

# Knowledge Provincial Verification Efficient Network

Geethamani G. S<sup>1</sup>, Sabariraj. T<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, PG Department of Information Technology, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, India.

<sup>2</sup>PG Student, PG Department of Information Technology, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, India

## ABSTRACT

The application proposes to isolate problems of fake certificates and employment details furnished by candidates. In the present scenario the concerned employer authorizes legal consultants to provide information about the candidate and verify the credibility on the certificates submitted. The consultant then makes a physical call, additionally may send their officers to the specified previous employer and verify the authenticity of the candidate. The status of the investigation is then reported to the organization for them to take a decision on appointment or refusal. The proposed system ensures that the above task can be easily performed by developing, web applications for the organization and the immigration dept, integrating them to generate candidate's previous employment details. The Application is split into two modules, a search engine by using which the coordination can be established between the companies and the integrated services. A powerful search engine is designed to locate employment details of an employee. Additionally, the company information can also be tracked. The achievements made by the company is specified from time to time to show their working standards in the market which can be viewed by the integrated services and by the candidates using the search engine. Each employee is assigned with a unique SSN number (Social Security Number) (globally accessible) by using which the required information about the specified candidate can be known. The status of the verification is generated on the candidate name and a detailed report on his employment and activities related to all the companies are available to the recruiting organization. On realization of the experience of the candidate, he can be recruited into the company. If the candidate is recruited his new information is updated to the immigration department.

**Keywords :** Security, Public Cloud Server, Proxy, Integrity Checking, Uploading, Bilinear Pairing, Coherent.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The application proposes to isolate problems of fake certificates and employment details furnished by candidates. In the present scenario the concerned employer authorizes legal consultants to provide information about the candidate and verify his credibility on the certificates submitted. The consultant then makes a physical call, additionally may send their officers to the specified previous employer and verify the authenticity of the candidate. The status of the investigation is then reported to the organization for them to take a decision on appointment or refusal. The proposed system ensures that the above tasks can be easily performed by developing, web applications for the organization and the immigration

dept, integrating them to generate candidate's previous employment details.

The system requires every organization to be compulsorily registered with the immigration dept. The immigration dept then creates the database for the company dynamically. Whenever the company recruits employee for their organization the data is also updated to the immigration dept for verification. The status of the verification is generated on the candidate name and a detailed report on his employment and activities related to all the companies are available to the recruiting organization. If the candidate is recruited his new information is updated to the immigration dept. A powerful search engine is designed to locate employment

details of an employee. Additionally the company information can also be tracked.

## II. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### a) EXISTING SYSTEM

In the present scenario though the companies the registered, their functionality is confined to that company only. The companies are always in recruiting the candidates both fresher and experienced candidates. The candidates are recruited and then the enquiry is made by the third party services. If the candidate is found to be fake then the company has to think about the candidate to remove or keep them.

### b) PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed to provide a solution for the drawbacks of present system. It aims in providing

- ❖ The system that can be automated, fully functional and web supportive.
- ❖ It necessitates the requirement of an immigration agency.
- ❖ Companies that are already established or new have to register with the immigration department. Each registered company is provided by id.
- ❖ A search engine to facilitate report generation on verification input.
- ❖ Recruitment and Termination information with precision and accuracy.
- ❖ Isolate the fake certificates and establish genuinely.

## III. MODULE DESCRIPTION

### i) LOGIN & SECURITY

This module ensures that the application is used only by authenticated users. Validations are performed with the database before the user can sign-in.

- **Admin Login:** In this module the admin has the full authorization adding new companies, doing verification processes and providing suggestions.
- **User Login:** In this module the particular employer company members or employees can view the details about the company or the employees.

### ii) COMPANY REGISTRATION

The module allows the company to register in order to use the services of the immigration department. The registered companies are provided with login and password to use the services. This process is carried out by the administrator. The details registered about the company can be modified by the administrator, if it is necessary.

### iii) EMPLOYEE RECRUITMENT & TERMINATION

The module tracks the recruitment and termination of employees of the company. Whenever an employee is recruited or terminated it is reflected on both the company and the immigration department. During the recruitment of the employee each one is assigned with a unique SSN code which is globally accessible.

### iv) SEARCH ENGINE

The module ensures that the experienced employee's previous employment details are verified with the immigration department for authenticity. The engine reports similarity and dissimilarity if found. Based on the report of the immigration department the employer will decide to recruit or terminate the employee.

### v) IMMIGRATION MAINTENANCE

The module deals with the immigration department services such as verification process keep tracking of employee and company information and providing suggestions to the companies. It is necessary that the maintained data be modified, deleted or updated whenever necessary.

### vi) REPORT GENERATION

The module generates report across each aspect in the project such as

- ❖ Company details
- ❖ Employee details
- ❖ Verification procedures.

## IV. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The project entitled Knowledge Provincial Verification Efficient Network is Web based application which helps to automate the complete operations of employee recruitment process of a company or an organization. To reduce the complexity of the system, it is divided and modules are introduced. In the present scenario the concerned employer authorizes legal consultants to provide information about the candidate and verify his credibility on the certificates submitted. The consultant then makes a phone call, fax, email or additionally may send their officers to the specified previous employer and verify the authenticity of the candidate. The status of the investigation is then reported to the organization for them to take a decision on appointment or refusal.

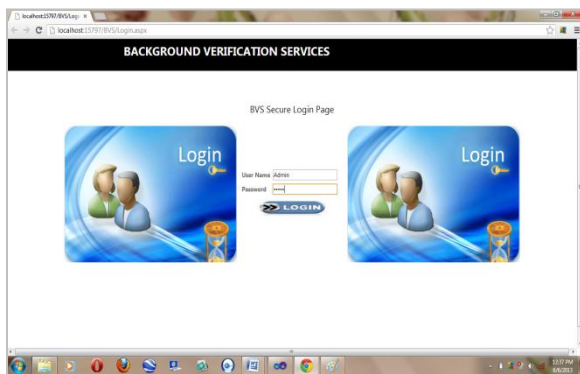


Figure 1. Login form

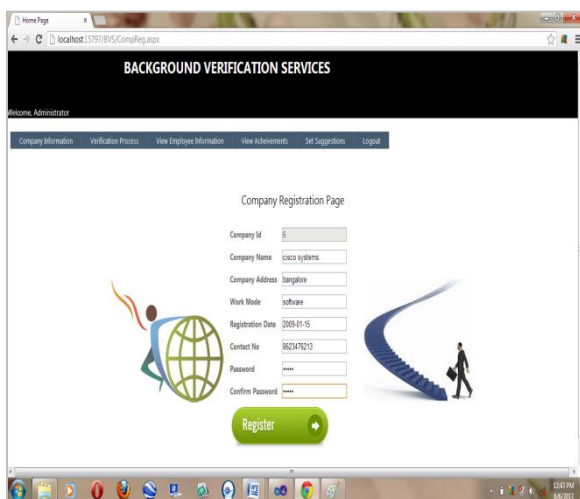


Figure 2. Company Registration Page

### B. Personal Checking, Delegated Checking And Public Checking

Our planned ID-PUIC protocol satisfies the personal checking, delegated checking and public checking. Within the remote data integrity checking procedure, R1, Ro, Rp

protocol can only be performed by the primary shopper. Thus, it's personal checking. On some cases, the first shopper has no ability to envision its remote data integrity, such as, he is taking a vacation or in jail or in battle field, etc. Thus, it's going to delegate the third party to perform the ID-PUIC protocol. It should be the third auditor or the proxy or various entities. The primary shopper sends R1, Ro, and Rp to the delegated third party. The delegated third party has the pliability to perform the ID-PUIC protocol. Thus, it is the property of delegated checking.



Figure 3. Background Verification Process

The client is already registered by using his details and then he will login in to the cloud using username and password and then he upload the file.

## V. CONCLUSION

Knowledge Provincial Verification Efficient Network provides the information about the background verification process of employee recruitment of a company in an automated manner. This system mainly comprises to fake certificate/information provided by the employees. Each employee is provided with a unique SSN number which makes the processes.

Moreover, we study a problem of how to provide user convenience, which can have significant application in real systems but which has not been studied in depth so far in related research.

## VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The performance of the system is proved to be efficient. The system provides flexibility for incorporating new features, which may be necessary in future. The system can be modified in a way such that the immigration

department has its connection not only with the companies. It also connects schools and colleges. Hence it will be easy to provide very efficient result by using the search engine.

## VII. REFERENCES

- [1]. S. Basu, A. Banerjee, and R. Mooney, "Active Semi-Supervision for Pairwise Constrained Clustering," Proc. SIAM Int'l Conf. Data Mining, pp. 333-344, 2004.
- [2]. S. Basu, I. Davidson, and K. Wagstaff, Constrained Clustering: Advances in Algorithms, Theory, and Applications. Chapman & Hall, 2008.
- [3]. M. Bilenko, S. Basu, and R. Mooney, "Integrating Constraints and Metric Learning in Semi-Supervised Clustering," Proc. Int'l Conf. Machine Learning, pp. 11-18, 2004.
- [4]. I. Davidson, K. Wagstaff, and S. Basu, "Measuring Constraint-Set Utility for Partitional Clustering Algorithms," Proc. 10th European Conf. Principle and Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Databases, pp. 115-126, 2006.
- [5]. D. Greene and P. Cunningham, "Constraint Selection by Committee: An Ensemble Approach to Identifying Informative Constraints for Semi-Supervised Clustering," Proc. 18th European Conf. Machine Learning, pp. 140-151, 2007.
- [6]. D. Cohn, Z. Ghahramani, and M. Jordan, "Active Learning with Statistical Models," J. Artificial Intelligence Research, vol. 4, pp. 129-145, 1996.
- [7]. D. Battra'e, S. Ewen, F. Hueske, O. Kao, V. Markl, and D. Warneke. Nephele/PACTs: A Programming Model and Execution Framework for Web-Scale Analytical Processing. In SoCC '10: Proceedings of the ACM Symposium on Cloud Computing 2010, pages 119– 130, New York, NY, USA, 2010. ACM.
- [8]. R. Chaiken, B. Jenkins, P.-A. Larson, B. Ramsey, D. Shakib, S. Weaver, and J. Zhou. SCOPE: Easy and Efficient Parallel Processing of Massive Data Sets. Proc. VLDB Endow., 1(2):1265– 1276, 2008.
- [9]. H. chih Yang, A. Dasdan, R.-L. Hsiao, and D. S. Parker. Map- Reduce-Merge: Simplified Relational Data Processing on Large Clusters. In SIGMOD '07: Proceedings of the 2007 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data.
- [10]. Cooper, M., Foote, J., Adcock, J. and Casi, S. 2003. Shot Boundary Detection via Similarity Analysis. In Proceedings of TRECVID 2003 workshop.
- [11]. Dunham, M. H. 2003. Data Mining Introductory and Advanced Topics. Pearson Education.
- [12]. Smeaton, A. F., Over, P. and Doherty, A. R. 2010. Video Shot Boundary Detection: Seven years of TRECVID Activity. Elsevier, Computer Vision and Image Understanding. Vol. 114, Issue 4. Pp. 411-418
- [13]. Fan, W., Wallace, L., Rich, S. and Zhang, Z. 2005. Tapping into the Power of Text Mining. Communications of the ACM – Privacy and Security in highly dynamic systems. Vol. 49, Issue-9.
- [14]. Pol, K., Patil, N., Patankar, S. and Das, C. 2008. A Survey on Web Content Mining and extraction of Structured and Semi structured Data. IEEE First International Conference on Emerging.
- [15]. Zhang, J., Hsu, W. and Lee, M. L. 2001. Image Mining: Issues, Frame Works and Techniques. In Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop Multimedia Data Mining. pp. 13-20.