iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.79509

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue IV Apr 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

AI-Powered Resume Skill Matching and Job Recommendation System Using AWS and Generative AI

Mordeeshvara B[1], Sushmidha M[2]
Department of Artificial Intelligence and data science sri manakulavinayagar Engineering College, Madagadipet, Puducherry

Abstract: ***The growing complexity of the modern job market has made it increasingly difficult for candidates to assess their own readiness for specific roles, while recruiters struggle to efficiently screen large volumes of applications. This paper presentsthedesignandimplementationofanAI-poweredresume skillmatchingandjobrecommendationsystemthatbridges this gap by combining cloud-based infrastructure with intelligent natural language processing. The system parses uploaded resumes, extracts technical and domain-specific skills, and compares them against structured job requirement data stored in a cloud database. Using Amazon Web Services (AWS) components including S3, Lambda, and DynamoDB, the platform achieves high scalability and low-latency processing without requiring dedicated server management. Beyond simple matching, the system computes a quantitative compatibility score, detects missing competencies, and invokes a Generative AI layer to provide personalised skill improvement recommendations. Evaluation results demonstrate that the system reduces manual screening effort significantly while offering actionable guidance to job seekers.Thisworkcontributesapractical,end-to-endframework that improves both recruitment efficiency and candidate careerdevelopment.***

Index Terms: ***Resume Parsing, Skill Matching, Natural LanguageProcessing,AWSLambda,DynamoDB,GenerativeAI,Job Recommendation, Cloud Computing, Recruitment Automation, Skill Gap Analysis***

I. INTRODUCTION

The digital transformation of the recruitment industry has generated enormous volumes of candidate data that traditional hiring processes are ill-equipped to handle. Human resource departments in mid-to-large organisations routinely receive hundreds or even thousands of resumes for a single open position. Screening each application manually not only demands significant time and labour but also introduces subjective biasesthatcanresultinqualifiedcandidatesbeingoverlooked.

Atthesametime,manyjobseekerslackobjectiveinformation abouthowtheircurrentskillsetalignswiththerolesthey aretargeting, leaving themunabletomakeinformeddecisions about upskilling or career planning.

Cloud computing and artificial intelligence have matured to a point where they can address these twin challenges in a unified framework.Serverlessarchitecturesprovidedbyplatforms suchasAmazonWebServicesallowdevelopmentteamsto deploy scalable processing pipelines without managing physical infrastructure. Meanwhile, advances in natural language processing (NLP) have made it feasible to extract structured information from unstructured resume documents with high accuracy. Generative AI models add a further dimension by enabling conversational, context-aware guidance rather than rigid rule-based outputs.

This paper presents a comprehensive system that integrates these technologies into a coherent recruitment support platform.Theproposedsolutionacceptsresumeuploadsfromcandidates, automatically extracts skill-related content, compares it with job requirements stored in DynamoDB, computes a numerical match score, identifies missing skills, and provides personalised learning recommendations through a Generative AI module. A parallelHR-facing interface allows recruiters to post job descriptions, define required competencies, and view ranked candidate lists without manual intervention.

Theremainderofthispaperisorganisedasfollows.Section IIreviewsrelatedworkinautomatedresumescreeningandjob matching. Section III defines the problem statement. Section IV states the objectives of the system. Section V describes the overallsystemarchitecture.SectionVIexplainsthemethodologyandprocessingpipelineindetail.SectionVIIdiscussesthe HR module. Section VIII presents the algorithms employed. Section IX reports experimental results. Section X discusses the advantages of the proposed approach. Section XI outlines future scope, and Section XII concludes the paper.

II. RELATED WORK

Automatedresumescreeningandcandidate–jobmatching have attracted substantial research interest over the past decade. Early approaches relied primarily on keyword frequencyanalysisandBooleanmatchingagainstjobdescriptions [1]. While computationally inexpensive, such methods lacked semantic awareness and failed to handle synonymous skills or domain-specific terminology variations.

The introduction of machine learning classifiers improved categorisation accuracy. Naive Bayes and support vector machines were applied to resume classification tasks with moderatesuccess[2].However,featureengineeringremained labour-intensive, and models required retraining whenever the vocabulary of in-demand skills shifted.

