

A Fuzzy Based Conceptual Framework for Career Guidance in Cloud

Mrs. Supriya C^{#1}

Shreya Kumari^{#2}, Soujanya Tapaskar^{#3}, Unnathi R^{#4}, Vismaya S^{#5} #1. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of ISE, Acharya Institute of Tech., Bangalore #2. 8th Sem Student, Dept of ISE, Acharya Institute of Tech., Bangalore #3. 8th Sem Student, Dept of ISE, Acharya Institute of Tech., Bangalore

#4. 8th Sem Student, Dept of ISE, Acharya Institute of Tech., Bangalore #5. 8th Sem Student, Dept of ISE, Acharya Institute of Tech., Bangalore

Abstract – Making decisions regarding one's professional future requires individuals to receive career counselling, which is a crucial procedure. However, due to the complexity of career-related variables and the subjectivity of people's choices, it might be difficult to offer precise and individualized advice. Fuzzy logic is a mathematical framework that has been used to make decisions in a variety of domains because it can handle uncertainty and imprecision. In this study, we present a fuzzy logic-based career advising system that can offer tailored advice to each user. The algorithm makes recommendations based on the degree of alignment between people's choices and various career routes by taking into account several profession-related criteria, including hobbies, abilities, personality traits, and job market trends. Real-world data were used to evaluate the proposed system, and it showed promising results in terms of usability and accuracy. The suggested system might be a useful resource for those looking for career advice, as well as for career counsellors and educational institutions looking to offer individualized and knowledgeable recommendations.

Keywords: Expert system, fuzzy logic, question answering, recommendation system, decision making support, real world entities, fuzzy inference engine

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, we are aware of how challenging it may be to get a job in a field where one is skilled. As a result, systems were created to make it easier to find a job.

The career seeker can simply access a variety of professional opportunities that are relevant to their profile with the aid of this system.

Different applications or services are available on portals to address various issues. Using the cloud to enable information sharing over the Internet is one of the key goals. This demand can be met by a knowledge portal, which must include enough data and details on what the Career Seekers^[5] are looking for. Many parts of our lives today have changed because of the internet, including how we hunt for jobs. If someone wishes to

start a new job, they should be able to send a resume through a web browser, receive an email, and submit a resume using word processing software like Microsoft Office Word. Employers and Job Seekers now routinely use online recruitment to accomplish their individual goals. Given the aforementioned justifications, it is clear that the information flow in the online employment market may be much better. Online job markets have fragmented into information islands due to the proliferation of employment portals, making it nearly impossible for job seekers to receive a comprehensive view of all available openings. Career portals are able to charge companies large publishing costs because of their dominant market position as the go-to place for job seekers.

2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

As more and more educated and competent young people enter the workforce every year, there are many chances for job portal websites in the Indian industry. It is also a golden period for corporations as India's growth rate soars to a healthy pace of above 7%. As a result, career seekers will have access to an increasing number of profitable jobs. Therefore, this is the ideal time for career counselling to be innovative and take full advantage of the chances that are presented.

Actually, it is a collection of general knowledge tests. Each test is given a score after it has been completed. The technology manipulates the data and determines the optimal career for that user based on those results. The system also has an administration module. The administrator can sign in to the system and enter colleges and their requirements. Due to its ability to effectively manage a large number of visitors, it enables for a robust and better experience. The main goals of the proposed system include assisting students in selecting colleges that match their interests, assisting graduates in selecting careers that match their interests, skills, and experiences, and offering graduates the necessary training programs for particular careers.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Traditional career^[2] counselling systems frequently fall short in their capacity to offer tailored recommendations that take into account a person's particular talents, interests, and personality qualities. These programs rely on questionnaires and standardized assessments, which could not adequately reflect the richness and nuance of a person's professional preferences. These systems also frequently have accessibility and scalability issues, which makes it challenging to handle vast amounts of data and deliver accurate and fast career suggestions.

The issue is made worse by the changing job market and the complexity of professional routes, where people need individualized counselling that takes into account their unique qualities and objectives. Additionally, the current career guidance systems frequently make recommendations that are less than ideal because to the uncertainty and imprecision in the user data that is collected.

