

JOB SCAM DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

Dr. J.B. Jona^{*1}, Manju Bashini Umamaheswaran^{*2}, Swetha Rajaraman^{*3}

^{*1}Assistant Professor, Department Of Computer Application- Computer Application, Coimbatore Institute Of Technology, India.

^{*2,3}Student, Department Of Computer Application-Computer Application, Coimbatore Institute Of Technology, India.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a tool that employs machine learning classification techniques to prevent fraudulent job postings on the internet. Various classifiers, including Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine, are employed to scrutinize job posts, and their comparative performance is analysed to identify the most effective employment scam detection model. The proposed tool aids in sifting through a vast number of posts to identify and eliminate fake job listings. The study evaluates multiple classifiers for fraudulent job post detection, revealing that ensemble classifiers outperform individual ones. The results emphasize the effectiveness of an ensemble approach in enhancing the accuracy of job scam detection.

Keywords: Fake Job, Online Recruitment, Machine Learning, Ensemble Approach, Job Scam Detection, Random Forest Classifier, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine.

I. INTRODUCTION

Addressing the escalating concern of Employment scams within the realm of Online Recruitment Frauds (ORF), this study delves into the pervasive issue of deceptive job postings. In contemporary times, companies increasingly opt for online platforms to publicize job vacancies, facilitating swift access for job-seekers. Unfortunately, this convenience has given rise to a type of scam wherein fraudulent entities exploit the job-seekers' eagerness by posing as legitimate employers and extracting money under the guise of employment opportunities. Such deceitful practices not only compromise the credibility of reputable companies but also pose a significant threat to unsuspecting applicants.

To counter this challenge, the paper focuses on the crucial task of detecting and exposing fraudulent job postings. The objective is to draw attention to these deceptive practices, enabling job-seekers to discern genuine opportunities from potential scams. Employing a machine learning approach, the study leverages various classification algorithms to discern authentic job advertisements from fraudulent ones. The proposed classification tool acts as a vigilant guardian, singling out fake job postings amidst a sea of legitimate advertisements, thus serving as an invaluable shield for potential job applicants.

To tackle the intricate task of distinguishing scams within job postings, the paper initially explores supervised learning algorithms as classification techniques. These classifiers, mapped with training data, play a pivotal role in identifying and isolating fraudulent job postings from authentic ones. The ensuing sections delve into the specifics of the machine learning algorithms employed, including the Random Forest Classifier, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine, each contributing to the overarching goal of fortifying the online job recruitment landscape against malicious activities. The classifiers-based prediction may be broadly categorized into Single Classifier based Prediction.

A. Single Classifier Based Prediction

Classifiers are trained for predicting the unknown test cases. The following Algorithm classifiers are used while detecting fake job posts.

a) Naïve Bayes

The Naive Bayes algorithm, a supervised classification technique, leverages the principles of Bayes' Theorem of Conditional Probability for the purpose of Job Scam Detection using machine learning. Despite potential inaccuracies in its probability estimates, this classifier demonstrates remarkable effectiveness in practical applications. Particularly, the Naive Bayes classifier yields promising results in scenarios where features exhibit either independence or complete functional dependence. Unlike other classifiers, the accuracy of Naive Bayes is

not contingent on feature dependencies; rather, it is influenced by the amount of information loss pertaining to the class due to the assumption of independence. This characteristic makes Naive Bayes well-suited for predicting the accuracy of Job Scam Detection models in scenarios where feature relationships play a crucial role.

b) Random Forest

The Random Forest algorithm proves to be a robust and effective tool in the domain of Job Scam Detection using machine learning. As an ensemble learning method, Random Forest builds a multitude of decision trees during training and combines their outputs to enhance overall accuracy and generalizability. In the context of job scams, this algorithm excels at handling complex relationships and interactions among various features extracted from job postings. Each decision tree in the Random Forest contributes to the collective decision-making process, offering resilience against overfitting and increasing the model's ability to discern patterns indicative of fraudulent job postings. Furthermore, the algorithm's ability to assess feature importance aids in identifying key factors contributing to scam detection. The Random Forest's adaptability and superior performance in handling diverse datasets make it a valuable asset in fortifying online job platforms against deceptive practices and safeguarding job seekers from potential scams.