Deep learning methods, particularly transformer-based languagemodelssuchasBERT,havesubstantiallyadvancedskill extraction from free-text documents. Qin et al. [3] demonstrated that pre-trained contextual embeddings outperform traditional feature representations when identifying technical competencies in resumes. Subsequent work extended this to cross-lingualmatching,enablingsystemstoalignresumesand job postings written in different languages.

On the recommendation side, collaborative filtering and content-based filtering have been adapted for job suggestion engines [4]. Hybrid approaches that combine both paradigms with skill-graph representations have shown promise in reducing the cold-start problem for new users with limited application history.

Cloud-native implementations of these techniques have grown more prevalent as serverless computing matures. Several commercial platforms now offer resume parsing as a managed service, but they typically function as black boxes, providing match scores without transparency or personalised improvement guidance [5]. The system proposed in this paper differs by offering an open, auditable pipeline with an integrated Generative AI layer that explains skill gaps in plain language and suggests concrete learning paths.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite the abundance of digital job platforms, the process of aligning candidate profiles with job requirements remains largely manual and error-prone. Four core problems motivate this work.

1) Time-Consuming Manual Screening: Recruiters in high-volume hiring environments spend a disproportionate share of their working hours reading and categorising resumes. This is notonlyinefficientbutalsopronetofatigue-relatederrorsthat cause qualified applicants to be rejected at early stages.

2) Limited Self-Awareness Among Candidates: Most job seekers submit applications without a data-driven understanding of how their skills map to employer expectations. Without objective feedback, candidates cannot prioritise their learning and development efforts effectively.

3) Absence of Personalised Guidance: Generic job portals presentrankedlistsofvacanciesbutrarelyoffertailoredadvice onwhich specificskillsa candidateshouldacquire toimprove their competitiveness for a target role.

4) InefficientCandidate–RoleMatching:Evensophisticated applicant tracking systems (ATS) rely heavily on exact keyword matches rather than semantic understanding, resultingin both false positives and false negatives caused by minor phrasing differences in skill descriptions.

The proposed system addresses all four problems by combining NLP-based skill extraction, cloud-based scalable matching, quantitative scoring, and Generative AI-driven recommendations within a single integrated platform.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the proposed system are asfollows.

1) TobuildarobustNLPpipelinecapableofaccuratelyextracting both technical and soft skills from unstructured resume documents in PDF format.

2) To design a scalable cloud architecture using AWS services that can handle concurrent resume submissions without performance degradation.

3) To implement a transparent skill matching algorithmthatcomputesaquantitativecompatibilityscorebetween candidate profiles and job requirements.

4) To identify skill gaps by comparing extracted candidate competencies against the complete set of skills required for a target role.

5) To integrate a Generative AI module that translates identified skill gaps into specific, actionable learningrecommendations.

6) To provide separate dashboard interfaces for candidates and HR personnel, each presenting relevant insights ina clear and accessible format.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system is organised into five logical layers, each responsibleforadistinctaspectoftheoverallworkflow.Fig.1 illustratesthehigh-levelarchitectureoftheproposedsystem.

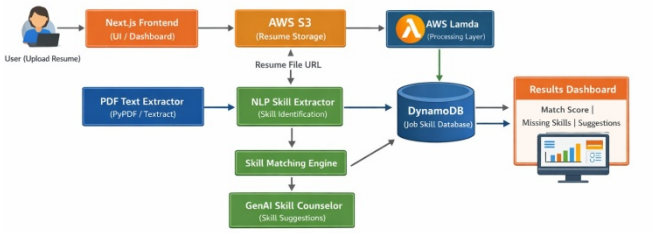


Fig. 1: High-level system architecture showing the interaction betweentheNext.jsfrontend,AWSS3storage,AWSLambda processing layer, DynamoDB job skill database, NLP skill extractor, skill matching engine, GenAI skill counsellor, and results dashboard.

A. Frontend Layer

TheuserinterfaceisbuiltwithNext.js,aReact-basedframework that supports server-side rendering for improved initial load performance. Separate dashboard views are provided for candidatesandHRpersonnel.Candidatescanuploadresumes, view their match scores, and browse skill recommendations. HR users can post job descriptions, define required skills, and examine ranked candidate lists.

