

# A New Approach for Automated Job Search using Information Retrieval

Dr. Tahseen A. Al-Ramadin<sup>1</sup> and Tahseen Al-Ramadin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al-Hussein Bin Talal University

*Received: 14 December 2014 Accepted: 4 January 2015 Published: 15 January 2015*

## Abstract

Cost effective and high quality are the ultimate fundamentals of software engineering; Thus, Searching for the most appropriate job is fulfilled these fundamentals. In this article, the cost effective fundamental is accomplished carefully through Automatic Job Search (AJS) software to effortlessly and quickly assist applicant to obtain high quality job. AJS firstly searches all suitable opportunities for applicant based on his curriculum vita (CV) in all online advertisements available then a list of proper jobs will be displayed with links for each job corresponding to parts of CV. Moreover, AJS searches all applicants' CV and presents to employers a list of candidates who could fit the vacant positions or jobs then presents a list of jobs with link to their correspondent employers to Job seeker.

**Index terms**— part of speech, classification, tagging, patterns.

A New Approach for Automated Job Search using Information Retrieval Abstract-Cost effective and high quality are the ultimate fundamentals of software engineering; Thus, Searching for the most appropriate job is fulfilled these fundamentals. In this article, the cost effective fundamental is accomplished carefully through Automatic Job Search (AJS) software to effortlessly and quickly assist applicant to obtain high quality job. AJS firstly searches all suitable opportunities for applicant based on his curriculum vita (CV) in all online advertisements available then a list of proper jobs will be displayed with links for each job corresponding to parts of CV. Moreover, AJS searches all applicants' CV and presents to employers a list of candidates who could fit the vacant positions or jobs then presents a list of jobs with link to their correspondent employers to Job seeker.

I.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

certainly, independence and professionalism are very high intents. Job seekers are usually interested in attaining these requirements. Working independently, is among many ways of achieving the aforementioned requirements. Such an approach requires an appropriate position with cooperated employers and Job seekers. Therefore, every user can demonstrate his professionalism to work in the expected job.

Many ways are available for either job searching or job offering these are announcement in traditional media, recruitment agencies, headhunting, job sites and others [2]. Upon the job searching process, usually, the job seeker tries to find the Job that meets his demands. Currently, Jobs' opportunities are highly competitive based on corresponding qualifications and capabilities. Yet, job search techniques offer jobs' seekers to find his expected Job [6]. Typically, in the process of searching for a job the applicant submits the job application which will be processed by the job offering firm [7]). It is obvious that this process consist of two sides.

The first one, is the job seeker who is usually looking for getting the best available job that satisfies certain specifications. While, the job offering firm seeks for highly qualified and skilled employers who could fit the vacant position. However, meeting the demands of both sides is a tricky and complicated task which requires trough and elaborate analysis [3] One of the available applications that are used for performing such an analysis is the Application Tracking Systems (ATS) [4]. ATS is the applications that enables the electronic handling of

recruitment needs. ATS is somehow similar to Customer Relationship Management system (CRM) while CRM capable of managing relationships with candidate for the job [5] Nowadays, large companies use at least just part of the prepared forms of ATS to collect candidates' applications and manage these applications. Some companies use traditional ATS systems (e.g. HR in the IT industry proofing systems use programming skills of candidates) to perform this process.

The primary function of the tradition ATS is to ensure the collection and storage of data in a central database. Applications of candidates are normally collected by the external application forms provided by the ATS for the company recruiter. Most owners of ATS sites collaborates with producers ATS applications and thus enable their customers to migrate data from one system to another.

As stated above, The problem in most of these systems is utilizing databases, which leads to the loss of some important information for job seekers. Our proposed system tries to solve this problem by using natural language processing, and information retrieval techniques, by using the keywords from the job description in job seekers' CVs and cover letter with job announcements to increase the chances of returning a match from company's website (careers /employment page) and job seekers documents.

## II. Proposed System

Our Automated job search (AJS) searches all job opportunities documents of all advertisers, searching within job seekers' CVs and find common links between them. The outcome of this process is to make a list of job seekers within the specifications required in the job opportunities documents, as well as a list of proposed functions within the qualifications for job seekers .

AJS searches job seekers' CVs for the important information needed in the proposed job such as qualifications, work experience and education. AJS system solves many occurring problems using the database, by using the keywords paraphrasing job requirements. AJS employs the saved keywords and Tahseen A. Al-Ramadin ? , Malek Al-ksasbeh ? & Moha'med al-Jafreeh ? their synonyms and acronyms in the table. Table (1) lists all the professionalism that will be searched in.

Table ?? : lists all the professionalism that will be searched in AJS takes into consideration many parameters that help both of the job seekers and the job offering firm in obtaining an optimum decision based on the requirements for both parties.

Our new system is expected to produce different results with different sentences which make the output dynamic and not limited to a single template as other research. Moreover, AJS follows the information

## 3 Classification

Jobs Titles retrieval and text mining techniques methodologies to extract information with intelligence trends to deeply mine the user C.V. and from the job announcement; in terms of Part of Speech (POS) and tags; these significant features that used for information extraction.

In addition, some of indicator words used to recognize the proper matching.

As demonstrated in figure ??, it can be seen that our model consists of two algorithms; the first one deals with the data were provided by an interested firm, while the second one takes inputs were provided by a job seeker. Aalgorithm 1 are used to find a list of candidate qualified persons for a specific job in the organization, first of all the announcement for the job is analyzed to finding the job title, the job descriptions, the qualifications, and experienced for the job.

## 4 Algorithm 1 for employer

AJS search the web and find any CV that match this properties which will be as follow:

? After finding C V with the job classification, splitting this document to tokens. ? By using tagging and part of speech, if any job is founding matching the qualification of the person, then add this announcement to the set of candidate person, the rules and the features used to extract the required information, A set of P.O.S patterns was extracted by examining the job seekers C.Vs. and the announcements. Ppatterns are used to be one of the ? This search will be continuing for all CV documents.

The procedure for algorithm 2 is explained as shown in the following sequence.

As shown in the previous algorithm, the person who seeks about a job he/she will link his CV web page to AJS, the AJS will analyzing this CV and find the proper job classification and there synonym and acronyms from Table (1).

Searching for all announcement documents with the job classification will be as follow:

? After finding document with the job classification, splitting this document to tokens. ? By using tagging and part of speech, if any job is founding matching the qualification of the person, then add this announcement to the set of candidate jobs, the rules and the features used to extract the ? required information, A set of P.O.S patterns was extracted by examining the job seekers C.Vs. and the announcements. patterns are used to be one of the features that help finding the optimum job title. ? This search will be continuing for all announcement documents.

---

## 5 III. Results

The result from this system will be to lists (reports) one for the job seeker, and the other for the organization.

The second list that is presented for the organizations that search for a qualified persons to fill a job, the list show all the candidate persons and their qualifications and experiences for this job, table 2 The second list will be for the person who tries to find the optimal job for him, so there will be a list of all organization and the jobs description and the contact ways for this organizations that match the qualifications and experience for this job seeker. Table 3 gives an example for this list.

## 6 Conclusion

Our proposed system AJS produced two lists; first list is presented for each Organization that contains their vacant jobs and corresponding with qualified job seekers' contacts who have appropriate skills and experience, while second list is presented for each job seeker who linked his CV by AJS with suitable vacant jobs and correspondent organizations' contacts.

## 7 IV.

## 8 Future Work

The researcher is expected to extend this system by adding third party as administrator who prioritizes the two lists based on the experience and qualified skills of job seekers for organization list and based on organizations' offers for job seeker list. The administrator uses right decision support system to make the prioritization<sup>1 2</sup>

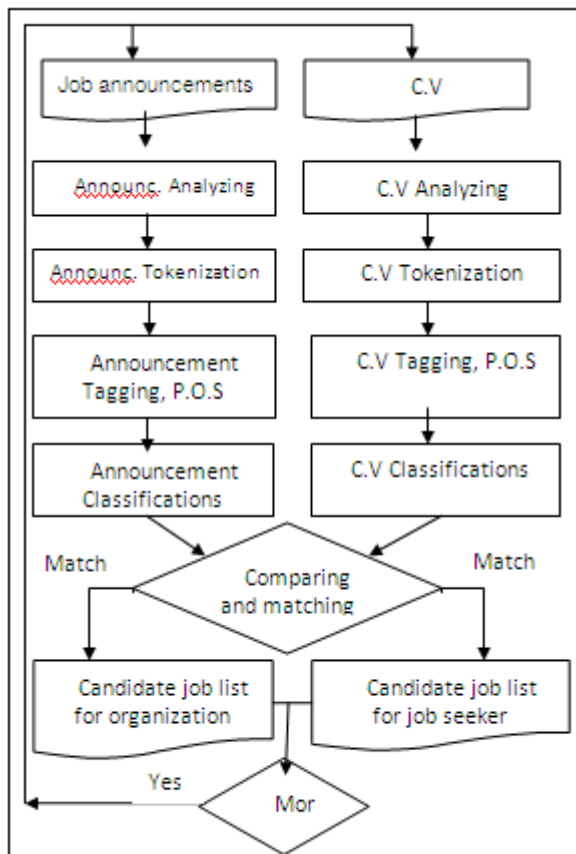


Figure 1:

---

<sup>1</sup>© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US) 1

<sup>2</sup>© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US)



**Fig 1 : AJS model**

Figure 2: Global

		A New Approach for Automated Job Search Using Information Retrieval
Management		president, vice-president, executive officer (CEO); director, deputy director, managing director, financial director, marketing director; general manager, assistant manager, manager; personnel manager, production manager, marketing manager, sales manager, project manager; supervisor, inspector;
2015	Office	office clerk, receptionist, secretary, typist, stenographer;
Year	Banks	banker, bank officer, accountant, bookkeeper, economist, teller, cashier, auditor;
16	Medicine	doctor, physician, family doctor, general practitioner; eye specialist, ear specialist, throat specialist, heart specialist; cardiologist, surgeon, pediatrician, psychiatrist, dentist, dietician, pharmacist, veterinarian; nurse, paramedic; chef, head cook, cook; maitre d', headwaiter, waiter, waitress, bartender, barman; sales representative, sales manager; salesperson, salesman, saleswoman, salesgirl, salesclerk, cashier; seller, buyer, wholesale buyer, wholesaler, retailer, distributor, advertising agent;
Volum	Restaurants	specialist, heart specialist; cardiologist, surgeon, pediatrician, psychiatrist, dentist, dietician, pharmacist, veterinarian; nurse, paramedic; chef, head cook, cook; maitre d', headwaiter, waiter, waitress, bartender, barman; sales representative, sales manager; salesperson, salesman, saleswoman, salesgirl, salesclerk, cashier; seller, buyer, wholesale buyer, wholesaler, retailer, distributor, advertising agent;
XV	Sales and stores	specialist, heart specialist; cardiologist, surgeon, pediatrician, psychiatrist, dentist, dietician, pharmacist, veterinarian; nurse, paramedic; chef, head cook, cook; maitre d', headwaiter, waiter, waitress, bartender, barman; sales representative, sales manager; salesperson, salesman, saleswoman, salesgirl, salesclerk, cashier; seller, buyer, wholesale buyer, wholesaler, retailer, distributor, advertising agent;
Is-		
sue		
VI		
Ver-		
sion		
I		
( )		
C		
Global	Construction Science	Computer & internet computer programmer, computer operator; systems analysis
Jour-		
nal		
of		
C		
omp		
uter		
S		
cience		
and		
T		
ech-		
nol-		
ogy		

[Note: art director, actor, actress, cameraman; writer, author, playwright, dramatist, scenarist; journalist, reporter, correspondent, photographer; designer, fashion designer, dress designer, interior designer, furniture designer, graphic designer; School and college principal, dean, professor, teacher, student, pupil; schoolteacher, college teacher, university teacher; head teacher, senior teacher; English teacher, history teacher, maths teacher (BrE), math teacher (AmE), music teacher;]

Figure 3:

**2**

18

Figure 4: Table 2 :

**3**

AJS

Figure 5: Table 3 :

- 
- [ Researchers World -International Refereed Journal of Arts Science Commerce Research (RW-JASCR)] , *Re-searchers World -International Refereed Journal of Arts Science & Commerce Research (RW-JASCR)* 3 (3) p. .
- [Dasig ()] *A Study on the Sectors of Economy serviced by Pre-industry System Developers among companies in Metro Manila: A Tool for Business Reengineering*, D D Dasig,Jr . arXiv:1409.7277. 2014. (arXiv preprint)
- [Parry and Tyson ()] ‘An analysis of the use and success of online recruitment mehtods in the UK. (C. S. Management, Éd.)’. E Parry , S Tyson . *Human Resource Management* 2008. 18 (3) p. .
- [Mc Nelly ()] ‘An exploration of call centre agents ’ CRM software use, customer orientation and job performance in the customer relationship maintenance phase’. R C Mc Nelly . *Journal of Financial Services Marketing* 2007. 12 p. .
- [Iyengar et al. ()] ‘Doing better but feeling worse: Looking for the ”best” job undermines satisfaction’. S S Iyengar , R E Wells , B Schwartz . *Psychological Science* 2006. 17 p. .
- [Dhamija ()] ‘E-recruitment: a Roadmap towards e-Human’. P Dhamija . *Resource Management* 2012.
- [Holm ()] ‘E-recruitment: Towards an Ubiquitous Recruitment Process and Candidate Relationship Manage-ment’. A B Holm . *Zeitschrift für Personal forschung -German Journal of Research in Human Resource Management* 2012. 26 (3) p. .
- [Fountain ()] *Finding a Job in the Internet Age*, C Fountain . 2005. The University of North Carolina Press. 83 p. .
- [Boxall and Purcell ()] *Strategy and Human Resource Management*, P Boxall , J Purcell . 2003. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.