To overcome these restrictions, a cloud computing-based career advising system that uses fuzzy logic is required. Such a system ought to make use of cloud computing's capabilities to manage enormous volumes of data and give consumers access whenever. The objective is to create a cloud computing-based career counselling system that uses fuzzy logic to provide personalized recommendations that take into account each user's unique abilities, interests, and personality features while solving the issues of data scalability, accessibility, and handling uncertainty. Individuals are then more equipped to decide on their job options and have a higher possibility of finding professional success and fulfilment.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

Fuzzy logic is used in carrier guiding, which is the control of a carrier's navigation, such as a ship or an aircraft. The actions listed below must be taken in order to develop fuzzy logic for career advisory functions and modules:

Define the system's inputs and outputs: The fuzzy logic system's inputs and outputs must first be defined. Creating fuzzy sets Following the definition of the inputs and outputs, fuzzy sets representing the linguistic variables are created. You may define fuzzy sets like "calm," "moderate," and "strong" to represent various wind speeds for the input variable "wind speed," for instance.

Make the ambiguous rules: The nucleus of the fuzzy rules is the system of fuzzy logic. They specify how inputs are translated into outputs. IF-THEN statements are frequently used to represent fuzzy rules. For instance, set the steering angle to 0 degrees if the wind speed and sea state are both calm.

Implement the fuzzy inference engine: To decide the output, the fuzzy inference engine applies the fuzzy rules to the inputs.

The fuzzy inference engine can be implemented using a variety of techniques, including the Mamdani method and the Sugeno approach.

- **The System's Tuning:** To improve the system's performance, you must lastly customize it by modifying the fuzzy sets and rules. Overall, applying fuzzy logic to functions and modules in careerguiding necessitates knowledge of both fuzzy logic^[11] and the particular field of career navigation. Before implementing the system in a real-world setting, it is crucial to properly test it and make sure it functions as planned made thanks to fuzzy logic's ability to express fuzzy notions and manage ambiguous data.

- **Improved Decision Making:** By combining fuzzy logic and cloud computing, people are better equipped to choose their professional options. The system can offer thorough insights and recommendations that take into account numerous factors of career fit by utilizing a sizable knowledge base, analyzing multiple data sources, and using fuzzy logic reasoning.

- **Continuous Learning and Updating:** Cloud-based systems can quickly incorporate new information about careers and adjust to changes in the labour market. This guarantees that the career counselling system is current and applicable, giving people access to the most recent trends and insights to aid in their decision-making.

In conclusion, incorporating cloud computing and fuzzy logic into a career counselling system has several benefits, including scalability, accessibility, personalization, increased accuracy, improved decision-making, and the capacity to update and adapt to changing professional landscapes continuously. These advantages help people who are seeking career assistance have a more efficient and successful career guidance experience. The ability of chatbots to comprehend human language and comprehend context in multitier interactions is essential to their commercial viability. A sort of computer technology known as a chatroom automates numerous tasks, like notifying users or responding to crucial concerns, in order to reduce cost and expenses.

5. ALGORITHM

Fuzzy algorithms can be applied in various ways within the field of career guidance. Here are a few examples of how fuzzy algorithms can be used:

Skill matching: Fuzzy algorithms can help match individuals' skills and qualifications with career paths or job opportunities. By assigning degrees of membership to different skills and attributes, fuzzy logic can account for the uncertainty and imprecision often present in career-related data. This allows for more nuanced and flexible matching, considering not just a binary match but also the degree of compatibility between an individual and a particular career.

Personalized recommendations: Fuzzy algorithms can be used to provide personalized career recommendations based on an individual's preferences, strengths, and limitations. By considering multiple factors such as personality traits, interests, educational background, and work experience, fuzzy logic can generate tailored recommendations that account for the varying degrees of suitability for different careers.

Decision-making support: Career decisions^[8] can be complex and involve trade-offs. Fuzzy algorithms can assist in decision-making processes by providing a quantitative analysis of different options. By assigning degrees of desirability or suitability to various factors (e.g., salary, work-life balance, growth opportunities), fuzzy logic can help individuals weigh the pros and cons of different career choices and make informed decisions based on their preferences.

Adaptive career planning: Fuzzy algorithms can facilitate adaptive career planning by considering changing circumstances and evolving career goals. As individuals progress in their careers, their preferences, skills, and circumstances may change. Fuzzy logic can help accommodate these changes by continuously evaluating and updating the suitability of different career paths based on the evolving criteria and data.

Uncertainty management: Career guidance often involves dealing with uncertainty, especially when it comes to future job prospects or market trends. Fuzzy algorithms can handle uncertainty by incorporating probabilistic models and considering a range of possible outcomes. This allows for more realistic assessments of the potential risks and rewards associated with different career options.

It's worth noting that while fuzzy algorithms can provide valuable insights and support in career guidance, they should not be the sole determinant in decision-making. Human expertise and judgment should always be integrated into the process to ensure a holistic and well-informed approach.

6. SYSTEM DESIGN

A cloud computing-based career counselling system that uses fuzzy logic often has a complex system architecture with many levels and components. The infrastructure for cloud computing^[10] is the most advanced level and offers the system's hosting and support by offering the processing power, storage, and networking requirements. The user interface layer of the system architecture allows users to interact with it, enter personal data, and receive career recommendations.

The sequential phases in a fuzzy logic-based cloud computing career advice system are shown in the FIG 6.1. From user input to career recommendations, it depicts the logical progression of the system, enabling efficient career assistance through the use of cloud computing and fuzzy logic.

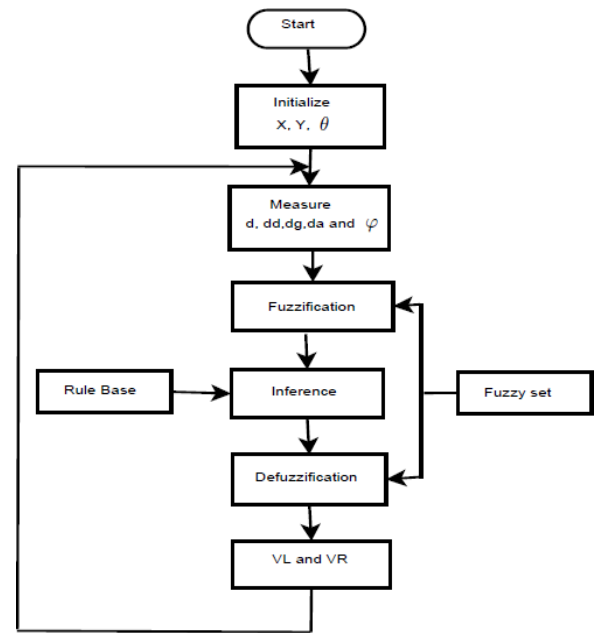


FIG 6.1 Flow Chart of Career Guidance

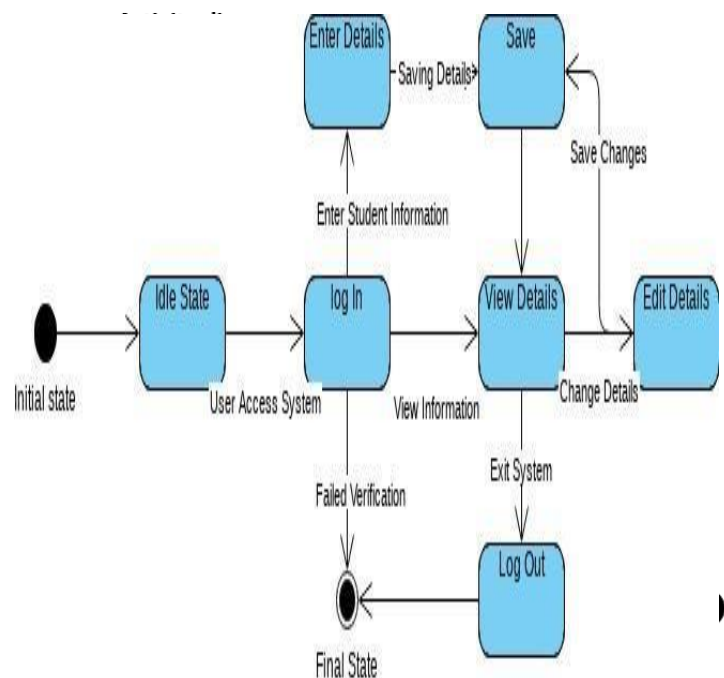


FIG 6.2 State Chart of Career Guidance

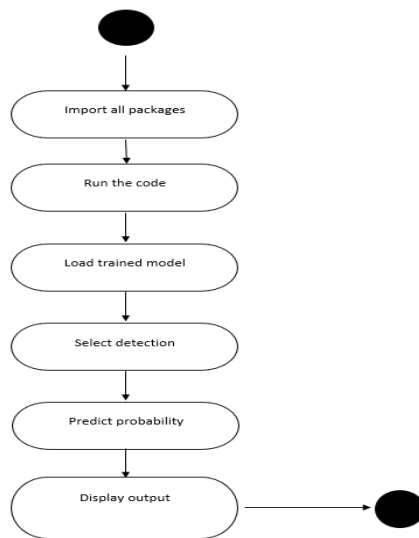


FIG 6.3 Activity diagram of Career guidance

7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is a lot of room for improvement in the precision and efficacy of career suggestions with the use of cloud computing and fuzzy logic in the field of career advising. The system can effectively analyse massive amounts of data and carry out the intricate computations necessary for career matching by utilising the power of cloud computing infrastructure. The inclusion of fuzzy logic enhances the system's capacity to produce customised and pertinent career recommendations by allowing for the consideration of linguistic variables and uncertainty.

Users can gain from a user-friendly and accessible platform that helps them make educated professional selections by using a cloud computing-based career counselling system that uses fuzzy logic. The algorithm generates recommendations based on the user's profile, employment requirements, and accessible career prospects.

REFERENCES

[1] Marjan Mansourvar and Norizan Binti Mohd Yasin, "Development of a career web portal to improve education quality," International Journal of Computer Theory and Engineering, Vol. 6, No. 1, February 2014

[2] Vivek Kumar Sehgal Akshay Jagtiani, Meha Shah, Anupriya Sharma, Arpit Jaiswal and Dhananjay Mehta, "career Portal – A web application for geographically distributed multiple clients," 2013 First International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Modelling & Simulation.

[3] Pooja T. Killewale and Prof. A.R. Mune, "career Portal – A web application for distributed clients," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 6, Issue 5, May 2017.

[4] Malgorzata Mochol, Holger Wache and Lyndon Nixon, "Improving the accuracy of career search with semantic techniques," Conference Paper, April 2007.

[5] Abubucker Samsudeen Shaffi and Mohaned Al-Obaidy, "Analysis and comparative study of traditional and web information systems development methodology (WISDM) towards web development applications," International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering, Volume 3, Issue 11, November 2013.

[6] Glen, S. Notebook On Ethics, Legal Issues, And Standards for Counselors.

[7] Abisoye, O. A., Alabi, I., Ganiyu, S. O., Abisoye, B. O., and Omokore, J. (2015). "A Web-Based Career Guidance Information System for Pre-Tertiary Institutions Students in Nigeria". The International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, Vol. 1, Issue 3.

[8] Essaid EL HAJI, Abdellah AZMANI, Mohamed EL HARZLI (2014), "Multi-expert system design for educational and career guidance: an approach based on a multi-agent system and ontology," Department of Computer Science, LISTLaboratory, Faculty of Science and Technology.

[9] C. M. Chang (2012), "Choosing Career Paths: The Outputs of VTASI Teams," Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, USA

[10] Hooley, T. (2012). "How The Internet Changed Career: Framing The Relationship Between Career Development and Online Technologies". Journal of The National Institute for Career Education and Counseling (NICEC) 29: 3

[11]. Altrock, V., C. "Fuzzy Logic Applications in Europe," In J. Yen, R. Langari, and L. A. Zadeh (Eds.) Industrial Applications of Fuzzy Logic and Intelligent Systems, Chicago, 1995, IEEE Press.

[12]. E. Cox, "Fuzzy Fundamentals," IEEE Spectrum, vol. 29, 1992, pp. 58- 61. 3. C. Bambrab, M. Bhandari, N. Maniar and V. Munde, "Mining Association Rules in Student Assessment Data"