

Snapwork using Java and Python

Louis Antony

Dept. of Comp Science & Engineering
Mangalam College of Engineering
Kottayam, India

Johns T M

Dept. of Comp Science & Engineering
Mangalam College of Engineering
Kottayam, India

Ashin G Thomas

Dept. of Comp Science & Engineering
Mangalam College of Engineering
Kottayam, India

Tinu Thomas

Dept. of Comp Science & Engineering
Mangalam College of Engineering
Kottayam, India

Abstract—Basic home needs like electrical repairing works must be sometimes done immediately and it is difficult at many a times to locate an apt person to provide the service. There may be situations where our electrician is busy and may not be able to attend the case immediately. This android app is a solution for all these issues. It acts as a host of home services such as home cleaning services, electrical repairs, plumbing, painting, maid service, driver on demand, carpentry and many more delivered directly to your doorstep 24x7.

Many skilled labors around us are unemployed and this app provide them a chance to get work orders from the customers directly at their preferred work locations. The user requests the problem and provide a brief description on that.

Then the user can see the list of specialized people for that work in his locality. User can click on the profile and decide whether to book or not. Once booked the convenient time slot is also added.

Keywords— *Snapwork, Java, Python.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In this project we can hire employees through our mobile using android app technology.

- It provides an instant solution for any home needs.
- Provide more opportunities for unemployed.
- Cloud integration helps to get the live status updating of the employees.
- Provide employees to the user from their nearby locations. In this project we are focusing on connecting employees to the user through android app platform.
- Create a “total profile score”: Use an AI based algorithm to rate the employees according to certain parameters like user review, the time frequency of the employee attending the request.
- Add GUI/Turn into a user-friendly app: This would allow non-technical people to use this. The main motive of the project is Reduction of unemployment - Many Skilled workers are unemployed and this app provide them a platform for work. Instant solution for all the basic necessities of home - When an immediate requirement for any home needs arises, this app help us connected to the workers.

II. RELATED WORKS

Sentiment is an attitude, thought, or judgment prompted by feeling. Sentiment analysis, which is also known as opinion mining, studies people’s sentiments towards certain entities.

Internet is a resourceful place with respect to sentiment information. From a user’s perspective, people are able to post their own content through various social media, such as forums, micro-blogs, or online social networking sites. From a researcher’s perspective, many social media sites release their application programming interfaces (APIs), prompting data collection and analysis by researchers and developers. For instance, Twitter currently has three different versions of APIs available, namely the REST API, the Search API, and the Streaming API. With the REST API, developers are able to gather status data and user information; the Search API allows developers to query specific Twitter content, whereas the Streaming API is able to collect Twitter content in real-time. Moreover, developers can mix those APIs to create their own applications. Hence, sentiment analysis seems having a strong fundament with the support of massive online data.

Determining the polarity of a sentiment bearing expression requires more than a simple bag-of-words approach. In particular, words or constituents within the expression can interact with each other to yield a particular overall polarity. In this paper, we view such sub sentential interactions in light of compositional semantics, and present a novel learning-based approach that incorporates structural inference motivated by compositional semantics into the learning procedure. Determining the polarity of sentiment-bearing expressions at or below the sentence level requires more than a simple bag-of-words approach. One of the difficulties is that words or constituents within the expression can interact with each other to yield a particular overall polarity.

III. PROPOSED MODEL

Basic home needs like electrical repairing works must be sometimes done immediately and it is difficult at many a times to locate an apt person to provide the service. There may be situations where our electrician is busy and may not be able to attend the case immediately. This android app is a solution for all these issues. It act as a host of home services such as home cleaning services, electrical repairs, plumbing, painting, maid service, driver on demand, carpentry and many more delivered directly to your doorstep 24x7. Many skilled labors around us are unemployed and this app provide them a chance to get work orders from the customers directly at their preferred work locations. The user requests the problem and provide a brief description on that. Then the user can see the list of specialized people for that work in his locality. User can click on the prole

