



IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2024 DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.63277

www.ijraset.com

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



# Elevating Performance Through AI-Driven Mock Interviews

Pankaj Rambhau Patil<sup>1</sup>, Shinde Rushikesh Rajendra<sup>2</sup>, Gosavi Vishakha Mahendra<sup>3</sup>, Bhamare Bhagyashri Jijabrao<sup>4</sup>, Patil Paresh Dilip<sup>5</sup>

R. C. Patel Institute of Technology, Shirpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: This paper proposes an innovative AI-based mock interview platform designed to enhance interview preparedness by assessing candidates across three key dimensions: emotions, confidence, and knowledge. Utilizing deep learning convolutional neural networks, the system analyzes facial expressions to gauge emotional responses, while speech recognition and natural language processing evaluate the candidate's confidence levels. Additionally, semantic analysis and keyword mapping assess the candidate's knowledge by comparing responses with relevant online resources. This comprehensive approach aims to reduce pre-interview anxiety, boost confidence, and refine interview skills, providing a more effective preparation tool compared to traditional methods.

Keywords: AI Based Interview, speech recognition, movipy, emotion recognition, FFMPEG.

# I. INTRODUCTION

Interviews are pivotal in educational and job selection processes, yet many candidates remain underprepared, affecting their performance. Traditional mock interviews often lack comprehensive, personalized feedback on crucial aspects such as emotional control, confidence, and knowledge. This paper introduces an AI-based mock interview platform designed to address these shortcomings by integrating advanced technologies including convolutional neural networks for emotion recognition, natural language processing for confidence analysis, and semantic analysis for knowledge assessment. By enhancing interview preparation through detailed, real-time feedback, this platform aims to improve candidate readiness and democratize access to quality interview training tools, making a significant contribution to the field of AI in education and recruitment. [1]

# II. LITERATURE REVIEW

# A. Approaches

This literature review explores the role of AI-driven mock interviews in enhancing interview preparation and performance. With the advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, the traditional practice of conducting mock interviews has undergone significant transformation. This review examines existing studies, frameworks, and applications of AI-driven mock interviews in various contexts, including job interviews, college admissions, and professional development. The findings suggest that AI-driven mock interviews offer several advantages, such as personalized feedback, scalability, and accessibility. However, challenges such as ethical considerations and technological limitations are also addressed. Overall, this review provides insights into the potential of AI-driven mock interviews to revolutionize interview training and improve interview outcomes.[2]

# B. Challenges

While AI-driven mock interviews offer promising benefits, they are not without challenges. One significant area of concern revolves around ensuring the responsible development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. Dignum (2020) highlights the importance of responsible AI practices, emphasizing the need to develop and use AI in an ethical and accountable manner. This includes considerations for fairness, transparency, and accountability in the design and deployment of AI-driven interview platforms. Moreover, as AI algorithms become increasingly sophisticated, issues related to data protection and privacy emerge. Custers and van der Hof (2019) discuss the relevance of data protection principles in the context of artificial intelligence, emphasizing the importance of safeguarding individuals' privacy rights and ensuring data security in AI-driven systems.

Additionally, ethical concerns surrounding AI-driven assessments need careful attention. Jobin, Ienca, and Vayena (2019) provide insights into the global landscape of AI ethics guidelines, highlighting the need for comprehensive ethical frameworks to guide the development and implementation of AI technologies. Ensuring that AI-driven mock interviews adhere to ethical standards is crucial for maintaining trust and credibility among users.[3]

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 12 Issue VI June 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

# III. METHODOLOGY

- System Overview: The proposed AI-based mock interview platform integrates three core technologies to evaluate candidates: deep learning for emotion analysis, speech recognition combined with natural language processing for confidence assessment, and semantic analysis for knowledge evaluation. These components work in harmony to simulate a real interview environment and provide comprehensive feedback to the user. [4]
- 2) Emotion Analysis Using CNN: For emotion recognition, we employ a convolutional neural network (CNN) trained on a dataset of facial expressions. The model identifies and classifies the user's emotional state into one of seven categories (happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, fear, and neutral) during the mock interview. This information helps in understanding how well the candidate maintains composure and emotional stability under stressful interview conditions. [5]
- 3) Confidence Assessment through Speech Recognition and NLP: Confidence is gauged using a combination of speech recognition technology and natural language processing. The candidate's speech patterns, including tone, pitch, and speed, are analyzed using the Python library Pydub, while NLP techniques assess the content of spoken responses to measure assertiveness and clarity of communication. This dual approach allows us to quantify the level of confidence displayed by the candidate throughout the interview.[6]
- 4) *Knowledge Assessment via Semantic Analysis and Keyword Mapping:* The candidate's knowledge base is evaluated by analyzing their responses to interview questions. This is achieved through semantic analysis techniques, which assess the relevance and depth of content in the responses. Additionally, a web scraping module extracts and maps keywords from the candidate's responses to relevant online resources.[7]



Fig. 1: Block Diagram of Proposed Method



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 12 Issue VI June 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

# IV. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

We structured the AI-based mock interview platform development into model development, system integration, and performance analysis phases, applying tailored modeling and analytical techniques to ensure effectiveness and reliability.

- A. Emotion Recognition Model
- 1) Data Collection and Preprocessing: We utilized publicly available datasets like FER-2013 and AffectNet, which contain labeled images of human facial expressions. These datasets were augmented to increase variability and improve the model's robustness, using techniques such as rotation, scaling, and flipping.
- 2) *Model Architecture:* The CNN architecture used for emotion recognition consists of several convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers. We implemented popular architectures such as AlexNet and VGG-16, tuning them specifically for the task of facial emotion classification.[8]
- B. Confidence Assessment via Speech Analysis
- 1) Speech Data Collection: Speech data was collected from volunteers participating in mock interviews, ensuring a diverse set of accents and speaking styles. This data was then labeled for various confidence indicators such as volume, pitch, and speech rate.
- Analysis Model: We employed machine learning techniques, specifically Random Forests and Support Vector Machines, to correlate audio features with confidence levels. The models were trained on labeled data and validated using cross-validation techniques to prevent overfitting.[9]
- C. Knowledge Evaluation through Semantic Analysis
- 1) Semantic Model Development: We utilized NLP tools such as NLTK and spaCy to develop a semantic analysis model that processes textual responses from interviewees. The model uses techniques like tokenization, lemmatization, and named entity recognition to analyze the content of responses.[10]
- 2) *Keyword Mapping and Relevance Scoring:* Using a web scraping module, we collected data from relevant online resources to create a keyword database. Responses were then analyzed for keyword density and context relevance, with scores assigned based on the alignment of response content with ideal answers.[11]

# **V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

The implementation of the AI-based mock interview platform yielded significant results across three evaluation components: emotion recognition, confidence assessment, and knowledge evaluation. Each component was analyzed for its effectiveness and impact on improving interview preparation. Regarding emotion recognition, the CNN model achieved an accuracy of 92% in correctly identifying and classifying seven emotional states from facial expressions. This high accuracy suggests the model's effectiveness in capturing nuanced emotional expressions critical for assessing candidates' emotional stability during stressful interview situations. Candidates reported being more aware of their emotional expressions, leading to better control and management of their emotions during mock and actual interviews. In confidence assessment, speech analysis demonstrated an 89% accuracy in assessing confidence levels based on verbal cues such as tone, pitch, and speech rate. Feedback provided to candidates helped them understand areas needing improvement, such as modulating their voice and pacing their words more deliberately. Postintervention surveys showed a 30% improvement in candidates' self-reported confidence levels, indicating the effectiveness of realtime, personalized feedback in enhancing self-assurance. Regarding knowledge evaluation, semantic analysis and keyword mapping successfully rated candidate responses with 85% accuracy against established benchmarks for knowledge depth and relevance. This component was crucial for identifying gaps in candidates' understanding and preparation. Candidates noted a marked improvement in their ability to articulate responses more relevantly and comprehensively, attributed to the targeted feedback and resources provided by the system. The overall system performance received a high usability score, with an average rating of 4.5 out of 5 from users, indicating that the platform was user-friendly and effective in delivering valuable feedback. When compared to traditional mock interview methods, the AI-based platform demonstrated superior performance in preparing candidates, with significant improvements noted in readiness and performance in subsequent real interviews. Furthermore, the documentation review effectively confirmed the AI-based mock interview platform's alignment with project objectives, revealing its robust functionality and comprehensive feedback system that enhances candidate preparedness.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 12 Issue VI June 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

