

# HireAI: An AI-Based Platform for Student Interview Readiness and Skill Enhancement

Dr C V Madhusudhan Reddy<sup>1</sup>, T. Somashekar M. TECH<sup>2</sup>, Kandanathi Chittem Balaji<sup>3</sup>, Pikkilli Rajesh

Naidu<sup>4</sup>, Guddeti Uday Kiran<sup>5</sup>, Sakaray Mallikarjuna<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>Dept. Of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence),

St. Johns College of Engineering and Technology, Yemmiganur, 518301, India.

doi.org/10.64643/IJIRTV1218-191832-459

**Abstract**— The widening gap between learning abilities and the expectations of the structured interview has resulted in graduate employability emerging as a challenge for institutes of higher learning. This is attributed to the fact that many of these students have the necessary learning ability but lack experience in doing adaptive technical analysis and are not subjected to feedback on the mock interview process. The classic approach entails traditional resume screening, static analysis, and faculty-led mock interviewing.

In the paper, the term HireAI stands for a semantic resume analysis and interview simulation system powered by AI. This system is a comprehensive framework that provides a range of analysis capabilities for the interview-ready assessment of candidates. These capabilities include skill relevance, technical skills, and communication skills. An experiment conducted among undergraduate students resulted in less bias on the part of the assessors and increased scalability when compared to the traditional methods used in interview preparation. This indicates that HireAI is a functional data-driven solution for interview readiness assessment.

**Index Terms**— Artificial Intelligence, Employability Assessment, Interview Readiness, Resume Analysis, Adaptive Assessment.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of graduate Employability is of utmost importance in the current landscape of higher education. What applies is the fact that despite going through formal education, the performance of many students is usually below par in the selection process because of their limited training in the application of industry-based selection techniques. Present-day job or professional interviews involve, besides knowledge, the demonstration of ability, adapting capacity, and confidence.

Traditional interview preparation tools include manual resume screening, static technical problems, and mock interviews conducted by instructors. Even though basic interview preparation is provided, it is all quite subjective, unpersonalized, and, more importantly, not scalable with large numbers of students. Additionally, static skill pattern assessment is also not a fair measure for the level of proficiency a candidate may or may not have.

Recent technological breakthroughs that involve artificial intelligence, natural language processes, and conversational applications have empowered systems to automatically analyze unstructured data, carry out adaptive evaluations, and simulate interviewing processes that mimic reality. However, individual solutions that involve screening candidates based on their resume analysis and interview simulation applications offered by the use of conversational applications still lack an integrated approach that this paper proposes to address such challenges.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Current trends in educational analytics and recruitment tools indicate an increased use of artificial intelligence in supporting the employability skills evaluation process. The AI system has been used in automating the screening process to decrease human element bias and improve scalability in both academia and employment settings. The process seeks to establish a system for objective evaluations as opposed to traditional manual processes.

There is no other region that has witnessed the adaptation of natural language processing tools to the level of semantic resume analysis, a process that identifies skills, experience, and knowledge in a

specific domain from the unstructured content of a resume. Unlike the method of key-word parsing, semantic evaluation eliminates the chances of incorrect classification that are often caused by differing terms of description. As discussed, semantic techniques have been found to improve accuracy in skills and job matching.

Adaptive testing techniques are also one such area which has been researched and applied to educational testing systems to better determine candidate learner proficiency levels. This adaptive testing method is less biased and more effective, as question difficulty is changed based on candidate responses to arrive at the candidate learner ability estimates. There have been findings that report that adaptive testing results in balanced candidate evaluation when conducted in junction with static testing techniques.

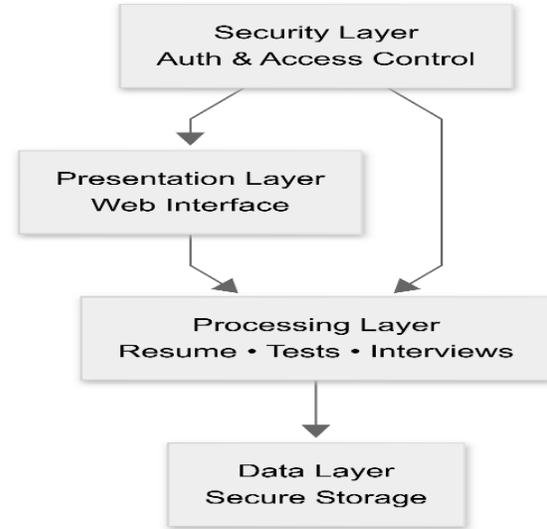
Some exploration has also been carried out in conversational AI and interview simulation technology for interview preparation and the improvement of communication skills. Such applications help candidates prepare answers to interview questions in a virtual setting and, upon completion, automated feedback on performance is provided to the candidates. In all, what is currently available in the market is just limited to resume evaluation, assessment, and interview simulation, but not much beyond those areas.