B. Cloud Storage Layer

Amazon S3 serves as the persistent storage backend for all uploadedresumefiles.Whenacandidatesubmitsadocument, it is stored in a dedicated S3 bucket with a unique key derived from the candidate identifier and a timestamp. A pre-signed URL is generated immediately after upload and passed to the processing layer to avoid exposing raw bucket credentials to the frontend.

C. Serverless BackendLayer

AWS Lambda functions handle all compute-intensive operations. The event-driven, serverless model eliminates the need to provision or manage servers and scales automatically with incoming request volume. A dedicated Lambda function is triggered for each new resume upload, orchestrating the text extraction, NLP processing, and matching steps described in Section VI.

D. Database Layer

Amazon DynamoDB stores structured job data, including role titles, descriptions, and lists of required skills. Dy-namoDB’skey-valueanddocumentmodelallowsfastlookups by role identifier, making real-time skill comparison feasible even at scale. Candidate match results are also persisted in DynamoDB to support dashboard queries.

E. AILayer

TheAIlayercomprisestwocomponents.ThefirstisanNLP module responsible for skill extraction from raw resume text usingPyPDForTextractfordocumentparsing.Thesecond is a Generative AI Skill Counsellor that receives identified skill gaps and returns structured, human-readable learning recommendations. Both components are invoked as part ofthe Lambda processing pipeline.

VI. METHODOLOGY

The end-to-end processing pipeline consists of ten sequential steps, each serving a specific purpose within the overallworkflow.

1) Step1:ResumeUpload

The process begins when a candidate navigates to the upload portal and submits their resume as a PDF document. The Next.js frontend validates the file type and size before initiating the upload to S3 via a secure, pre-signed URL. This approach ensures that the file travels directly from the user's browsertoS3withoutpassingthroughanintermediaryserver, reducing latency and potential points of failure.

2) Step2:SecureStorageandURLGeneration

Upon successful storage in S3, a unique identifier is assigned to the uploaded file. A pre-signed URL with a configurable expiration time is generated and stored alongside the candidate's metadata. This URL is subsequently passed to the Lambdafunction,allowingittoretrievethedocumentwithout requiring broad IAM permissions on the bucket.

3) Step3:LambdaInvocationandResumeRetrieval

An S3 event notification triggers the processing Lambda functionimmediatelyaftertheuploadcompletes.Thefunction readsthepre-signedURLfromtheeventpayload,fetches the PDF binary from S3, and passes it to the text extraction module. Lambda's ephemeral execution environment is provisioned automatically, with memory and timeout parameters configured to handle resume documents within well-defined resource bounds.

4) Step4:TextExtraction

The retrieved PDF binary is processed using a document parsinglibrary—PyPDForAWSTextract—toextract raw text content. The parser handles common resume layouts including multi-column formats, embedded tables, and mixed-fontdocuments.Extractedtextisnormalisedbyremoving excessive whitespace, correcting encoding artefacts, and segmenting content into logical sections such as Education, Experience, and Skills.

5) Step5:NLP-BasedSkillExtraction

The normalised text is passed to the NLP module, which appliesamulti-stagepipelinetoidentifytechnicalanddomain-specific skills. The pipeline includes tokenisation, part-of-speech tagging, named entity recognition, and keyword extraction against a curated skill taxonomy. The taxonomy covers programming languages, frameworks, cloud platforms, databases, methodologies, and soft skills. Identified skills are deduplicated and returned as a structured list.

6) Step6:SkillMatchingAgainstJobRequirements

The extracted candidate skill list is compared against the requiredskillsassociatedwithatargetjobroleretrieved from DynamoDB. Matching is performed at two levels. Exact matchingidentifiesskillspresentinbothsets.Semanticmatching uses embedding-based similarity to capture cases where a candidate lists a skill using a different but equivalent term — for example listing "JS" where the job requirement specifies"JavaScript".