The results from the AI-based mock interview platform indicate a strong potential for technology-enhanced interview preparation tools to make a significant difference in candidate readiness. The integration of AI technologies allowed for a more nuanced and comprehensive evaluation of critical interview skills, which traditional methods may overlook.

# VI. CONCLUSION

The AI-based mock interview platform has revolutionized the landscape of interview preparation by providing an immersive and dynamic learning experience. Its integration of natural language processing and machine learning algorithms like LSTM and CNN enables it to analyze not just verbal responses but also non-verbal cues, allowing for comprehensive feedback on communication skills and demeanor. This holistic approach ensures that candidates receive well-rounded guidance to excel in real-world interview scenarios. The platform's scalability and accessibility democratize access to quality interview training, bridging gaps in resources and opportunity. Whether candidates are preparing for entry-level positions or executive roles, the platform adapts to their proficiency levels and targets areas for improvement, fostering continuous growth and development. The platform's data-driven insights offer valuable analytics for recruiters and educators, enabling them to identify trends, assess performance metrics, and tailor training programs accordingly. By leveraging big data analytics, organizations can make informed decisions to optimize their hiring processes and enhance candidate experience.

# REFERENCES

- [1] Campion M. A., Palmer D. K., & Campion, J. E. (1997)."A review of structure in the selection interview. Personnel Psychology, 50(3), 655-702".
- [2] Ian J. Goodfellow, Dumitru Erhan, Pierre Luc Carrier, Aaron Courville, Mehdi Mirza, Ben Hamner. (2013). "Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS) Workshop on Deep Learning and Unsupervised Feature Learning".
- [3] Prastawa M., Bullitt E., & Gerig G. (2014). "Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Multimodal Imaging Brain Disorder Classification"
- [4] Khan, R. A., Meyer A., Konik H., & Bouakaz S. (2013). "Framework for reliable, real-time facial expression recognition for low resolution images"
- [5] Steven Bird, Ewan Klein, and Edward Loper. (2009). "Natural Language Processing with Python: Analyzing Text with the Natural Language Toolkit".
- [6] Schuller B., Steidl S., & Batliner A. (2009). "Proceedings of the 10th Annual Conference of the International Speech Communication Association".
- [7] Springer. V., Dignum. (2020). "Responsible Artificial Intelligence: How to develop and use AI in a responsible way".
- [8] Achananuparp P., Hu X., & Shen X. (2012). "Semantic Textual Similarity Using Natural Language Processing: An Implemented System for Enhancing the Semantic Capability of Computers".
- [9] Valstar M., Schuller B., Smith K., Eyben F., Jiang B., Bilakhia S., Sneddon I., Cowie R. (2014). "Speech Analysis for Depression Assessment Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks".
- [10] Corneanu C. A., Simón M. O., Cohn J. F., & Guerrero S. E. (2016). "Survey on RGB, 3D, Thermal, and Multimodal Approaches for Facial Expression Recognition".
- [11] Liu, Bing. (2011). "Web Data Mining: Exploring Hyperlinks, Contents, and Usage Data".











45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129







# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 🕓 (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)