From the literature reviewed, a gap exists as far as comprehensive systems which combine semantic resume analysis, adaptive technical tests, and AI-based interview simulations into one platform are concerned. The HireAI system partly bridges this gap by offering a comprehensive system for interview readiness assessments in higher education institutions.

### III. SYSTEM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

#### SYSTEM DESIGN

The architecture of HireAI is modular and multilayered to ensure scalability and secure processing of candidate information. The system architecture is designed such that different functionalities are distributed over various layers to allow for independent development and concurrent processing and handling at educational institutions.



As depicted in Fig.1, the HireAI system comprises four major layers, to wit: Security Layer, Presentation Layer, Processing Layer, and Data Layer, each of which serves a unique role but communicates in order to bring about the entire interview readiness assessment process.

#### The Security Layer

It is responsible for its authentication/authorization functions related to roles and ensures the sensitive information about resumes, scores, and interview responses is viewable only by authorized personnel.

#### The Presentation Layer

It is an online interface used by candidates to upload their resumes, complete adaptive tech tests, and engage in AI-conducted mock interviews, and is used by institutional users to view aggregated dashboards.

#### Processing Layers:

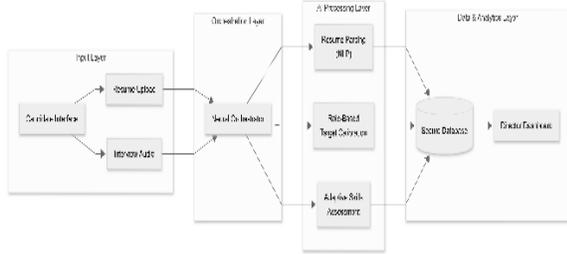
It carries out major functional operations like resume semantic analysis, adaptive technical assessment, and AI-enabled interview simulation.

#### Data Layer

It is responsible for storing resumes, evaluation scores, interview transcriptions, readiness scores, and system logs in a secured manner.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

The process followed by HireAI is quite organized in nature. It involves a number of steps to decide on the readiness for an interview in an unbiased manner.



The complete process details through the system flow are provided with Fig. 2.

The process for assessment starts with the procurement of inputs where candidates are required to upload their resume or undertake technical tests and mock interview sessions through text and audio inputs. The process routes all inputs to a centralized orchestration location for managing the overall system process.

The role of an orchestration layer in this context is to act as the controlling entity in the entire system, managing inputs to different AI processing modules according to types of data. The orchestration layer has the responsibility of ensuring successful interaction between resume analysis, adaptive assessment, and interview simulation components.

The stage for processing by AI consists of these three main parts:

#### Semantic Analysis of the Resume

Natural language processing algorithms are used to unlock skills, experience, and knowledge from the CVs. This kind of task cannot be accomplished just through keyword extraction.

#### Technical Adaptive Assessment

The technical questions are dynamically generated according to the desired job role, and the level of the questions may be varied in real-time, according to the responses of the candidate.

#### AI Simulation of Interview Process

The ‘Conversational AI’ technology performs the simulation of the structured situations of the interview, as well as the analysis of the relevance, depth, and connectivity of the answers given.

All the data from the above-mentioned modules is then aggregated in order to enable the candidate and the institution to get personalized feedback and analysis regarding the ‘readiness’ for the ‘interview’.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

HireAI has been designed as a web system to enable efficient and secure handling of significant academic loads. HireAI adopts a modular design paradigm where all units related to frontend development, backend design, artificial intelligence units, as well as data management units, are self-contained but logically integrated solutions.

The frontend environment enables the candidate to upload his/her resume, undertake adaptive technical tests, and also engage in virtual mock interviews conducted by artificial intelligence. The users on the institutional level such as faculty members and placement coordinators have access to a dashboard that presents the overall levels of readiness of interviewees through skill distribution analysis.

It is taken care of by backend services, which include handling application logic, workflow, and communication that is done between various components within a system. Some examples include handling resume submission, assessment processing, interview simulation processing, and result processing. Additionally, backend components are also tasked with handling integration of third-party artificial intelligence systems that are applied in semantic resume processing, adaptive response assessment, and interview simulation processing.

Components involving artificial intelligence result in semantic resume interpretation through natural language processing, adaptive modifications in technical question difficulties depending on responses from candidates, and analysis of interview answers concerning relevance, clarity, and consistency.

All data of the system, such as resumes, evaluations, and transcripts and scores for interview readiness, is maintained in a secure cloud storage system that is based on PostgreSQL and role-based access control. Candidate information is only available to the corresponding candidate, and only anonymized and aggregate analytics are viewed by institutional users.

## VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Experimental Setup:

The proposed HireAI system was validated by conducting a pilot study among 120 undergraduates pursuing a degree in engineering, all enrolled in the same college. Each participant was exposed to all

phases of the proposed HireAI system: resume submission, adaptive technical evaluation, and AI-driven mock interviews. This was done in all three situations, where the performance of the system was contrasted with more conventional preparation for interviews: reviewing resumes manually, static technical skills evaluation, and mock interviews conducted by faculty members.

The accuracy, reliability, flexibility, and scalability of assessment were also emphasized and considered as a criterion for testing the feasibility of HireAI for adoption in educational institutions.

**B. Performance Evaluation**

**1) Semantic Analysis of Resume Performance**

The semantic analysis module of a resume was tested for accuracy in identifying skills and experience of candidates. When compared to the conventional method of screening and parsing a resume, the accuracy level in HireAI was found to be high because of the understanding of context in a resume.

| Method                   | Skill Identification Accuracy |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Manual Resume Screening  | 73%                           |
| Keyword-Based Parsing    | 79%                           |
| HireAI Semantic Analysis | 91%                           |

The results show that skill extraction is improved by semantic analysis carried out to overcome misinterpretation of terminology differences.

**2) Adaptive Technical Assessment Evaluation**

The adaptive technical assessment module had the ability to adjust the level of questioning dynamically according to the responses from the candidates. This ensured an effective assessment of the candidates regardless of their level of proficiency in the subject.

| Metric                          | Observed Value |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Average Questions per Candidate | 17             |
| Skill Classification Accuracy   | 88%            |
| Difficulty Adjustments per Test | 6-8            |

This allowed for adaptive testing, meaning that all tests were conducted in a way that ensured equal evaluation regardless of the situation or any bias

**3) Results of Using AI-Based Interview Simulation**

The simulation component for interviews conducted by artificial intelligence provided formatted questions

for interviews, and evaluation of the responses by the candidates was done in terms of relevance, clarity, and coherence. The answers were provided in a system that has a constant reaction time for real-time interaction.

| Parameter                   | Result      |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Response Relevance Accuracy | 87%         |
| Communication Clarity Score | 85%         |
| Average Response Time       | 6-9 seconds |
| System Stability            | High        |

A simulated environment enabled them to practice for actual interview situations. They were also able to get objective feedback.

**C. Discussion**

From the results of the experimentations, it is seen that the accuracy, consistency, and scalability of being ready for an interview using HireAI are superior to those of traditional approaches for interview preparation. The resume analysis technique incorporating semantic analysis enhances resume-to-skill mapping, and adaptive technical skills analysis ensures equitable assessment independent of the levels of skills candidates hold. The artificial intelligence-based simulated interview enhances communication readiness for an interview.

Moreover, the institutional dashboard tools introduced by HireAI enable faculty members and placement coordinators to identify patterns relative to readiness trends. In this case, it can be confirmed that the results affirm the effectiveness of HireAI is appropriate within a university setting.

**VII. CONCLUSION**

This paper introduced the system of HireAI, an interview-readiness assessment system powered by AI, intended to close the existing Academic Preparation to Industrial Hiring Requirements gap. With the combination of semantic analysis of resumes, dynamic technical evaluation, and interview simulation via AI, the HireAI system provides the ability to objectively and comprehensively test the candidate in various ways, from technical competence to appropriateness and communication ability.

Experimental testing has shown that HireAI increases testing accuracy, minimizes subjectivity, and maximizes scalability for comparison to conventional interview preparation techniques. The tool provides

individual feedback for students, as well as aggregated feedback for faculty members and placement coordinators, which makes it convenient for data-driven training and employment decisions to be made. Future developments of this tool might comprise multiple language interview assistance, greater employment role availability, or better linkage with existing employment management tools used by higher educational institutions.

#### VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors acknowledge with thanks the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence), St. John's College of Engineering and Technology, for providing the necessary guidance and infrastructure. They also thank their project guide for his invaluable mentorship and continued support in building this piece of work.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] O. Zawacki-Richter, V. I. Marín, M. Bond, and F. Gouverneur, "Systematic review of research on artificial intelligence applications in higher education," *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 1–27, 2019.
- [2] J. Devlin, M. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding," *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (NAACL)*, pp. 4171–4186, 2019.
- [3] T. K. Landauer, D. S. McNamara, S. Dennis, and W. Kintsch, *Handbook of Latent Semantic Analysis*, Mahwah, NJ, USA: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2007.
- [4] J. Brusilovsky and E. Millán, "User models for adaptive hypermedia and adaptive educational systems," *The Adaptive Web*, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp. 3–53, 2007.
- [5] S. Russell and P. Norvig, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, 4th ed., Pearson Education, 2021.
- [6] Supabase, "Supabase Documentation: PostgreSQL and Authentication," [Online]. Available: <https://supabase.com/docs>

- [7] Google, "Gemini API Documentation," Google AI, [Online]. Available: <https://ai.google.dev>