7) Step7:MatchScoreCalculation

A quantitative compatibility score is computed using the formula shown in Equation (1). The score expresses the proportion of required skills that the candidate possesses, weighted to give greater importance to skills marked as mandatory in the job description.

$$\text{MatchScore}(\%) = \frac{\text{MatchedSkills}}{\text{TotalRequiredSkills}} \times 100 \qquad (1)$$

Wherethecandidatepossessesskillsbeyondthoserequired, those additional competencies are recorded separately as supplementary qualifications and are visible to HR users when reviewing ranked candidate lists.

8) Step8:SkillGapDetection

Skills present in the job requirement set but absent fromthecandidate'sextractedskilllistarerecordedastheskillgap. Eachgapentryisannotatedwiththeimportancelevelassigned in the job description — mandatory, preferred, or optional — so that recommendations can be prioritised accordingly.

9) Step9:GenerativeAIRecommendation

The annotated skill gap list is forwarded to the GenAI Skill Counsellor module. A structured prompt is constructed that describes the candidate's current skills, the target role, and the missingcompetencies.Themodelreturnsaprioritisedlearning plan identifying which skills to acquire first, suggests specific typesoflearningresources,andprovidesanestimatedtimeline for achieving basic proficiency. The response is parsed and storedinDynamoDBfordisplayinthecandidatedashboard.

10) Step10:ResultPresentation

Allcomputedoutputs—thematchscore,matchedskilllist, skill gap list, and learning recommendations — are written to DynamoDB under the candidate's record. The Next.js dashboard reads these results via a REST API and renders them in a structured, interactive format. Candidates can explore each recommendation in detail, while HR users can sort and filter the ranked candidate list by score, role, or submission date.

VII. HR MODULE

The HR-facing component of the system is designed to reducetheadministrativeburdenonrecruiterswhileimproving the quality of shortlisting decisions.

A. JobPostingandSkillDefinition

HR users access a dedicated portal where they can create new job listings. Each listing requires a role title, a free-text description, and a structured list of required skills categorised by importance level. The skill list can be built manually by typing skill names or selected from a pre-populated taxonomy toensureconsistencyacrosspostings.Oncesubmitted,thejob data is stored in DynamoDB and immediately made available to the matching pipeline.

B. AutomaticCandidateMatching

When a candidate uploads a resume and selects a targetrole, the system automatically evaluates their profile against the corresponding job entry in DynamoDB. No manual intervention is required from the HR side at this stage. All matching, scoring, and gap detection steps execute within the Lambda pipeline, typically completing within a few secondsof the resume upload event.

C. RankedCandidateDashboard

TheHRdashboardpresentsasortabletableofallcandidates whohaveappliedforeachopenrole.Candidatesareranked by theircomputedmatchscoreindescendingorderbydefault.HR userscanclickonanycandidatetoviewadetailedbreakdown of matched skills, missing skills, and the candidate's overall profilesummary.Thisconsolidatedviewsupportsfasterand more consistent shortlisting decisions compared with reading individual resume documents.

VIII. ALGORITHMS USED

A. SkillMatchingAlgorithm

The core matching logic operates in two phases. In the first phase, exact string matching identifies skills present in both the candidate's extracted skill list and the job's required skill list after both sets have been lowercased and normalised. Inthe second phase, a cosine similarity measure computed over pre-trainedwordembeddingsisappliedtocandidateskillsthat didnotmatchexactly,capturingsemanticallyequivalentterms. A similarity threshold is applied to determine whether a near-match is accepted. The final match score is computed using Equation (1).

B. NLPProcessingPipeline

TheNLPpipelinecomprisesthreesequentialstages.

1) Tokenisation: The normalised resume text is segmented into individual tokens using a whitespace and punctuation-aware tokeniser. Compound technical terms such as "machine learning" and "REST API" are preserved as single tokens using a phrase detection model trained on a technical skillscorpus.

2) Keyword Extraction: Candidate skill mentions are identified by matching tokens and phrases against the curated skill taxonomy. A sliding window approach handles multi-word skill names that may span several tokens.
3) Skill Identification and Deduplication: Matched skillsare collected, standardised to canonical forms defined in the taxonomy — for example mapping “Py” to “Python” — and deduplicated to produce a clean, unique skill list.