II. DATASET DESCRIPTION

The dataset is a collection of job posting records from various websites of with some are fake postings. This dataset contains the attributes ID, Job title, location, department, salary range, employer profile, description, requirements, benefits, and telecommunication, has a company logo, has questions posted, employment type, required experience, required education, industry, function, the target column fraudulent or legit.

Language Used: Python

III. DATA IMPORTING

In the initial phase of the Job Scam Detection project, importing the dataset emerges as a pivotal step, representing a critical component for training and evaluating the machine learning models. The dataset, typically stored in CSV format, encompasses a comprehensive collection of job postings sourced from online platforms. The utilization of machine learning for scam detection demands a meticulous approach to data importing. Employing Python libraries like Pandas, the CSV file is read, and the dataset is loaded into a structured format suitable for analysis. This process establishes the groundwork for subsequent data cleaning and pre-processing steps, ensuring that the machine learning models are trained on a reliable and representative dataset. The imported data encompasses various features extracted from job postings, encompassing textual content, formatting details, and any additional relevant information. With the dataset successfully imported, the workflow advances to the crucial steps of data cleaning, exploration, and, eventually, the application of machine learning algorithms for effective Job Scam Detection.

	title	location	department	company_profile	description	requirements	benefits	employment_type	required_experience	re
0	Marketing Intern	US, NY, New York	Marketing	We're Food52, and we've created a groundbreaki...	Food52, a fast-growing, James Beard Award-winn...	Experience with content management systems a m...	NaN	Other	Internship	
1	Customer Service - Cloud Video Production	NZ, Auckland	Success	90 Seconds, the worlds Cloud Video Production	Organised - Focused - Vibrant - Awesome!Do you...	What we expect from you Your key responsibilit...	What you will get from us Through being part of...	Full-time	Not Applicable	
2	Commissioning Machinery Assistant (CMA)	US, IA, Wever	NaN	Valor Services provides Workforce Solutions th...	Our client, located in Houston, is actively se...	Implement pre-commissioning and commissioning ...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	Account Executive - Washington DC	US, DC, Washington DC	Sales	Our passion for improving quality of life thro...	THE COMPANY: ESRI - Environmental Systems Rese...	EDUCATION: Bachelor's or Master's in GIS, busi...	Our culture is anything but corporate—we have ...	Full-time	Mid-Senior level	
4	Bill Review Manager	US, FL, Fort Worth	NaN	SpotSource Solutions LLC is a Global Human Cap...	JOB TITLE: Itemization Review ManagerLOCATION:...	QUALIFICATIONS RN license in the State of Texa...	Full Benefits Offered	Full-time	Mid-Senior level	

Fig 1: Data Importing

IV. DATA CLEANING

After importing the dataset, our Job Scam Detection project focuses on the critical data cleaning phase. Utilizing Python's Pandas library, we meticulously handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies to elevate the overall quality of the dataset. Simultaneously, textual content in job postings undergoes pre-processing for uniformity, enabling more meaningful analysis. Exploratory data analysis plays a pivotal role in identifying patterns, outliers, and potential issues that may impact the model's performance. This process guides the removal of redundant features, streamlining the dataset to optimize machine learning model training.

Data cleaning is fundamental for mitigating biases and enhancing the overall effectiveness of our Job Scam Detection system. A refined dataset serves as the foundation for subsequent steps, including data visualization and the application of machine learning algorithms to construct a robust scam detection model.

```
dataset.isnull().sum()
job_id          0
title           0
location        346
department      11547
salary_range    15012
company_profile 3308
description      1
requirements    2695
benefits        7210
telecommuting   0
has_company_logo 0
has_questions   0
employment_type 3471
required_experience 7050
required_education 8105
industry        4903
function        6455
fraudulent      0
dtype: int64
```

Fig 2: Data Cleaning

V. VISUALIZATION

After meticulous data cleaning, our Job Scam Detection project seamlessly moves to data visualization. Using Python's Matplotlib and Seaborn, we create insightful visual representations, including charts and graphs, to understand feature distribution. Visualization uncovers patterns and trends, informing subsequent steps. The objective is a clear depiction of relevant information, aiding in distinguishing features between legitimate job postings and scams. These insights guide decision-making in machine learning model development, actively contributing to constructing a robust Job Scam Detection model.

