



AN NOVEL APPROACH FOR EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION

Ch.Pavani, Assistant Professor, S.R.K INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGY (AFFILIATED TO JNTU, KAKINADA) Enikepadu, Vijayawada-521108.

O.NANDINI², V.RENUKA³, P.LIKHITHA⁴, D.SRIDEVI⁵ Student, Department of CSE, S.R.K INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGY (AFFILIATED TO JNTU, KAKINADA) Enikepadu, Vijayawada-521108.

ABSTRACT: A campus placement prediction system is developed to calculate the possibility of a student getting jobs in a company through campus placements. The model takes many parameters which can be used to get an idea about the skill level of the student. While some data are taken from the college level like academic performance, CGPA, Internships, Stream, Backlog etc., others are obtained from tests conducted in the placement management system. Combining these data points, the model is to accurately predict if the student will or will not be placed in a company. Regression analysis is used in placement prediction to determine the link between numerous variables, including academic achievement, skill set, prior job experience, and the likelihood of being hired by a firm. Decision trees are employed in the placement prediction scenario to simulate the hiring process

decision-making of businesses. Neural networks are used in placement prediction to represent the intricate connections between many elements that influence the likelihood of being hired by a firm.

INTRODUCTION

In order to anticipate placement, information is gathered from a variety of sources, including academic transcripts, resumes, and prior job experience. After that, this data is cleaned and preprocessed to remove any discrepancies or mistakes. After being cleaned, the data is divided into two categories: training data and testing data. The machine learning algorithm is trained using the training data, and its effectiveness is assessed using the testing data. The system is taught using a variety of methods, including neural networks, decision trees, and regression analysis.



Main purpose of this project is to predict the student placement prediction using machine learning. Hence, this will help students for better placement. For institutions, it will help to build better placements and academic records as well to attract new admissions as well as to get reputation.

The primary objective of campus hiring is to identify and hire talented individuals who are about to graduate from the educational institutions. So, with the help of machine learning algorithms we can easily know about the students who are going to be

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The project object is designed and the data is collected by the college, after collecting the data we divided the data into training and testing datasets. The data is separated into dependent variables and independent variables and then the outliers are removed.

- Model is trained with training data.
- The model is fine-tuned and the training data is further classified according to the parameters specified in the model.

After training the model the testing dataset which was stored earlier is processed to the model for the prediction

advantages

- In a student placement prediction project, you could use SVM for its effectiveness in high-dimensional spaces if you have a large number of features.
- Decision trees might be useful for their interpretability, especially if you want to explain the model to stakeholders.
- Logistic regression could be handy for providing probabilities of placement outcomes, while random forest could offer robustness against overfitting and insights into feature importance.
- The accuracy is more when we are using SVM.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Wilton and K. Y. Law conducted a study to predict suitable courses for the students, based on their behavior using Neural Network Technique. Tensorflow engine includes number of intermediate nodes and number of deep learning layers are adjusted and compared.



It seems like you're summarizing a study conducted by Wilton and K. Y. Law where they used neural network techniques, particularly utilizing TensorFlow, to predict suitable courses for students based on their behavior. They likely experimented with adjusting the number of intermediate nodes and the depth of the neural network layers to compare their effectiveness in predicting suitable courses. Dr. A. Padmapriya (November 2012)

Data mining algorithm Decision Tree Induction is best when compared to Naive Bayesian Classifier according to Classification Accuracy, misclassification Rate, Speed & Size on students' Personal Data,

Pre-colleged data & **Under Graduation Data to predict Higher Education Admissibility.**

Dr. A. Padmapriya's study in November 2012 compared the performance of the data mining algorithm Decision Tree Induction with the Naive Bayesian Classifier. The comparison was based on several criteria including Classification Accuracy, Misclassification Rate, Speed, and Size of the models. The dataset used in the study comprised students' Personal Data, Pre-colleged data, and Undergraduation Data,

with the aim of predicting Higher Education Admissibility.

Animesh G. et al., 2016 have proposed a system to predict the probability of a student being placed using k-nearest neighbour classifier. Euclidean Distance is used as a distance measure. The dataset involves academic history of a student such as 10th percentage, 12th percentage, aggregate of engineering scores and number of backlogs. Further post-processing is done using scores of Technical skills, Communication skills, Analytical Skills

and Teamwork scores are used.

Animesh G. and colleagues' system proposed in 2016 aims to predict the probability of a student being placed in a job or internship using the k-nearest neighbor (k-NN) classifier. The system incorporates various aspects of a student's academic history, including their 10th percentage, 12th percentage, aggregate scores of engineering courses, and the number of backlogs.

In addition to academic factors, the system considers post-processing by incorporating scores related to technical skills

, communication skills, analytical skills, and teamwork. These additional scores offer a more holistic assessment of students'



capabilities beyond their academic performance alone.

RELATED WORK

Employment projection projects using machine learning can be economically feasible if implemented properly. Here are some factors to consider regarding the economic feasibility of such a project:

****Data Availability and Quality**:**

The availability and quality of historical employment data are crucial for training machine learning models. If high-quality data is readily available or can be collected at a reasonable cost, it enhances the feasibility of the project.

****Model Development Costs**:**

Developing machine learning models can require significant upfront investment in terms of expertise, infrastructure, and time. However, the availability of open-source libraries and frameworks, along with cloud computing services, has lowered the barriers to entry in this field.

****Model Training and Maintenance**:**

Once developed, machine learning models require periodic updates and maintenance to remain accurate and relevant. The cost of retraining models and updating algorithms should be factored into the overall economic feasibility.

****Accuracy and Performance**:** The accuracy and performance of the machine learning models in predicting employment trends play a crucial role in determining economic feasibility. Higher accuracy can lead to better decision-making and potentially significant cost savings or revenue generation.

****Return on Investment (ROI)**:**

Economic feasibility ultimately depends on whether the benefits derived from the employment projection project outweigh the costs incurred. These benefits could include more efficient workforce planning, reduced hiring costs, improved resource allocation, and better strategic decision-making.

****Market Demand**:** Assessing the market demand for employment projection solutions and potential revenue streams is essential. Organizations may be willing to invest in such solutions if they see tangible benefits in terms of cost savings or competitive advantages.

****Regulatory and Ethical Considerations**:**

Compliance with data privacy regulations

affecting the economic viability of the project.

****Scalability**:** The ability to scale the employment projection project to handle larger datasets or serve a growing number of users is important for long-term economic feasibility. Scalability ensures that the project can adapt to changing business needs and market conditions.

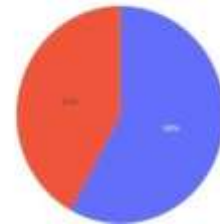
SAMPLE RESULTS

Age	Gender	Stream	Internships	CGPA	Hostel	HistoryOfBacklogs	PlacedOrNot
0	22	Male	Electronics And Communication	1	3	1	1
1	21	Female	Computer Science	0	7	1	1
2	22	Female	Information Technology	1	6	0	1
3	21	Male	Information Technology	0	8	0	1
4	22	Male	Mechanical	0	3	1	0

Age	Gender	Stream	Internships	CGPA	Hostel	HistoryOfBacklogs	PlacedOrNot
978	21	Male	Information Technology	0	6	0	1
1406	22	Male	Civil	0	7	0	1
2482	22	Male	Mechanical	1	6	0	0
519	21	Male	Computer Science	1	8	0	0



Placed Vs Not Placed



CONCLUSION

The likelihood that a student will be hired by a firm may be predicted using placement prediction utilizing machine learning techniques. The application of machine learning algorithms offers a more data-driven and objective approach to the hiring process, allowing businesses to find potential applicants who would have gone unnoticed using conventional hiring techniques. Machine learning is becoming more and more prevalent across a wide range of sectors, and placement prediction using machine learning algorithms is poised to become a crucial tool in the hiring process.

REFERENCES

[1] Liu, Yang, et al. "The Application of Machine Learning Techniques in College Students Information System." 2018 International Conference on Computer Science, Electronics and Communication Engineering (CSECE2018). Atlantis Press, 2018.



- [2] Ishizue, Ryosuke, et al. "Student placement and skill ranking predictors for programming classes using class attitude, psychological scales, and codometrics." *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning* 13.1 (2018): 1-20.
- [3] Ahmed, S., Zade, A., Gore, S., Gaikwad, P., Kolhal, M. "Performance Based Placement Prediction System." *IJAR IIE* - ISSN(O)-4(3)2018:2395-4396.
- [4] Manikandan, K., Sivakumar, S., Ashokvel, M. "A Classification Model for Predicting Campus Placement performance Class using Data Mining Technique" *International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering* 7(6)2018:29-38.
- [5] Gilbert, Noah. "Predicting Success: an Application of Machine Learning Techniques to Student Outcomes." *International Journal of Machine Learning & Knowledge Management Process (IJDKP)* 7.2 2017: 1-20.
- [6] Rathore, Ravi Kumar, and J. Jayanthi. "Student Prediction System for Placement Training using Fuzzy Inference System." *ICTACT Journal on Soft Computing* 7.3(2017): 1443-1446.
- [7] Nichat, Ankita A., and Dr. Anjali B. Raut. "Predicting and Analysis of Student Performance Using Decision Tree Technique." *International Journal* 5 (2017): 7319-7328.
- [8] Suganthi, G., Ashok, M.V. "Unique Machine Learning Approach to Predict Placement Chance." *International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Research Technology* 6(3)2017:263-269.
- [9] Patel, T., Tamrakar, A. "Data Mining Techniques for Campus Placement Prediction in Higher Education." *Indian J. Sci. Res.* 14(2)2017:467-471.
- [10] Raut, A. B., Nichat, M.A. A., "Students performance prediction using decision tree." *Int. J. Comput. Intell. Res.* 13(7)2017:1735-1741.