# SkillGPT: a RESTful API service for skill extraction and standardization using a Large Language Model

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Abstract. We present SkillGPT, a tool for skill extraction and standardization (SES) from free-style job descriptions and user profiles with an open-source Large Language Model (LLM) as backbone. Most previous methods for similar tasks either need supervision or rely on heavy data-preprocessing and feature engineering. Directly prompting the latest conversational LLM for standard skills, however, is slow, costly and inaccurate. In contrast, SkillGPT utilizes a LLM to perform its tasks in steps via summarization and vector similarity search, to balance speed with precision. The backbone LLM of SkillGPT is based on Llama, free for academic use and thus useful for exploratory research and prototype development. Hence, our cost-free SkillGPT gives users the convenience of conversational SES, efficiently and reliably.

**Keywords:** Skill extraction · Skill standardization · Information retrieval · Large language model.

### 1 Introduction

Automatic *skill extraction* aims to detect skills and qualities from unstructured job descriptions and user profiles without human involvement. *Skill standardization* further maps the free-styled skill annotations onto a standard taxonomy, such as the "European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations" (ESCO) standard [5]. Skill extraction and standardization (SES) benefit various downstream tasks, such as job recommendation and career path planning. The state of art SES methods are mostly supervised [12,13,7,1], relying on the costly and cumbersome process of human annotation. Weakly supervised techniques proposed such as by Zhang et al. [15] require heavy data preprocessing and feature engineering. BERT-based Large Language Models (LLMs) [3,9] were utilized recently [2,16,6], but merely as a refinement of the former static word embeddings.

Recent LLMs have created the possibility of solving SES without human annotation, heavy data-preprocessing or feature engineering. The latest generation (e.g. chatGPT) further shows the power and convenience of conversational interfaces, making code-less interactions possible for domain experts. However, LLMs have some limitations that make them hard to apply directly for SES. Directly prompting a job posting for ESCO codes might well be answered with non-existent codes due to the *hallucination* problem [4,8]. To improve the accuracy, ESCO documents should be fed into the LLM as context. Yet, handling *lengthy prompts* of hundreds of pages is not straightforward. Even if the ESCO documents were somehow prompted (e.g. by chunk), model predictions would be *inefficient*, making it infeasible for online usage. Using powerful but *costly and close-sourced* models from OpenAI such as ChatGPT would hinder exploration and evaluation of possible solutions.

These considerations motivated us to design an SES tool to utilize the power of LLMs without sacrificing accuracy, speed and cost-efficiency. We call our solution **SkillGPT**: an API service for skill extraction and standardization from freestyle text, that uses fast vector similarity search against precomputed ESCO embeddings, retrieves with high precision the matching codes given any prompted job description or user profile, and costs little (at least for academia) by using the latest open-sourced LLM Vicuna-13B [11]<sup>1</sup> (Sec. 2). SkillGPT has more merits: it is multi-faceted as it can extract multiple ESCO concept types, and it offers multi-lingual support for English, French and Dutch (Sec. 3). Our code is publicly available at https://github.com/aida-ugent/SkillGPT.

## 2 API Design

Fig. 1 is a high-level overview of SkillGPT's components, with annotations of the specific models and  $tools^2$  used in our demo.

There are two major phases of SkillGPT's lifecycle. *First* is the system initialization for embedding and storing the ESCO taxonomy, where the ESCO entries are downloaded and converted into structured documents, then their vectorized representations are computed by the backbone LLM<sup>4</sup> via a document embedding service<sup>2</sup>, and finally stored in the vector database<sup>5</sup>.

Second is the main functionality of skill extraction and standardization. Extracting free-style textual skills from a job description or user resume is achieved by carefully prompting the LLM for summarization **1**. The embedding (via **2**) of the distilled text is used as a query to retrieve the top-k similar ESCO terms via vector similarity search **3**. All these are coordinated by an API gateway **6**.

To perform an one-stop SES or to interact with any individual service, we provide two options: direct interaction with a RESTful API(8), or via graphical user interface (7) (e.g. Gradio App).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Vicuna is based on Llama [14], reported to perform comparably to GPT-3, and finetuned using data from shareGPT for better alignment with human preferences. Our experiments showed that Vicuna-13B (the number of parameters is 13 billion) has sufficient capacity for SES. More importantly, as it is open-source we can to deploy our model on a local machine with minimal cost. Nonetheless, developers can replace Vicuna with any LLM they want, including paid ones.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  We choose the tools through careful considerations and experiments. Detailed justification of our design choices as well as ablation study will be presented in an extended manuscript.



Fig. 1. Main components of SkillGPT. The specific tools and models are our careful choices for the current version, but our framework is flexible to accomodate other options. Note that this component diagram merely shows the design components, not the data flow.

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A RESTful API service for skill extraction and standardization from job de	scriptions and user profiles using large language model	
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2 responsable de la durabilité	Occupation 1213.8 spécialiste du développer	ment durable coordinat
3 chargé de mission développement régional/ char	gée de mission développement régional Occupation 2422.12.14 chargé de mission dévelop	ppement régional charg

Fig. 2. SkillGPT usage: multi-faceted and multi-lingual. The screenshots with blue background are from different sessions.

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#### 3 Use cases

The current version SkillGPT supports 2 document types (job description/user resume), 3 ESCO concept types (Skill/Occupation/Occupation group) and 3 languages (En/Fr/Nl), yielding 18 possible use cases. Due to space limitation, we only show the following condensed exemplary use cases, and kindly refer to our demo videos (http://bokang.io/videos/SkillGPT.mp4) for more. First, a user pastes a free-styled document in French (Fig. 2a), English (Fig. 2e), or Dutch into the top textbox, followed by choosing the type of the document between job description and user profile (Fig. 2b). Then the user clicks Summarize (Fig. 2c) to let the backbone LLM distill the skills contained in the document. The output skill list will be in the same language of the original input (Fig. 2d and g). *Next*, the user can choose which ESCO concept type (Fig. 2f) to standardize the free-style skill descriptions, and the corresponding most plausible ESCO terminologies will be returned (Fig. 2i). One *limitation* is that the extracted codes for the same content in different languages, although they mostly overlap, may differ somewhat (Fig. 2j). Our test trials also showed that SkillGPT seems to perform better in English documents than Dutch or French. The LLM probably models the English language better than other languages due to the non-uniform volume distribution of the training corpus. There is also some randomness in the generation procedure of skill summaries.

## 4 Conclusion

We presented SkillGPT, a flexible and easy-to-use tool for skill extraction and standardization from free-styled job descriptions and user resumes. SkillGPT is *efficient, economical* and delivers often truthful and *plausible* results, thus meeting our design goals. However, SkillGPT in its current state has some *limitations*. First, treating the summarized text as a single document might cause certain subtle skills to be lost, since the synthesized embedding might be dominated by the most salient qualities. Second, many options for optimizing the performance of LLMs, such as fine-tuning and prompt engineering, have not properly been examined, due to time limitations and, more importantly, that how to harness LLMs is a booming field where new hacks and tricks are proposed everyday. In *future*, we plan to address the aforementioned limitations, perform both qualitative and quantitative evaluations on SES and various downstream tasks in e-recruitment recommendation [10], and optimize for smaller languages as well as support the full range of 25 European Union languages.

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