and decide whether to book or not. Once booked the convenient time slot is also added.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Creating the design is the first step in the development phase for many engineered product systems. It may be defined as the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. The purpose of design phase is the first step in moving from the problem domain to the solution domain. In other words, starting with what is needed; take us towards how to satisfy needs. Detailed design specification describes the feature of the input system, output and data file. The design process translates the requirements of the representation software that can be accessed for quality before coding begins. Design and specification of the system are in accordance with prescribed rules and practice of the organization. During system design, the major data structures for the software are identified; without these, the system modules cannot be meaningfully defined during design. In the design specification, a formal definition of these data structures should be given. Many designs methodology views every software system as having some inputs that are converted into the desired outputs by the software system. The software is viewed as a transformation function that transforms the given inputs into the desired outputs; and the central problem of designing software systems is considered to be properly designing this transformation function. The concept of the structure of a program lies at the heart of the structured design method. During design, structured design methodology aims to control and influence the structure of the final program. During system design only the module specification is obtained, because the internal details of the modules are defined later. Hence, a design specification will necessarily contain specification of the major data structures and modules in the system. After design is approved, the modules will have to be implemented in the target language. This requires that the module headers for the target language first be first created from the design. This translation of the design for the target language can introduce errors if it is done manually. To eliminate these translation errors, if the target language is known, it is better to have a design specification language whose module specification can be used directly in programming. This not only minimizes the translation errors that may occur, but also reduces the effort required for translating the design to programs.

A module is a logically separable part of a program. Module specification is the major part of system design specification. All modules in the system should be identified when the system design is complete and these modules should be specified in the document. To specify a module, the design document must specify

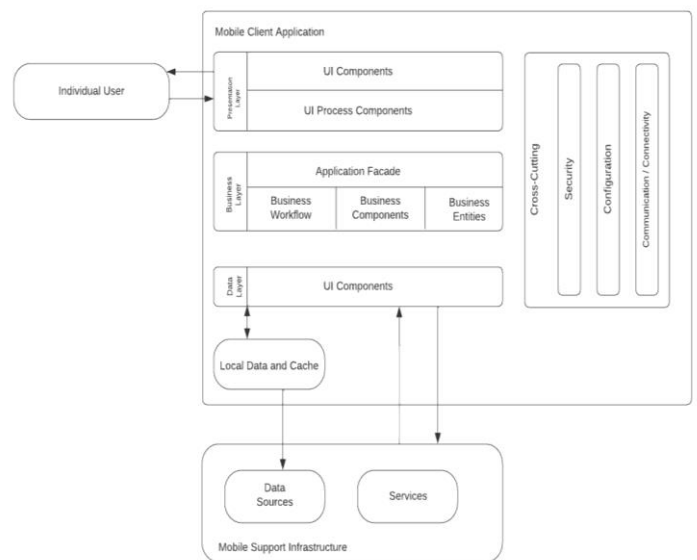
- the interface of the module.
- the abstract behavior of the module.
- all other modules used by the module being specified.

Employee Module

Employers can login to their account where he is able to see the request and can either accept or reject. Sign up (initial registration by OTP verification) and login options(using username and password).

User Module

User can login to their account and can put request for the particular need. They can also choose the employee as they can view the rating of each employee and their available work hours. Sign up (initial registration by OTP verification) and login options(using username and password) .



V. CONCLUSION

Snap work is an application which is providing basic home needs at doorstep in effective account of time and ensure excellent quality of work and monitoring of the employee. It provides a platform for all jobless and skilled labors. The services we provided are carpenter, plumber, mechanic, electrician, gardener. Using this app rating of employees based on their work can be done. Rating is mainly based on sentimental analysis. We classify the employees based on users’ reviews. Naive bias classification is used here. Greedy algorithm is used for sorting employees. Users can easily identify the best employees using this app. The future researches can extend the capabilities of the app by which the smart work become much easy and effortless.

VI. REFERENCE

[1] Employee Analytics through Sentiment Analysis <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/283054657> Employee Analytics through Sentiment Analysis

- [2] Rating prediction with sentiment analysis Author: Basov Alexandr
- [3] Ando, M. and S. Ishizaki (2012) Analysis of travel review data from Reader's point of View. In Proceedings of WASSA-2012. Jeju, South Korea.
- [4] Carrillo de Albornoz, J., L. Plaza, P. Gervás and A. Díaz (2011). A joint model for feature mining and sentiment analysis for product review rating. In Proceedings of ECIR-2011. Dublin, Ireland.