JOB SEARCH ENGINE ONLINE PORTAL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

[1]Prof. M. B. Patil, [2]Swapnil S. Raut

Assistant Professor, Nagesh Karajagi Institute of Engineering and Technoloy, Solapur, Computer Science and Engineering Department[1], Student, Nagesh Karajagi Institute of Engineering and Technoloy, Solapur, Computer Science and Engineering Department[2]

mithunpatil@orchidengg.ac.in[1], swapnilraut@orchidengg.ac.in[2]

ABSTRACT

Job Search Engine Online Portal System is designed to automate the Activities like filtering the resumes, storing the resumes, conducting the exam for suitable candidates and giving the results. This software package will help in eliminating the inefficient candidates and at the same time it provides to choose the best and suitable candidates for the required jobs. The existing system have the manual processing which takes the maximum time to filter the candidates qualifications, experience and conducting the exams, preparing the questions, answers for the jobs and processing the results. But By using this Computerization It can be done in a short period of time as well as in-time

Keywords: Portal, resumes, software package, in-time

INTRODUCTION

Job Search Engine Online Portal is a web application built in java. It provides the candidates ability to register to this application and search for jobs, manage their accounts and write exam. Each candidate will have their own account with their own home page.

On the other hand companies that are willing to publish the jobs for their company to candidates can register to the job provider and get their own account created and can post jobs to provider's database and also they can schedule exam for the candidates based on their required technology[3].

Registered companies can add or remove jobs and these jobs can be seen by various candidates and they can write the qualifying exam. Main aim of this web application is to make a good web application that can make this job search option easy and accessible to everyone who is interested.

A Centralized database is maintained in between a job provider and a job seeker by an administrator so that it is accessible every registered user[1]. The database is controlled so that unnecessary are not stored in the database and are deleted as they are completed. If needed for future reference we can store them in tapes, which are very cheap and reliable. The maintenance and handling cost is very low when compared to the old system of working with files. The entire system is built taking at most care of user friendliness and security[2].

LITERATURE SURVEY

A simple economic analysis which gives the actual comparison of costs and benefits are much more meaningful in this case. In addition, this proves to be a useful point of reference to compare actual costs as the project progresses. There could be various types of intangible benefits on account of automation. These could include increased customer satisfaction, improvement in product quality better decision making timeliness of information, expediting activities, improved accuracy of operations, better documentation and record keeping, faster retrieval of information, better employee morale[1].

Evaluating the technical feasibility is the trickiest part of a feasibility study. This is because at this point in time, not too many detailed design of the system, making it difficult to access issues like performance, costs on (on account of the kind of technology to be deployed) etc. A number of issues have to be considered while doing a technical analysis. Understand the different technologies involved in the proposed system before commencing the project we have to be very clear about what are the technologies that are to be required for the development

of the new system. Find out whether the organization currently possesses the required technologies. Is the required technology available with the organization?

The technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area encountered at this stage. It is essential that the process of analysis and definition be conducted in parallel with an assessment to technical feasibility. It centers on the existing computer system (hardware, software etc.) and to what extent it can support the proposed system.

PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

In the flexibility of the uses the interface has been developed a graphics concept in mind, associated through a browser interface. The GUI'S at the top level have been categorized as

Administrative user interface & Operational or Generic user interface[4][5].

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules:

The modules involved are:

1. Admin

In this module Admin will add all the qualifications, skill, experience, city, state, country and update and delete information about the job provider or job seeker he can also search for the job seeker and he can send mail to offer the job to job seeker and he can also see the jobs add by the job provider.

2. Job Seeker

In this module Job Seeker register himself and upload his resume and fill the profile give by admin and after login he will search for the job on various conditions and he can change his profiles and resume and he can apply for the jobs based on various conditions. He can see the response of the company and he can call the company person for the interview.

3. Job provider

In this module Job Provider register himself and his company and after login he will add new job and he can search for the job seekers on various condition and he can offer the job to job seeker according to the job profile and he can also see the response from the job seekers and send the mail.

4. Notification

In this module admin and job provider send the notification to the job seeker in the form of email.

5. Reports

This module contains all the information about the reports generated by the admin based on the particular job seeker, particular job provider, all job seeker and job provider, all jobs generated by the job providers.

6. Authentication

This module contains all the information about the authenticated user. User without his username and password can't enter into the login if he is only the authenticated user then he can enter to his login.

To debug the existing system, remove procedures those cause data redundancy, make navigational sequence proper. To provide information about audits on different level and also to reflect the current work status depending on organization/auditor or date. To build strong password mechanism.

