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CANDIDATE SKILL ANALYSER

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Abstract: *The main purpose of this system is to enable candidates to access services provided by the Government from any part of the world at any time, i.e. to consolidate the data in one control location, thereby ensuring data integrity.*

This site helps both job seekers and job providers. Private sector Job providers can announce their job vacancies through the site and job seekers can view and apply for their interests if they are eligible. Candidates get more opportunities with this site. They can register through online, apply for renewal with a single click, and view and apply for job vacancies.

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Keywords— *Candidate, Skill, Analyser, performance, test*

I. Introduction

The main objective of this system is to make all the processes in an Employment Exchange as online. The system provides services to the candidates who wish to register themselves to the exchanges. Using this site any candidate who resides in Kerala can register and get verified. They got registration cards after completing verification process successfully. This site also helps the officers to reduce their workload. They can verify and screen candidates based on their qualification and reservation characteristics. Centres are managed by the administrator. The officers will accept the request from the customer. Candidates can also submit their complaints to the corresponding employment officer.

The main purpose of this system is to enable candidates to access services provided by the Government from any part of the world at any time, i.e. to consolidate the data in one control location, thereby ensuring data integrity. This site helps both job seekers and job providers. Private sector Job providers can announce their job vacancies through the site and job seekers can view and apply for their interests if they are eligible. Candidates get more opportunities with this site. They can register through online, apply for renewal with a single click, and view and apply for job vacancies.

II. System Analysis

System development life cycle of a computer-based system can be described as an orderly sequence of significant steps. These steps, available as phases include the study phase, design phase, the development phase and the operation phase. Now, system analysis is considered as the performance, management and documentation of the activities related to these phases of an information system. This means in every phase of the cycle of a business information system, system analysis is a crucial component. So, does the role of a system analyst.

Once the needs for a computer based information system has been identified, an initial investigation is carried out. The initial investigation starts with analyzing an existing system, if any. After becoming familiar with the system, the analyst can investigate specific operations of the business system in detail.

Two major activities involved in initial investigation are fact-finding and fact analysis. Another important activity in the system analysis is feasibility study or feasibility analysis. It is the identification of suitable candidate systems and the selection of the most feasible.

Existing System

In the existing system all activities are done manually. It is a difficult and time consuming operation in all activities. There is no existing system. The existing system can make prescriptions based on the paper forms There is so many Disadvantages. The disadvantages of existing system is book keeping charges, inaccuracies, expensive, inefficiency, time consuming and all the searching are done manually.

III. Proposed System

The proposed system makes all operations easy when transformed to computerised activities. The online system will provide a user friendly graphical interface for the users and this will help in reducing the travelling time and registration manually. This website also provides complete details on the location, contact address and sitemap of the selected category. There is so many Advantages in proposed system. The Advantages are it isSecure, User friendly, Speed and accuracy, Efficiency and flexibility.

IV. ELEMENT:

Company :

Company modules can add a new company, view them, view resume of candidates, apply for new jobs, accept the candidates resume, delete resume, authority officer module can add new companies for job vacancy.

Candidate :

Candidate can register or log in this module where they can view new jobs. Upload there resume, upload there qualification. Update there resume. Candidate will receive there notification according to the jobs they applied.

Officer :

Officer can add new jobs according to the companies who has requested for vacancies. View for the resume accept the candidates resume or reject there resume.

Admin:

Admin can view the companies view the feedback, view candidates, check who all logged in the website.

Officer Level 0

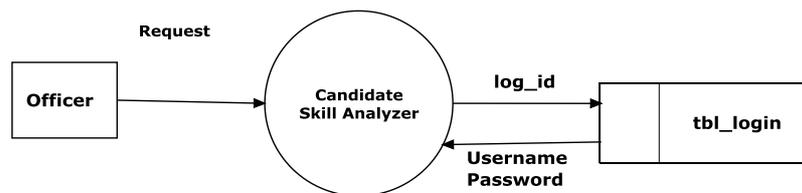


FIGURE 1: Over all Structure

V. System Design

System design is the process of planning a new system to replace or complement an existing one. Before planning a new one the analyst must thoroughly understand the old system and determine various design techniques we used for the design of the computerized system to replace the manual system.

System design goes through two phases of development logical and physical design. The design cover.

- Receivers the current physical system its data flows, file content, volumes, frequencies etc.
- Prepares output specification and determines the format, content etc.
- Prepares the input specification, format, content and most of the input functions.
- Prepares edit, security and control specification.
- Specifies the implementation plans.
- Preparing a logical design walk through before implementation.

VI. Data Base Design:

Database design is one of the important parts in developing software. It is a process of developing the conceptual model of data. It minimizes the artificiality embedded in using separate files. It is a definition of the entire information content of the organization and it specifies a relationship between the data. The primary objectives are fast response time to inquiries, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use, data and program independence, accuracy and independence of the system, fast recovery, privacy and security of information and availability of powerful end user languages.

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective of database design is to make the data access easy, inexpensive and flexible to the user.

Database design is used to define and then specify the structure of business used in the client/server system. A business object is nothing but information that is visible to the users of the system. The database must be normalized one.

