



AUTOMATED JOB REJECTION AND COUNTING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

- The automatic job rejection and counting system is a software application designed to streamline the hiring process for organizations by automatically rejecting job applications that do not meet the specified criteria. The system utilizes machine learning algorithms to analyze resumes and cover letters, and compares them to a set of predetermined qualifications and skills.
- The counting system will keep track of the number of applications received and rejected. The system will also provide statistics on the job application process, such as the number of applications received in a given time period, the number of applications rejected, and the reasons for rejection.
- This system will help companies save time and resources by automating the initial screening process, and it will also provide valuable data that can be used to improve the recruitment process. Overall, the automatic job rejection system and counting system will make the recruitment process more efficient and effective for companies.
- The system is beneficial for organizations that receive a large volume of job applications, as it reduces the time and resources required to manually review each application. It also helps to improve the overall quality of the applicant pool by only accepting candidates that meet the necessary qualifications and skills.

INTRODUCTION

- When your application calls for metallic target sensing that falls within an inch of the sensing surface, the inductive proximity sensor fits nicely into your design criteria.
- These durable sensors are suitable for harsh environments. They have dust and dirt materials build up immunity. Industrial inductive proximity sensors first came out in the early 1960s and today have a proven track record in the sensing arena.
- They also generally have standardized behaviors. This article discusses the rudimentary design of the inductive proximity sensor, and goes on to show a selection method that accounts for conditional application and device requirements.
- The article then teaches key inductive proximity sensor specifications followed by a discussion of mounting restrictions for the sensor's implementation. Together, this information will supply a designer with the knowledge required for a successful inductive proximity sensor to object Detection design.

KEYWORDS

1. Job application
2. Automatic rejection
3. Applicant tracking system
11. Human resource management
12. Employment opportunities
13. Recruitment strategy



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| 4. Resume screening | 14. Job market |
| 5. Hiring process | 15. Statistical analysis |
| 6. Candidate evaluation | 16. Decision-making |
| 7. Rejection criteria | 17. Artificial intelligence |
| 8. Job requirements | 18. Algorithm development |
| 9. Applicant qualifications | 19. Database management |
| 10. Machine learning | 20. Data analysis |

LITERATURE REVIEW

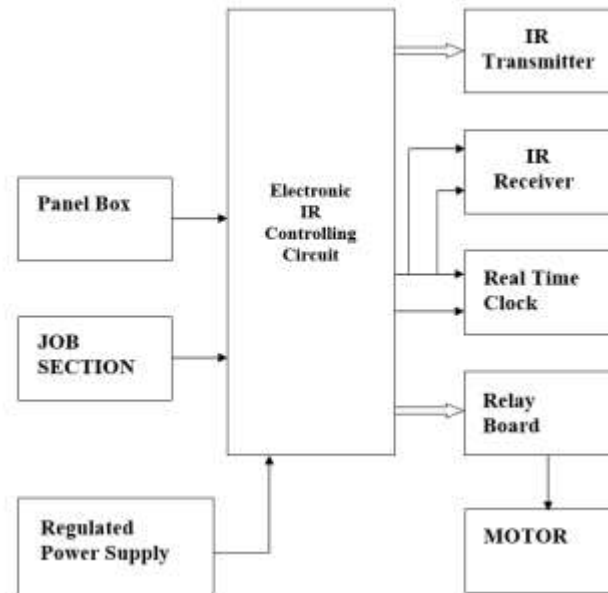
- Automated job rejection and counting systems have become increasingly popular in recent years as a means of streamlining the recruitment process. In this literature review, we will examine the existing research on automated job rejection and counting systems, including their benefits and drawbacks, as well as the potential ethical considerations associated with their use.
- One of the primary benefits of automated job rejection and counting systems is their ability to reduce the time and resources required to review large numbers of job applications. By using machine learning algorithms to automatically filter out candidates who do not meet the necessary qualifications and skills, these systems can significantly speed up the recruitment process. This can be particularly beneficial for organizations that receive a large number of job applications, as it can help to ensure that only the most qualified candidates are selected for further consideration

