containing job content
requirements, benefits	Additional job context
salary_range	Offered salary (range format)
location, department	Organizational and geographical info
fraudulent	Target label $(1 = Fake, 0 = Real)$

Table 1: Selected dataset fields

4 Data Exploration & Preprocessing

4.1 Handling Missing Data

- Dropped rows missing critical fields (title, description).
- Imputed or dropped less informative attributes.

4.2 Feature Engineering

- combined_text: Merged all text fields.
- suspicious_keyword_count: Count of scam-prone terms (e.g., easy money, click here).
- years_experience: Extracted from free text using regex.

- avg_salary: Mean of parsed min/max salaries.
- missing_salary_flag and is_remote_flag: Binary flags.

4.3 Text Vectorization

- Used TF-IDF (bi-grams, 7000 features).
- Combined with numeric features using hstack.

5 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

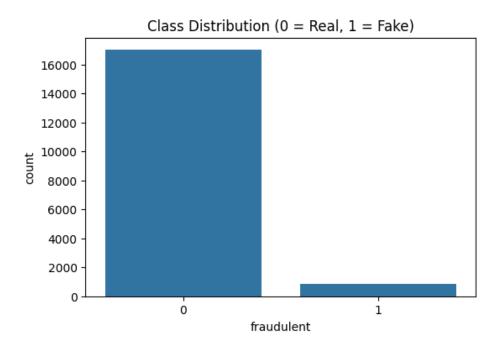


Figure 1: Distribution of Real vs Fake Job Postings in the Dataset

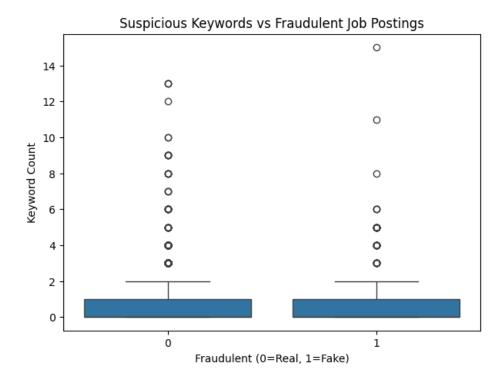


Figure 2: Boxplot of Suspicious Keyword Counts for Real and Fake Jobs

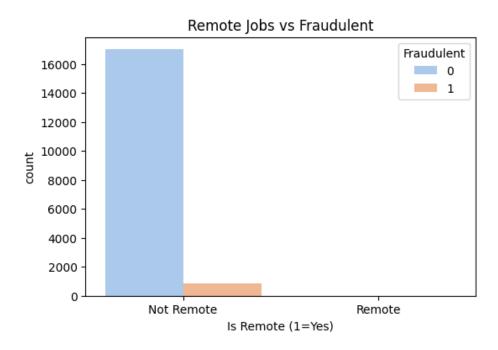


Figure 3: Comparison of Remote vs Non-Remote Jobs with Respect to Fraudulence

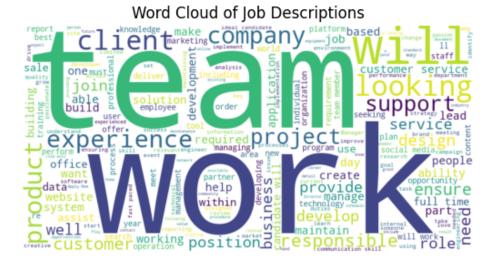


Figure 4: Most Frequent Words in Job Descriptions

6 Model Building & Evaluation

Three models were trained using SMOTE-resampled data:

- XGBoost (best performing)
- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest

Model	Accuracy (%)
XGBoost	98.85
Logistic Regression	73.24
Random Forest	98.57

Table 2: Updated Accuracy Comparison Across Models

6.1 Model Accuracy Comparison Visualization

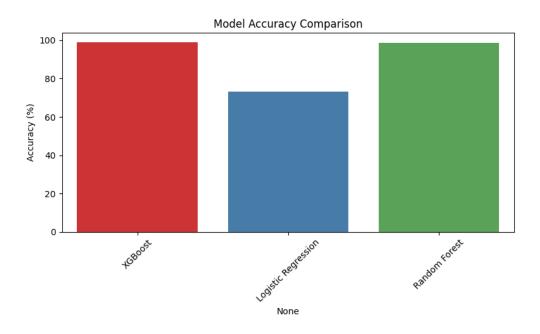


Figure 5: Accuracy Comparison of All Models

6.2 Feature Importance Analysis

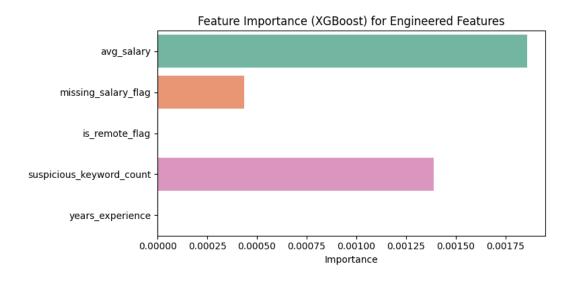
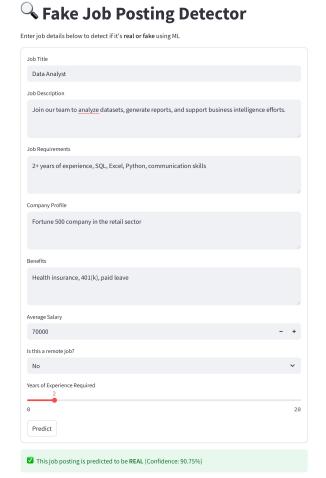
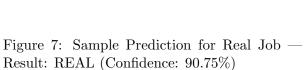


Figure 6: XGBoost Feature Importance for Engineered Features

7 Streamlit Frontend





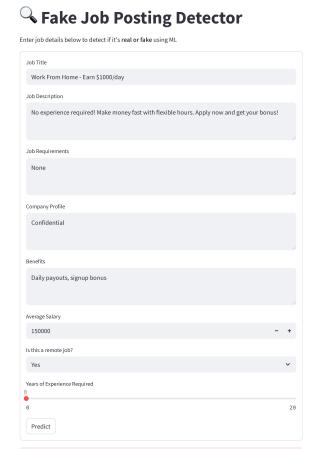


Figure 8: Sample Prediction for Fake Job — Result: FAKE (Confidence: 94.71%)

This job posting is predicted to be FAKE (Confidence: 94.71%)

8 Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates a robust machine learning pipeline to detect fraudulent job postings.

Key takeaways:

- Text + engineered features improve detection accuracy.
- The model generalizes well on real-world input.
- Streamlit interface adds usability.

Future Enhancements:

- Incorporate advanced NLP techniques (e.g., BERT).
- Continuously train on fresh scraped job data.
- Add explainability features (e.g., SHAP values).

9 Appendix

- \bullet Dataset Source: Kaggle Fake Job Postings Dataset
- Libraries Used: pandas, scikit-learn, xgboost, streamlit, seaborn
- Streamlit App: streamlit_app.py
- Notebook: Final_Project_DM.ipynb