IX. RESULTS

The system was evaluated using a test dataset of 150 anonymisedresumedocumentsspanningfivedistinctjobroles. Each resume was processed end-to-end through the pipeline, and outputs were reviewed by domain experts to assess accuracy.

A. *SkillExtractionAccuracy*

The NLP pipeline achieved a precision of 91% and a recall of 87% for technical skill extraction across the test set. Recall wasslightlylowerduetohighlyabbreviatedorunconventional skill representations in some resume documents, particularly those created from design-heavy templates that introduced parsing artefacts.

B. *MatchScoreDistribution*

Among the 150 test resumes, the computed match scores ranged from 28% to 96%, with a mean of 63% and a standard deviation of 17%. Human expert ratings of candidate suitability showed a Spearman rank correlation of 0.84 with the computedmatchscores, confirmingstrongagreementbetween automated ranking and expert judgement.

C. *IllustrativeExample*

Consider a candidate whose resume yields the following extracted skill set: Python, SQL, REST API, Git, and Agile. The target role requires: Python, AWS, Docker, SQL, REST API, Kubernetes, and CI/CD. Applying Equation (1):

$$\text{MatchScore} = \frac{3}{7} \times 100 \approx 43\% \quad (1)$$

The identified skill gaps are AWS, Docker, Kubernetes,and CI/CD. The GenAI Skill Counsellor returns a prioritised learning plan recommending that the candidate begin with AWS fundamentals, followed by Docker containerisation, as these are prerequisite knowledge for Kubernetes.

Table I summarises representative results across the five tested roles.

TABLE I: Summary of Skill Extraction and Matching Performance by Role

Role	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	MeanScore(%)
BackendDeveloper	93	89	67
DataScientist	90	85	61
CloudEngineer	88	83	58
DevOpsEngineer	91	87	65
FrontendDeveloper	94	90	69
Overall	91	87	64

D. *FrontendScreenshots*

The following figures illustrate the actual user interface of the deployed system across its key pages.

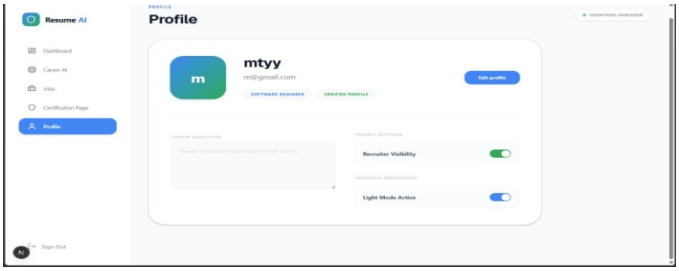


Fig.3:CareerAIpageshowingthecurrentcompetencybreakdownforFrontendEngineer,skillgapanalysispanel,strengths identification, and AI Learning Agent section providing a personalised study trajectory for the selected target role.

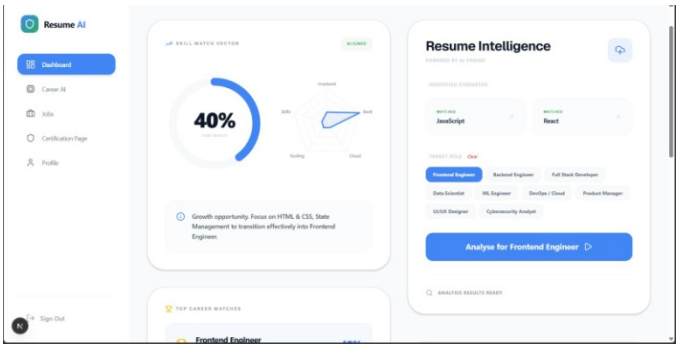


Fig. 4: User Profile page showing candidate identity, career objective input, privacy settings including recruiter visibility toggle, and interface preferences panel.