IDENTIFICATION

- The second category identification is concerned with applications in which purpose of machine is that to check part by sensors and removes in bin.
- Inspection implies that the part must be either accepted or rejected. Identification involves a recognition process in which the part itself, or its position or orientation, is determined. This is usually followed by a subsequent decision and action taken by the sensors.
- Identification application of machine vision include part sorting, palletizing, and picking parts are after sensing the sensor from a conveyor.

VISUAL SERVOING AND NAVIGATION

The third application category, visual serving and navigational control, the purpose of the vision system is to direct the actions of the sensors based on its visual input. The generic example of sensors visual serving is the where the machine vision system is used to sense the defective jobs and remove. Industrial examples of this application include part positioning, retrieving parts moving along a conveyor, retrieving and reorienting parts moving along a conveyor, removing and bin picking.



WORKING OF MACHINE

- The objects were successfully separated on the basis of color, using image processing. It is found that objects have to be placed at a minimum distance separation for proper working.
- Presence of the ambient light conditions also plays an important role. Certain colored objects, other than the ones used can lead to similar RGB combination as provided in the algorithm, leading to a wrong shorting. Image processing consumes a bit of time, leading to a poor response time of the system. Objects having their vertical height greater than or equal to the level of the object's sensor have to use for proper detection, otherwise the object won't be detected.
- The objects have to be placed in the conveyor system so that it comes in the field of view of the camera and also within the range of the actuating motor to make sure that they don't miss any of the system



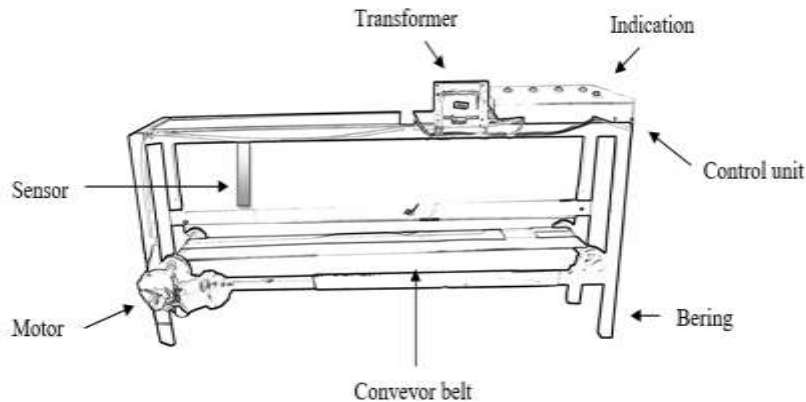


Diagram of Automatic job rejection & counting system

REJECTION

- The fourth category is a simple process in which the sensors select the defected components and placed them in the rejection box. A automatic sensors is attached with conveyor, when the sensors sense defected piece it gives rejected parts to the conveyor.

CONCLUSION: -

- By this overview on the object rejection and counting machine we can conclude that
- The proper guidance of project head and the sincere efforts of our group have led to the successfully accomplishment of our concerned projects.
- he projects based on “AUTOMATICJOB REJECTION OPPRATING SYSTEM” was interesting to work on and was also gained in this project work
- This knowledge of project will definitely be helpful in our future. So we must maintain that this final year project was an essential part of our engineering education enhancing our technical knowledge and practical skill.
- After completion of the project AUTOMATIC JOB REJECTION system, we can come to conclusion than such Advance system are quite beneficial, and saving time of operation and also MANUALLY type OPPRATION reduced, improving the economy of the system the future such type of system will have more demanded.
- The object separation method using image processing plays important role in the industries.
- Object can be separated by the height of the product.
- We can increase the size of conveyor belt system for this we have required to include more parts of machine and a greater number of motors are required.

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