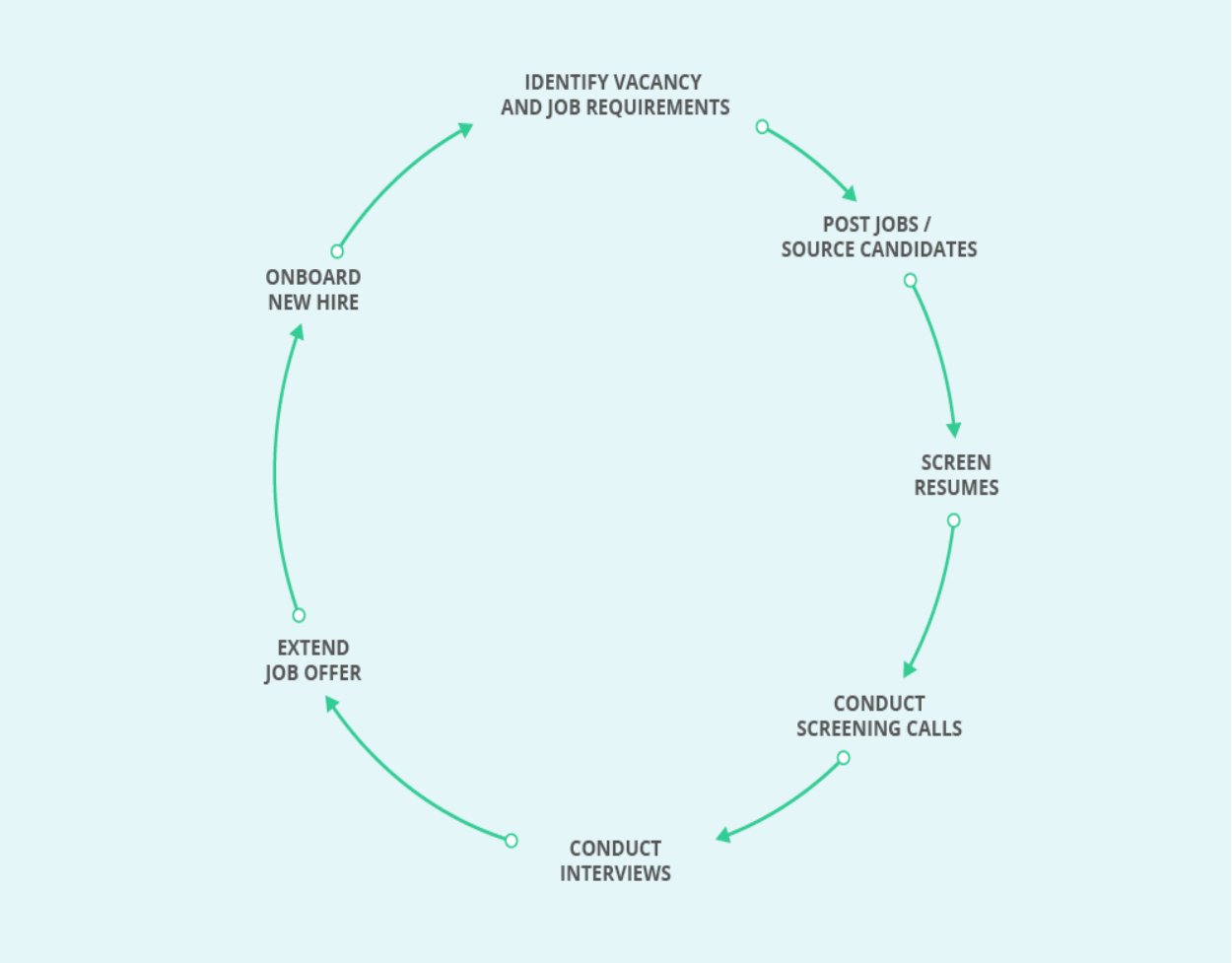
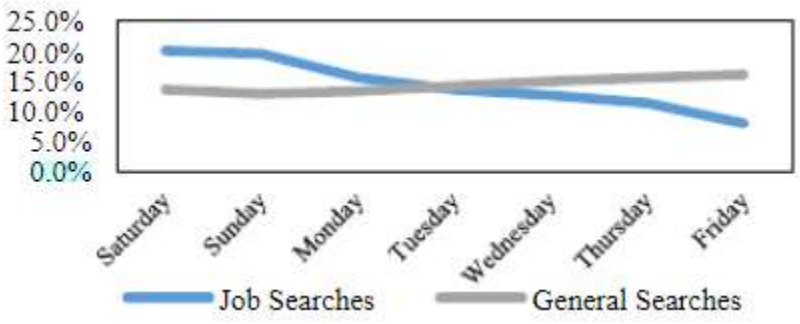


Fig. Proposed System Architecture Methodologies

RESULT

Our experimental results show that job searches have specific attributes which can be used by search engines to increase the quality of the search results.

1. Frequency of Job Search



2. Users' Effort

Unlike a normal search, users looking for a job aim to browse all possible pages related to their query as a way to review all job positions that suits them, which makes job search a recall-oriented searching process. This leads users to issue more queries within the same search session regarding a job position.

3. Clicked Pages

Users prefer to continue their job searches through vertical search engines that may provide better job search services for them, such as constraint for cities, sex, age or salary

CONCLUSION

1. Fully automated system

2. Centralized database maintenance

3. Easy access

This system gives job seekers easy to navigate through the application to get more information in the most secure way.

REFERENCES

1. https://ijssst.info/Vol-15/No-2/data/3251a173.pdf
2. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6959916
3. https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2605761
4. https://www.academia.edu/37875320/ONLINE_JOB_PORTAL
5. https://www.scribd.com/document/313676101/Proposal-for-online-job- portal