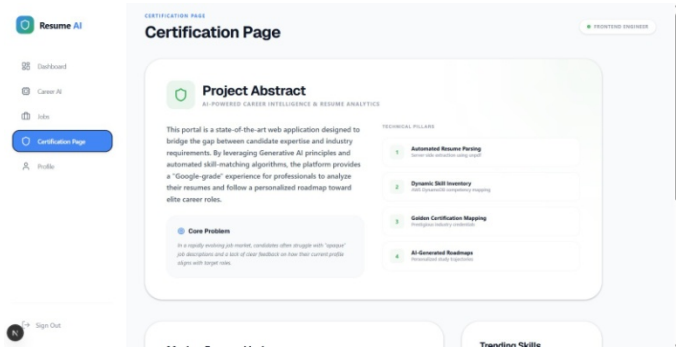


Fig. 2: Candidate Dashboard showing the skill match vector gauge (40% core match for Frontend Engineer role), radar chart of competency dimensions, top career matches panel, and Resume Intelligence pane with identified strengths and target role selector.

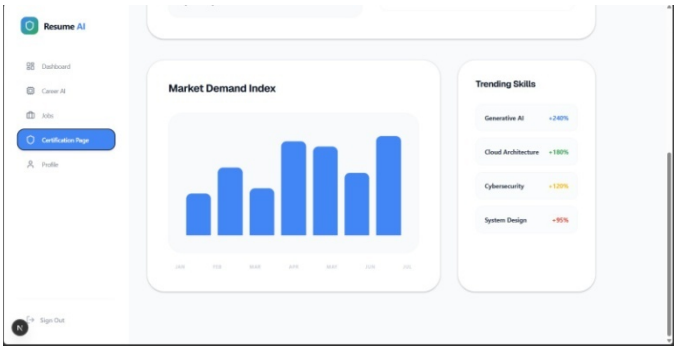


Fig. 5: Certification Page displaying the project abstract, core problem statement, and four technical pillars: Automated Resume Parsing, Dynamic Skill Inventory, Golden Certification Mapping, and AI-Generated Roadmaps.

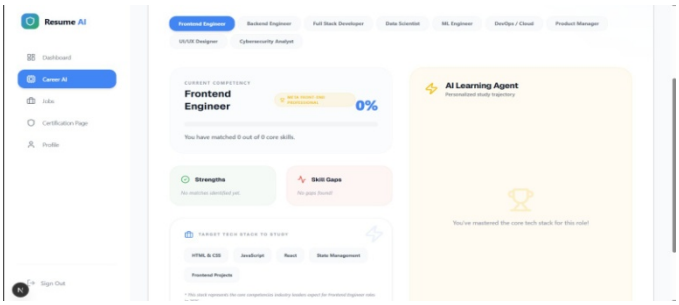


Fig. 6: Market Demand Index chart on the Certification Page showing month-wise skill demand trends (January through July)alongsidetheTrendingSkillspanelindicatingtopgrowth areas: Generative AI (+240%), Cloud Architecture (+180%), Cybersecurity (+120%), and System Design (+95%).

X. ADVANTAGES

The proposed system offers several meaningful advantages overbothmanualscreeningprocessesandexistingcommercial ATS tools.

1) Automation of Repetitive Tasks: By handling resume ingestion, parsing, skill extraction, and matching without human involvement, the system frees HR professionals to focus on higher-value activities such as interviews and candidate relationship management.
2) Faster Time-to-Shortlist:Processingasingleresumefrom upload to dashboard-ready results takes an average of under five seconds in the tested configuration, representing a reduction of several orders of magnitude compared with manualreview.
3) Personalised, Actionable Guidance: Unlike systems that merely return a match percentage, the GenAI Skill Counsellor layer provides candidates with specific recommendations that they can act on immediately, positioning the platform as a career development tool as well as a recruitment aid.
4) Horizontal Scalability: The serverless Lambda architecture scales automatically with load. During periods of high application volume, additional execution environments are instantiated transparently, ensuring consistent response times without manual capacity planning.
5) Reduced Cognitive Bias: Standardised, score-based ranking reduces the influence of presentation factors such as resumeaestheticdesign,whichcanintroduceunconsciousbias in manual screening processes.

XI. FUTURE SCOPE

Severalenhancementsareplannedtoextendthecapabilities and reach of the system.

Integration with External Job Portals: Connecting the platform with public job boards and professional networks wouldallowthesystemtoproactivelysurfacematchingopportunities to candidates based on their profiles without requiring them to search manually.