For designing a table, the analyst must decide the field's of the tables, type of the fields, field length, default values etc. For this, firstly, the entity and relationship must be identified. Secondly, their attributes must be specified. This method of organizing the data table is known as Normalization.

VII. Input Design

Input design is one the most expensive phase of the operation of computerized system and often the major problem of a system and often the major problem of a system. A larger number of problems with a system can usually be traced back to fault input design and methods. Needless to say, therefore that the output data is the block of a system and has to be analyzed and designed with the most consideration.

It is the process of converting the user-oriented description of inputs into a computer based business information system to a programmer-oriented specification. The objective of input design is to create an input layout that is easy to follow and prevent operator errors. It covers all phases of input from creation of initial data into actual entry of the data to the system for processing. The input design is the link that ties the system into world of its users. The user interface design is very important for any application. The interface design defines how the software communication within itself, to system that interpreted with it and with human who use it.

The goal of designing input data is to make the automation as easy and free from errors as possible. For providing a good input design for the application easy data input and selection features are adopted. The input design requirements such as user friendliness, consistent format and interaction dialogue for giving the right message and help for the user at right time are also considered for the development of the project.

Requirements of Form Design:

- ‡ Identification and Wording.
- ‡ Maximum readability and use.
- ‡ Physical factors.
- ‡ Order of data items.
- ‡ Easy of data entry.
- ‡ Size and arrangement.
- ‡ Use of instructions.
- ‡ Efficiency considerations.
- ‡ Type of requirements.

VIII. Output Design

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In any system results of processing are communicated to the user and to other systems through outputs. In the output design it is determined how the information is to be displayed for immediate need and also the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Thus output design generally refers to the result and information that are generated by the system. For many end users, output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which they are evaluate the usefulness of applications

The objective of a system finds its shape in terms of the output. The analysis of the objective of the system leads to determinations of outputs. Outputs of a system can take various forms. The most common are reports, screens, printed form, graphical drawing etc. The output also vary

in terms of their contents, frequency, timing and format. The users of the output, its purpose and sequence of details to be printed are all considered. The output forms a system in the justification for its existence. If the outputs are inadequate in any way, the system itself is inadequate. The basic requirements of output are that it should be accurate, timely and appropriate, in terms of content, medium and layout for its intended purpose. Hence it is necessary to design output so that the objectives of the system are met in the best possible manner. The outputs are in the form of reports.

When designing output, the system analyst must accomplish things like, to determine what information to be present, to decide whether to display or print the information and select the output medium to distribute the output to intended recipients.

External outputs are those, whose destination will be outside the organization and which require special attention as the project image of the organization. Internal outputs are those, whose destination is within the organization. It is to be carefully designed, as they are the user's main interface with the system. Interactive outputs are those, which the user uses in communication directly with the computer.

The success or failure of the software is decided by the integrity and correctness of the output that is produced from the system. In today's competitive world of business, it is very important for companies to keep themselves up-to-date about the happenings in the business. So the outputs generated by the software systems are of paramount importance. The output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. So it should be provided in a most efficient formatted way. An efficient and intelligent output of the system improves the relationship between the user and the system and help in decision making.

The output form of an information system should accomplish one or more of the following objectives:

- ✦ Convey information about past activities, current status, or projection of the future.
- ✦ Single important event, opportunities, problem, or warning.
- ✦ Trigger an action.
- ✦ Confirm an action.

This project has a type of output form which is the homepage of the administrator where they can do their various purposes like adding new clients, edit the clients and set the IP and Port number of the server. Another output form is the homepage of the client where they can access the internet and can also edit his account.

IX. RESULTS

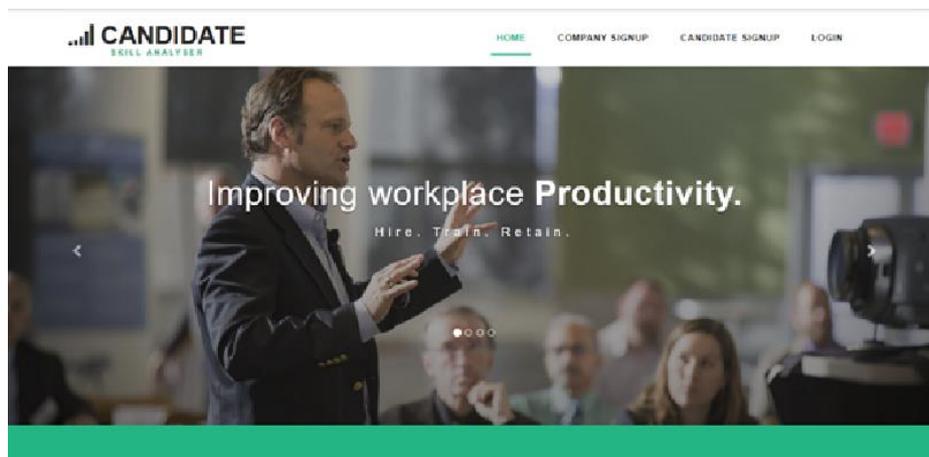


FIGURE 2: Over all Structure

X. Conclusion

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