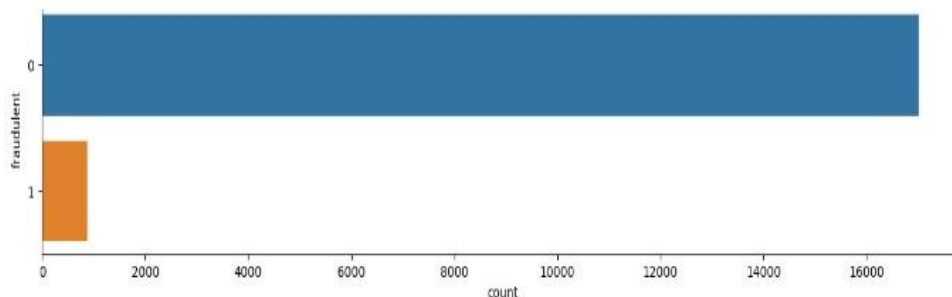


Fig 3: Fraudulent Postings in the Dataset

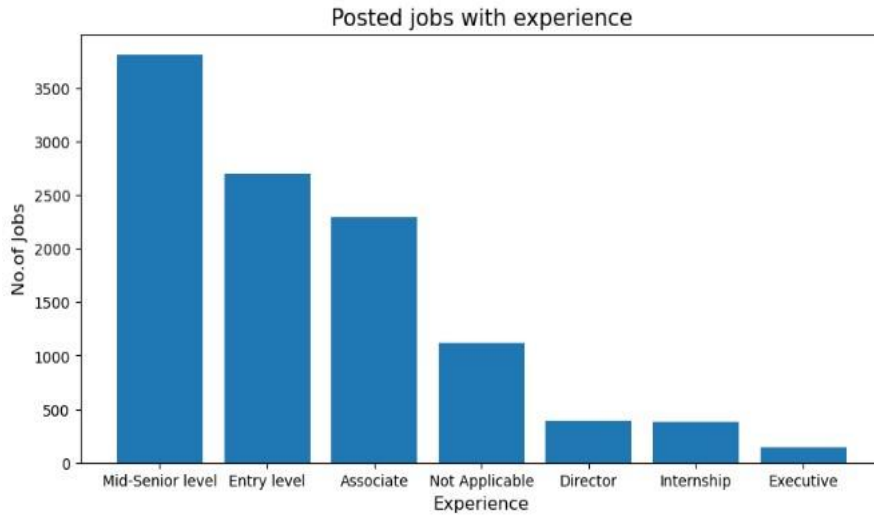


Fig 4: Posted Job with Experience

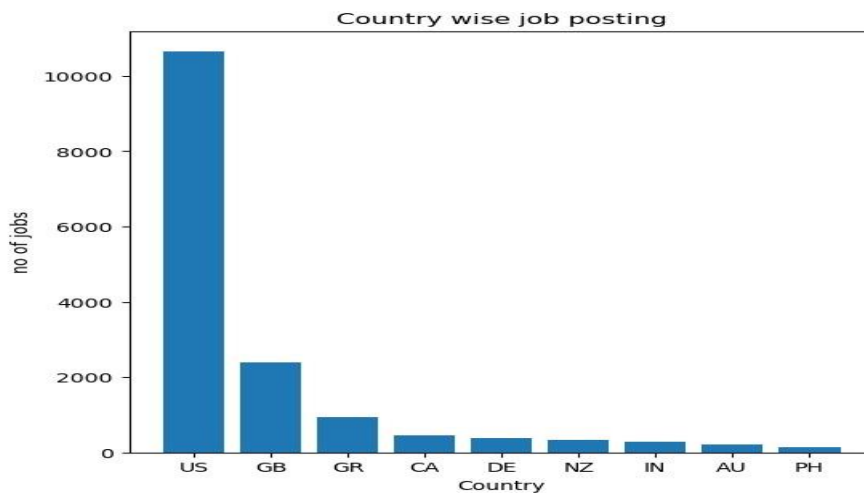


Fig 5: Country wise Job Posting

```
#legit job titles
print(ds[ds.fraudulent == 0].title.value_counts()[:10])

English Teacher Abroad          311
Customer Service Associate      146
Graduates: English Teacher Abroad (Conversational) 144
English Teacher Abroad         95
Software Engineer               86
English Teacher Abroad (Conversational) 83
Customer Service Associate - Part Time 76
Account Manager                 73
Web Developer                   66
Project Manager                 62
Name: title, dtype: int64

#fraudulent job titles
print(ds[ds.fraudulent == 1].title.value_counts()[:10])

Data Entry Admin/Clerical Positions - Work From Home 21
Home Based Payroll Typist/Data Entry Clerks Positions Available 21
Cruise Staff Wanted *URGENT* 21
Customer Service Representative 17
Administrative Assistant 16
Home Based Payroll Data Entry Clerk Position - Earn $100-$200 Daily 12
Account Sales Managers $80-$130,000/yr 10
Network Marketing 10
Payroll Clerk 10
Payroll Data Coordinator Positions - Earn $100-$200 Daily 10
Name: title, dtype: int64
```

Fig 6: Legit and Fraudulent Job Titles

VI. WORD CLOUD

In Job Scam Detection, word clouds visually capture essential information from job postings, unveiling patterns and potential scam indicators post data cleaning. This graphical representation swiftly identifies common keywords, distinguishing between legitimate opportunities and scams. By emphasizing frequent words, word clouds assist analysts in focusing on essential elements, facilitating the identification of distinguishing features between authentic and fraudulent opportunities. Integrating word clouds enhances interpretability, contributing to the overall effectiveness of Job Scam Detection systems. This includes two types of word clouds as shown below in fig 7 and fig 8.



Fig 7: Word Cloud of Fraudulent Jobs

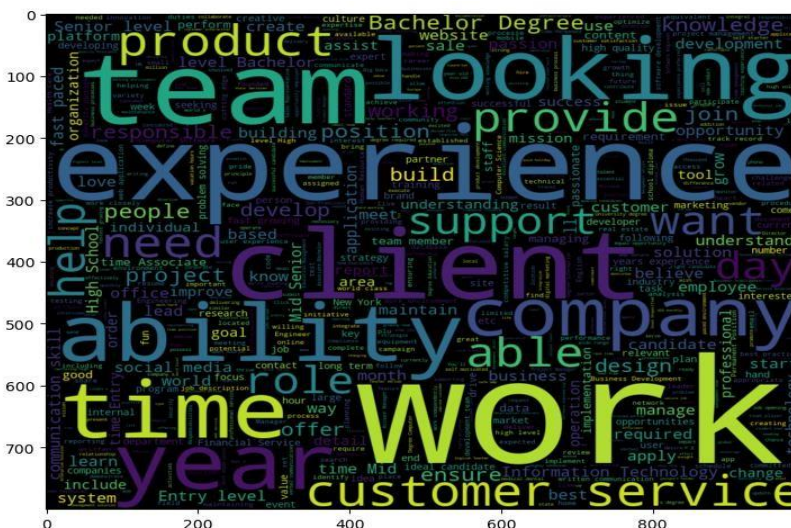


Fig 8: Word Cloud of Real Jobs

VII. PRE-PROCESSING

In Job Scam Detection using machine learning, pre-processing is a critical step to refine the dataset and optimize it for effective model training. This involves handling missing values, addressing outliers, and encoding categorical variables to ensure a comprehensive and balanced dataset. Textual data from job postings undergoes normalization and stemming for uniformity, aiding in the extraction of meaningful features. Feature engineering is employed to enhance the model's ability to discern patterns, and data scaling ensures that features are on a consistent scale. The dataset is then split into training and testing sets for model evaluation. Additionally, methods to address class imbalance are applied to prevent bias. This meticulous pre-processing lays the groundwork for robust machine learning models, enhancing their accuracy and reliability in identifying potential job scams.

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Fig 9: Pre-Processing

VIII. MODELLING

In the modelling phase of Job Scam Detection, machine learning algorithms are deployed to analyze the pre-processed dataset and identify patterns indicative of fraudulent job postings. Commonly used algorithms such as Random Forest Classifier, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine are applied to learn from the training data and make predictions on new instances. Ensemble methods, like Random Forest, enhance model robustness by combining multiple classifiers. The choice of algorithms depends on the nature of the dataset and the specific characteristics of job scam patterns. Model hyper parameters are fine-tuned to optimize performance, and cross-validation is often employed to assess generalization to new data. The ultimate goal is to develop a predictive model capable of accurately distinguishing between legitimate and potentially fraudulent job opportunities, contributing to a more secure online recruitment environment.

	gnixhow	xhow	rtiw	lliw	onlw	...	besed	ts	zs	91s	bns	ns	qms	lls	tuods	vtlids	
1.0	742780.0	788020.0	857481.0	000000.0	000000.0	...	000000.0	000000.0	208070.0	000000.0	217847.0	000000.0	755380.0	000000.0	258040.0	000000.0	0
1.0	113131.0	222140.0	788441.0	112770.0	000000.0	...	351140.0	809300.0	470200.0	802820.0	005080.0	882050.0	852140.0	2018130.0	202000.0	827150.0	1
1.0	000000.0	857820.0	888000.0	257580.0	000000.0	...	000000.0	000000.0	788110.0	852800.0	877080.0	800540.0	848771.0	000000.0	000000.0	000000.0	5
1.0	000000.0	280840.0	888470.0	581940.0	878550.0	...	000000.0	427830.0	082110.0	000000.0	078880.0	578390.0	000000.0	782810.0	000000.0	410350.0	3
1.0	827130.0	881850.0	188821.0	000000.0	000000.0	...	000000.0	000000.0	028110.0	851880.0	882700.0	817850.0	800040.0	885880.0	000000.0	000000.0	4

anmuloc 10f x 2w01 2

Fig 10: Modelling

```

: pred_rfc = rfc.predict(X_test)
accuracy_rfc = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_rfc)
print(accuracy_rfc)
0.97110365398956
    
```

Fig 11: Final Model Random Forest Accuracy Report

Naive Bayes

```

: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
nb = GaussianNB()
model_nb = nb.fit(X_train, y_train)

: pred_nb = nb.predict(X_test)
accuracy_nb = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_nb)
print(accuracy_nb)
0.8422818791946308
    
```

Fig 12: Final Model Naive Bayes Accuracy Report

Support Vector Machine

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC

svm = SVC(C=1 ,kernel = 'linear', random_state = 1)
model_svm = svm.fit(X_train,y_train)

pred_svm = svm.predict(X_test)

accuracy_svm = accuracy_score(y_test,pred_svm)
print(accuracy_svm)

0.9504101416853095
```

Fig 13: Final Model Support Vector Machine Accuracy Report**IX. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this study tackles the Urgent issue of fraudulent job postings in Online Recruitment Frauds (ORF) by deploying machine learning classifiers, including Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine. The proposed Job Scam Detection system, relying on ensemble classifiers, effectively identifies scams, serving as a vigilant guardian in sifting through job posts to discern authentic advertisements and eliminate fake listings. The meticulously imported and pre-processed dataset establishes a robust foundation for machine learning models, incorporating crucial techniques such as data cleaning, visualization, and word cloud analysis. These approaches significantly contribute to the interpretability and effectiveness of the Job Scam Detection system, aiding in the distinction between legitimate and potentially fraudulent job opportunities. The final modelling phase underscores the accuracy of algorithms, particularly the resilience of the ensemble approach. This research plays a substantial role in fortifying the online job recruitment landscape, highlighting the pivotal contribution of machine learning to create a secure online recruitment environment.

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