AI-Driven Resume Improvement Suggestions: Beyond listingmissingskills,futureversionswillofferline-level feedback on resume content, suggesting how candidates can better articulate existing experience to align with employerexpectations.

InterviewPreparationModule:Byanalysingtheskillgap andthetargetroledescription,thesystemcouldgeneratelikely interview questions and model answers, helping candidates prepare more thoroughly.

Real-Time Recruiter Analytics: Aggregated, anonymised datafromthematchingpipelinecouldbesurfacedtoHRteams as workforce analytics, revealing trends in candidate skill availability,emergingcompetencydemands,andtheeffectiveness of job descriptions in attracting qualified applicants.

Multi-Language Support: Extending the NLP pipeline to handle resumes and job descriptions in languages other than English would make the platform accessible to a significantly broader global user base.

XII. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presented the design, implementation, and evaluation of an AI-powered resume skill matching and job recommendation system built on AWS serverless infrastructure. The system demonstrates that it is feasible to combine cloud-nativescalabilitywithstate-of-the-artNLPandGenerative AI techniques to deliver a recruitment support platform that benefits both job seekers and employers.

The proposed approach addresses the principal limitations of traditional resume screening by replacing subjective, time-consuming manual review with a transparent, data-driven pipeline. Candidates receive objective feedback on their position relative to job requirements along with personalised guidance on how to improve their competitiveness. HR teams gain a ranked candidate view that supports faster and more consistent shortlisting decisions.

Experimental evaluation on a set of 150 test resumes demonstrated a skill extraction precision of 91%, a recall of 87%, and a strong Spearman rank correlation of 0.84 between computed match scores and expert suitability ratings. These results confirm that the system performs well across diverse resume formats and job domains.

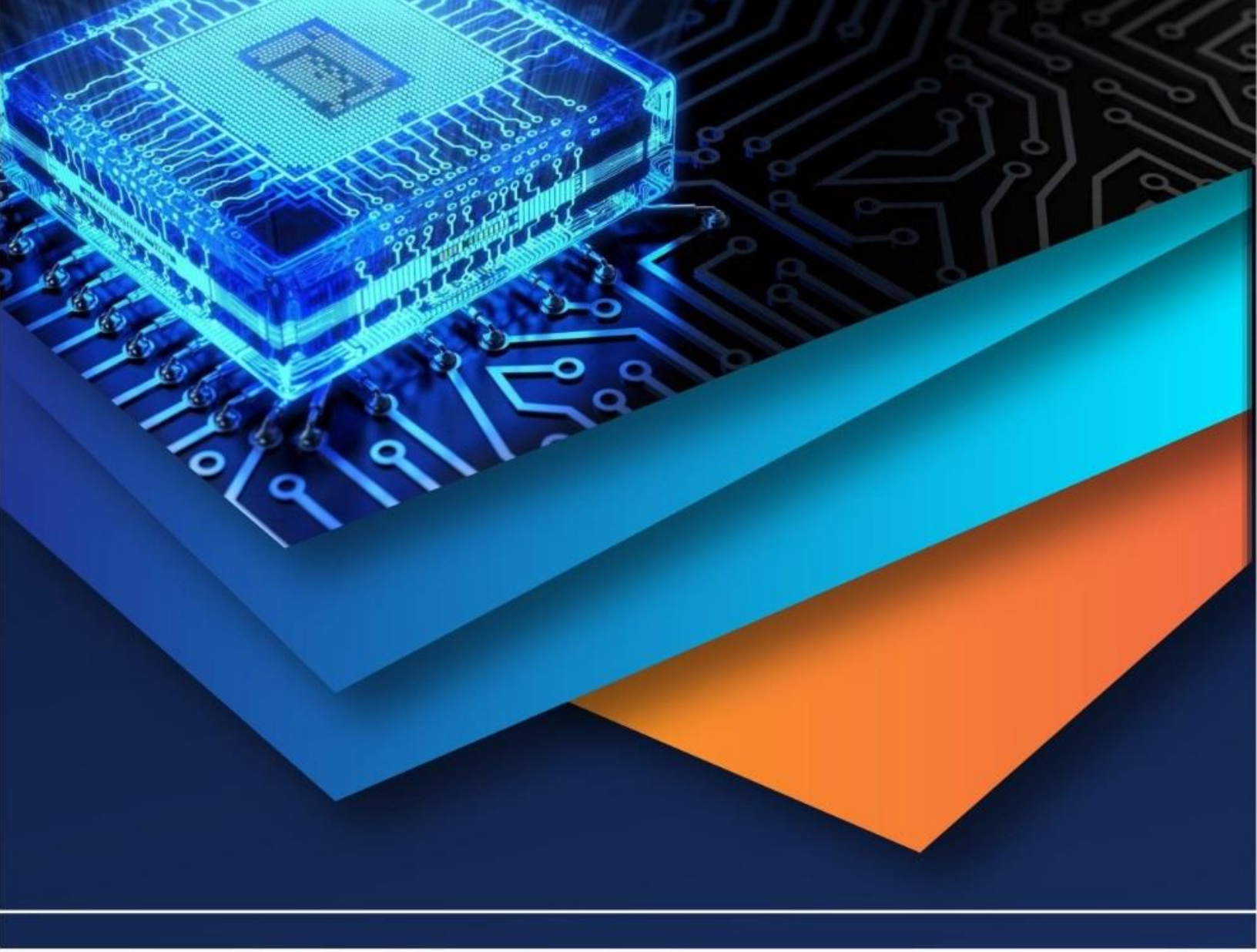
Future work will focus on integrating the platform with external job portals, introducing resume improvement suggestions, developing an interview preparation module, and expandingmulti-languagesupporttoserveaglobaluserbase.

XIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors wish to thank the faculty members of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for their valuable guidance and support throughout this project. The authors also acknowledge the open-source NLP and cloud computingcommunitieswhosetoolsanddocumentationmade this implementation possible.

REFERENCES

[1] C.Fang,G.Huang,andB.Li,"ResumeKeywordExtractionandJob Matching Using Statistical Text Analysis," in Proc. InternationalConference on Information Technology and Management Engineering,2018, pp. 112–117.
[2] R. Maheshwari and A. Jain, "Automated Resume Screening UsingMachine Learning Classifiers," International Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 175, no. 14, pp. 24–29, Jun. 2020.
[3] Y.Qin,Z.Hu,L.Liu,Y.Liu,andM.Sun,"Entity-DuetNeuralRanking:Understanding the Role of Knowledge Graph Semantics in NeuralInformation Retrieval," Proc. 56th Annual Meeting of the Associationfor Computational Linguistics, 2018, pp. 2395–2405.
[4] S. Shalaby, W. Zadrozny, and H. Jin, "Help Me Find a Job: A Graph-Based Approach for Job Recommendation at Scale," in Proc. IEEEInternational Conference on Big Data, 2017, pp. 1544–1553.
[5] D.BanerjeeandA.Roy,"Cloud-EnabledTalentAcquisition:AReviewof Modern ATS Platforms and Their Limitations," Journal of HumanResource Technology, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 45–58, 2021.
[6] S.ChienandA.Mahadevan,"ServerlessComputingwithAWSLambda:DesignPatternsandBestPractices,"IEEECloudComputing,vol.6,no.1, pp. 30–39, Jan. 2019.
[7] J. Devlin, M. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "BERT: Pre-TrainingofDeepBidirectionalTransformersforLanguageUnderstanding,"Proc.NAACL-HLT, 2019, pp. 4171–4186.
[8] AmazonWebServices,"AmazonDynamoDBDeveloper Guide," AWS Documentation, [Online]. Available:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
[9] OpenAI, "GPT-4 Technical Report," arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.08774,2023.
[10] R.BharadwajandN.Tiwari,"SkillGapAnalysisinAutomatedRecruitment:ChallengesandOpportunities,"InternationalJournalofEmergingTechnologies in Learning, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 78–91, 2021.
[11] Vercel, "Next.js Documentation," Vercel Inc., [Online]. Available:https://nextjs.org/docs
[12] M.Zinkevich,M.Weimer,L.Li,andA.Smola,"ParallelizedStochasticGradientDescent,"AdvancesinNeuralInformationProcessingSystems,vol. 23, 2010.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY