

A2: H1B Visas

Manual to Normalize H1B Visas Files and Upload it to MySQL Server

Hult International Business School

Data Management & SQL - DAT-5486 - BMBAND1

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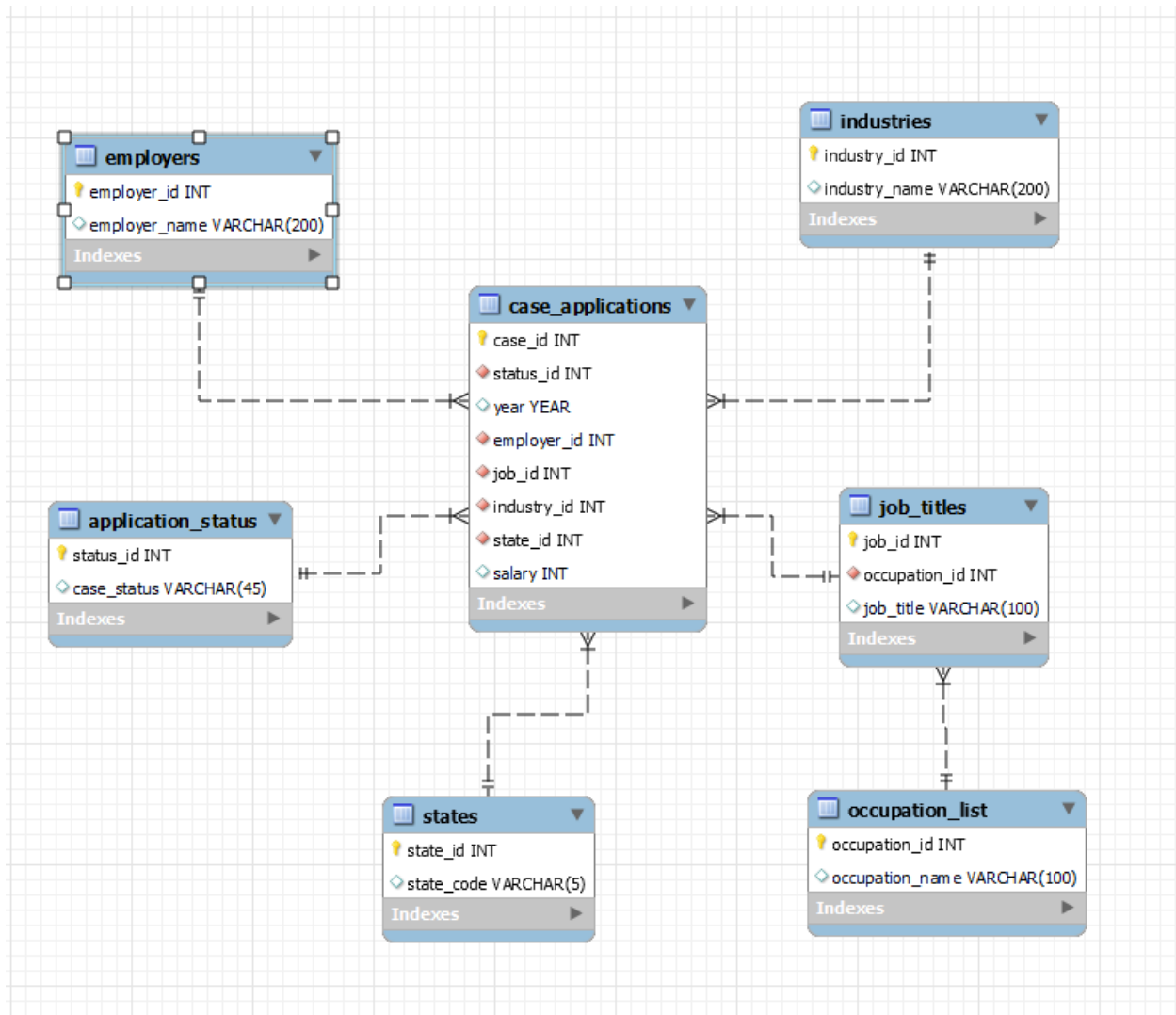
November 9, 2022

Creating the Scheme and EER Diagram

Before cleaning the data, we must first determine which data is relevant for a h1b candidate searching for a job in the US.

After that we start creating the schema and tables with the column name and data type.

The final schema looks like this:



Cleaning the Data in Power Query

The first step for this assignment was to figure out the kind of questions an H1B candidate would have when searching for jobs.

1. Append the H1B tables and create a query with all the information needed.

CASE_NUMBER	CASE_STATUS	RECEIVED_DATE	SOC_CODE	EMPLOYER_NAME	NAICS_CODE	WORKSITE_STATE	PREVAILING_WAGE
1	1000-1111-000000	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2	1000-1111-000001	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
3	1000-1111-000002	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
4	1000-1111-000003	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
5	1000-1111-000004	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
6	1000-1111-000005	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
7	1000-1111-000006	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
8	1000-1111-000007	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
9	1000-1111-000008	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
10	1000-1111-000009	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
11	1000-1111-000010	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
12	1000-1111-000011	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
13	1000-1111-000012	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
14	1000-1111-000013	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
15	1000-1111-000014	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
16	1000-1111-000015	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
17	1000-1111-000016	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

2. The amount of data was too big for just using one file, so we saved the complete file and an extra copy of just the “original” query so we can work with it and the operations wouldn’t take so long.

CASE_NUMBER	CASE_STATUS	RECEIVED_DATE	SOC_CODE	EMPLOYER_NAME	NAICS_CODE	WORKSITE_STATE	PREVAILING_WAGE
1	1000-1111-000000	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2	1000-1111-000001	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
3	1000-1111-000002	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
4	1000-1111-000003	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
5	1000-1111-000004	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
6	1000-1111-000005	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
7	1000-1111-000006	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
8	1000-1111-000007	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
9	1000-1111-000008	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
10	1000-1111-000009	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
11	1000-1111-000010	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
12	1000-1111-000011	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
13	1000-1111-000012	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
14	1000-1111-000013	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
15	1000-1111-000014	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
16	1000-1111-000015	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
17	1000-1111-000016	10/10/2010	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

3. Reference the original query and name it “case_applications”. This is going to be our main table.
4. Remove the Columns that are not needed and stay with and rearrange the columns in the same way as your table created in the SQL server:
 - I. Case Number
 - II. Case Status
 - III. Received Date
 - IV. SOC Code
 - V. Employer Name
 - VI. NAICS Code
 - VII. Worksite State
 - VIII. Prevailing Wage

Table.SelectColumns(Source, {"CASE_NUMBER", "CASE_STATUS", "RECEIVED_DATE", "SOC_CODE", "EMPLOYER_NAME", "NAICS_CODE", "WORKSITE_STATE", "PREVAILING_WAGE"})

CASE_NUMBER	CASE_STATUS	RECEIVED_DATE	SOC_CODE	EMPLOYER_NAME	NAICS_CODE	WORKSITE_STATE	PREVAILING_WAGE
1	Certified		44509	15-1199.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	5.80%
2	Certified		44509	15-2041.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.04%
3	Certified		44509	15-2022.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.22%
4	Certified		44509	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.07%
5	Certified		44509	15-1199.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	7.93%
6	Certified		44509	15-2022.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.22%
7	Certified		44509	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.07%
8	Certified		44509	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.07%
9	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
10	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
11	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.72%
12	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
13	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
14	Certified		44510	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
15	Certified		44510	15-2022.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.72%
16	Certified		44510	15-2022.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
17	Certified		44511	15-1132.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	2.99%
18	Certified		44511	15-1143.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	8.70%
19	Certified		44511	15-1199.00	Amazon.com Services LLC	45422 WA	7.93%

- Filter out data that is unwanted
 - Filter out employer_country and only show cases in the US
 - Filter out states that are not part of the 50 states that are in the country, which are GU, MP, PR, PW, VI
 - Filter Wage and only consider Yearly Salaries
- Then we start creating the queries to normalize the data. The first query will be for application_status. We reference the "original" query and name it "application_status". We do this step for each query that has data we need to normalize (application_status, job_titles, states, industries and employers)

Application_Status




- In application_status, remove columns and just keep CASE_STATUS and from it do the following:
 - Transform > Trim the column CASE_STATUS
 - Remove Duplicates
 - Create Custom Index Column starting at "101"
 - Rename the columns

status_id	case_status
Valid	100%
Error	0%
Empty	0%
1	101 Certified
2	102 Withdrawn
3	103 Denied
4	104 Certified - Withdrawn

- Back to case_application query, we must prepare the column to be merged with application_status.
 - Transform > Trim CASE_STATUS
 - Merge application_status (CASE_STATUS = case_status)
 - Expand status_id
 - Remove other columns, just keep status_id

Job_Titles

1. In job_titles, remove the columns and keep SOC_CODE and SOC_TITLE and do the following:
 - I. Transform > Trim the column SOC_TITLE
 - II. Remove Duplicates
 - III. Create Custom Index starting from "10000"
 - IV. Rename the columns

   = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted Headers",{{"job_id", Int64.Type}, {"job_cod

	123 job_id	A ^B _C job_code	A ^B _C job_title
	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%	Valid 100% Error 0% Empty 0%
1	100001	15-1199.08	Business Intelligence Analysts
2	100002	15-2041.00	Statisticians
3	100003	11-3021.00	Computer and Information Systems Managers
4	100004	15-1122.00	Information Security Analysts
5	100005	15-1199.02	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects
6	100006	15-1133.00	Software Developers, Systems Software
7	100007	15-1132.00	Software Developers, Applications
8	100008	13-2011.00	Accountants and Auditors
9	100009	15-1143.00	Computer Network Architects
10	100010	15-1111.00	Computer and Information Research Scientists
11	100011	13-1161.00	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists
12	100012	27-1024.00	Graphic Designers
13	100013	11-2021.00	Marketing Managers
14	100014	15-2031.00	Operations Research Analysts

2. Back to case_application query, we must prepare the column to be merged with job_titles.
 - I. Merge job_titles (SOC_Code = job_code)
 - II. Expand job_id
 - III. Remove other columns, just keep job_id

States

1. In state, remove all columns and just keep WORKSITE_STATE and do the following:
 - I. Transform > Trim the only column
 - II. Remove Duplicates
 - III. Create Custom Index starting from "501"
 - IV. Rename the columns

✕ ✓ *fx* = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted Headers",

1 ² 3 state_id	A ^B C state_code
Valid 100%	Valid 100%
Error 0%	Error 0%
Empty 0%	Empty 0%
1	501 WA
2	502 MI
3	503 CA
4	504 TX
5	505 MA
6	506 AZ
7	507 VA
8	508 CO
9	509 KS
10	510 TN

2. Back to case_application query, we must prepare the column to be merged with states.
 - I. Transform > Trim WORKSITE_STATE
 - II. Merge state (WORKSITE_STATE = state_code)
 - III. Expand state_id
 - IV. Remove other columns, just keep state_id

Industries

1. For Industry we created our own CSV table copied from the 2022 NAICS Website (<https://www.census.gov/naics/?yearbck=2022>)
2. Upload the file as an additional query

1 ² 3 industry_id	A ^B C industry_name
Valid 100%	Valid 100%
Error 0%	Error 0%
Empty 0%	Empty 0%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31	Manufacturing
33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44	Retail Trade
45	Retail Trade
48	Transportation and Warehousing

3. Back to case_applications, we must prepare the column to merge with the official US NAICS codes
 - I. Change NAICS column to Text
 - II. Split Column by Number of Characters: 2

Table: SplitColumn("Changed Type", "NAICS_CODE", Splitter.SplitByRepeatLength(2), "NAICS_CODE.1", "NAICS_CODE.2")

	Case Number	Record Date	Employer Name	NAICS_CODE.1	NAICS_CODE.2	Industry	Status	Job Id
1	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	32	38004	100	00000
2	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
3	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
4	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	32	38004	100	00000
5	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
6	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
7	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
8	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
9	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
10	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
11	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
12	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
13	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000
14	1000-01010-00000		Amazon.com Services LLC	48	40	38004	100	00000

Query Settings

PROPERTIES

Name

Applied Steps

Applied Steps

Removed Columns

Changed Type

Split Columns by Delimiter

Removed Duplicates

Added Index

Renamed Columns

Filtered Rows

- III. Remove Columns NAICS_CODE2 and 3
- IV. Filter out NAICS that are unknown (-2, 12 and 82)
- V. Rename column industry_id

Employers

1. In employers, remove all columns and just keep EMPLOYER_NAME and do the following
 - I. Replace values "," for ""(empty)
 - II. Replace values "Amazon.com" for "Amazon"
 - III. Transform > Trim
 - IV. Split Columns Delimiter by Space
 - V. Remove columns, just keep the first two
 - VI. Merge Columns 1 and 2 and name it employer_name
 - VII. Remove Duplicates
 - VIII. Add Index starting from 1001
 - IX. Reorder Columns and rename them employer_id and employer_name

	Employer Id	Employer Name
1001	Amazon.com	Amazon
1002	Amazon Web	Amazon
1003	Amazon Development	Amazon
1004	Amazon Data	Amazon
1005	Amazon Media	Amazon
1006	Amazon Technology	Amazon
1007	Amazon Logistics	Amazon
1008	Amazon Payments	Amazon
1009	Amazon Advertising	Amazon
1010	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1011	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1012	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1013	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1014	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1015	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1016	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1017	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1018	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1019	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon
1020	Amazon.com Inc.	Amazon

PROPERTIES

Name

Applied Steps

Applied Steps

Removed Columns

Changed Type

Split Columns by Delimiter

Removed Duplicates

Added Index

Renamed Columns

Filtered Rows

2. Back to case_applications, we must prepare the column to be merge with employers. In the column EMPLOYER_NAME, do the following:
 - I. Replace values "," for ""(empty)
 - II. Replace values "Amazon.com" for "Amazon"
 - III. Transform > Trim
 - IV. Split Columns Delimiter by Space
 - V. Remove columns, just keep the first two
 - VI. Merge Columns 1 and 2 and name it employer_name
 - VII. Merge employers (employer_name = employer_name)
 - VIII. Expand employer_id

IX. Remove other columns, just keep employer_id

Final Steps in Power Query

1. Add Index in case_applications
2. Rename it case_id
3. Reorder columns and the case_applications query should look like this:

case_id	status_id	year	employer_id	job_id	industry_id	state_id	salary
10000000	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000001	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000002	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000003	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000004	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000005	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000006	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000007	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000008	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000009	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000010	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000011	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000012	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000013	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000014	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000015	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000016	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000017	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000018	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000019	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000020	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000021	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000022	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000023	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000024	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000025	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000026	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000027	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000028	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000029	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000030	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000031	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	99008

4. Close and Load. Save the Excel File

case_id	status_id	year	employer_id	job_id	industry_id	state_id	salary
10000000	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000001	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000002	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000003	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000004	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000005	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000006	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000007	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000008	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000009	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000010	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000011	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000012	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000013	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000014	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000015	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000016	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000017	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000018	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000019	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000020	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000021	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000022	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000023	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000024	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000025	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000026	101	2021	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000027	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	99008
10000028	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000029	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	78542
10000030	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	98094
10000031	101	2022	1001	100001	45	501	99008

5. Open a New Excel File
6. Copy the data from Each tab
7. Paste Values in the 1. new Excel File
8. Save as CSV with the same name as the query title (ex: employers.csv)

PowerShell and Command Prompt

1. Using PowerShell transform each csv file using the following command

```
import-csv 'C:\Users\aronq\Desktop\case_applications.csv' | export-csv  
'C:\Users\aronq\Desktop\case_applications_bis.csv' -NoTypeInfoInformation -Encoding UTF8
```

2. Open Command Prompt and go to the directory where all the bis.csv files are located (ex: cd Desktop)
3. Connect to the Server using the following command:

```
mysql --local-infile=1 -show-warnings -h maksql.mysql.database.azure.com -u kpadhiyar -p
```

4. Upload Each file to the SQL Server using this command

```
USE h1b_visas;  
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE 'employers_bis.csv' INTO TABLE `employers` FIELDS TERMINATED BY  
',' ENCLOSED BY '""' LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n' IGNORE 1 LINES;
```

The words in bold can be edited to upload the rest of the files.

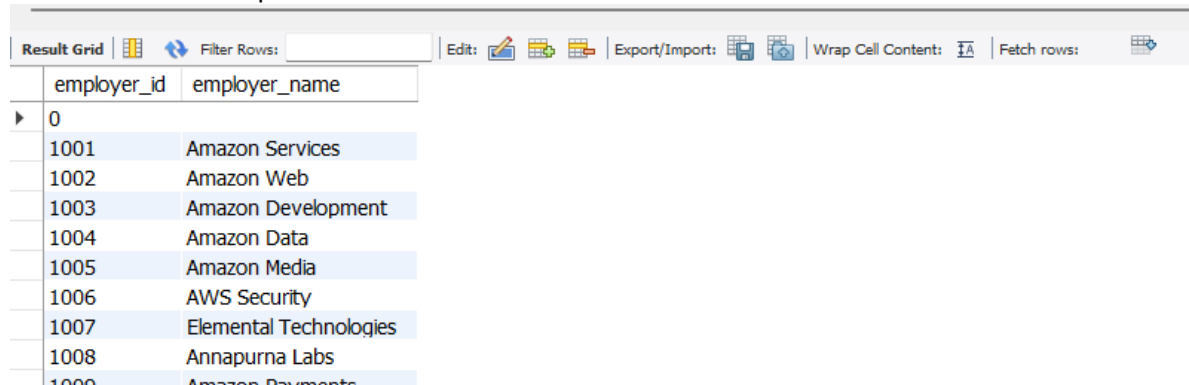
Checking if Data Upload Correctly

1. Go to MySQL and connect to the server that data was uploaded to.
2. Run the following Command

```
USE h1b_visas;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employers;
```

3. Check if the data is uploaded.



The screenshot shows a MySQL Result Grid window. The window has a toolbar with options like 'Filter Rows', 'Edit', 'Export/Import', 'Wrap Cell Content', and 'Fetch rows'. Below the toolbar, there is a table with two columns: 'employer_id' and 'employer_name'. The table contains 11 rows of data, with the first row being a header and the subsequent 10 rows containing numerical IDs and company names. The data is as follows:

employer_id	employer_name
0	
1001	Amazon Services
1002	Amazon Web
1003	Amazon Development
1004	Amazon Data
1005	Amazon Media
1006	AWS Security
1007	Elemental Technologies
1008	Annapurna Labs
1009	Amazon Documents

Appendix

SQL Codes

Top 3 occupations with highest successful visa sponsor over 5 years

```
USE h1b_visas;

SELECT ol.occupation_name, COUNT(ca.status_id) AS number_of_visa_success
FROM case_applications AS ca
INNER JOIN job_titles AS jt ON jt.job_id = ca.job_id
INNER JOIN occupation_list AS ol ON ol.occupation_id = jt.occupation_id
INNER JOIN application_status AS aps ON aps.status_id = ca.status_id
WHERE aps.status_id = 101
GROUP BY ol.occupation_name
ORDER BY number_of_visa_success DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

Top 5 Employers in Massachusetts with highest visa sponsor rate

```
SELECT st.state_code, emp.employer_name, ind.industry_name, COUNT(ca.status_id) AS
number_of_visa_success
FROM case_applications AS ca
INNER JOIN states AS st ON st.state_id = ca.state_id
INNER JOIN employers AS emp ON emp.employer_id = ca.employer_id
INNER JOIN industries AS ind ON ind.industry_id = ca.industry_id
INNER JOIN application_status AS aps ON aps.status_id = ca.status_id
WHERE aps.status_id = 101
AND st.state_code = 'MA'
GROUP BY emp.employer_name, ind.industry_name, ca.state_id
ORDER BY number_of_visa_success DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Top 5 highest paying occupation on average over 5 years

```
SELECT ol.occupation_name, ROUND(AVG(ca.salary), 0) AS average_salary_per_year
FROM case_applications AS ca
INNER JOIN job_titles AS jt ON jt.job_id = ca.job_id
INNER JOIN occupation_list AS ol ON ol.occupation_id = jt.occupation_id
GROUP BY ol.occupation_name
ORDER BY average_salary_per_year DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Top 5 highest paying states with occupation name for the year 2022

```
SELECT st.state_code, ol.occupation_name, MAX(ca.salary) AS highest_salary_per_year
FROM case_applications AS ca
INNER JOIN job_titles AS jt ON jt.job_id = ca.job_id
INNER JOIN occupation_list AS ol ON ol.occupation_id = jt.occupation_id
INNER JOIN states AS st ON st.state_id = ca.state_id
WHERE `year` = 2022
GROUP BY st.state_code, ol.occupation_name
ORDER BY highest_salary_per_year DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Top 10 Employer with Highest visa success rate

```
SELECT emp.employer_name, ind.industry_name, COUNT(ca.status_id) AS number_of_visa_success
FROM case_applications AS ca
INNER JOIN employers AS emp ON emp.employer_id = ca.employer_id
INNER JOIN industries AS ind ON ind.industry_id = ca.industry_id
INNER JOIN application_status AS aps ON aps.status_id = ca.status_id
```

WHERE aps.status_id = 101

GROUP BY emp.employer_name, ind.industry_name

ORDER BY number_of_visa_success DESC

LIMIT 10;

Database Schema Code

-- MySQL Workbench Forward Engineering

SET @OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS=@@UNIQUE_CHECKS, UNIQUE_CHECKS=0;

SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS, FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;

SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE,

SQL_MODE='ONLY_FULL_GROUP_BY,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,NO_ZERO_IN_DATE,NO_ZERO_DATE,ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION';

-- Schema mydb

-- Schema h1b_visas

-- Schema h1b_visas

CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas` DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 ;

USE `h1b_visas` ;

-- Table `h1b_visas`.`application_status`

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`application_status` (

`status_id` INT NOT NULL,

`case_status` VARCHAR(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`status_id`))

ENGINE = InnoDB

DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;

-- Table `h1b_visas`.`employers`

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`employers` (
 `employer_id` INT NOT NULL,
 `employer_name` VARCHAR(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`employer_id`))

ENGINE = InnoDB

DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;

-- Table `h1b_visas`.`industries`

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`industries` (
 `industry_id` INT NOT NULL,
 `industry_name` VARCHAR(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`industry_id`))

ENGINE = InnoDB

DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;

-- Table `h1b_visas`.`occupation_list`

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`occupation_list` (  
  `occupation_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `occupation_name` VARCHAR(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`occupation_id`))  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
--  
-----  
-- Table `h1b_visas`.`job_titles`  
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`job_titles` (  
  `job_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `occupation_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `job_title` VARCHAR(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`job_id`),  
  INDEX `fk_job_titles_occupation_list1_idx` (`occupation_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_job_titles_occupation_list1`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`occupation_id`)  
      REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`occupation_list` (`occupation_id`))  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
--  
-----  
-- Table `h1b_visas`.`states`  
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`states` (  
  `state_id` INT NOT NULL,
```

```
`state_code` VARCHAR(5) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY (`state_id`))  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
-----  
-- Table `h1b_visas`.`case_applications`  
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `h1b_visas`.`case_applications` (  
  `case_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `case_number` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  `status_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `year` YEAR NOT NULL,  
  `employer_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `job_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `industry_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `state_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `salary` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`case_id`),  
  INDEX `fk_case_applications_application_status1_idx` (`status_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  INDEX `fk_case_applications_industries1_idx` (`industry_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  INDEX `fk_case_applications_employers1_idx` (`employer_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  INDEX `fk_case_applications_states1_idx` (`state_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  INDEX `fk_case_applications_job_titles1_idx` (`job_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_case_applications_application_status1`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`status_id`)  
      REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`application_status` (`status_id`),  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_case_applications_employers1`
```



```
FOREIGN KEY (`employer_id`)
REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`employers` (`employer_id`),
CONSTRAINT `fk_case_applications_industries1`
FOREIGN KEY (`industry_id`)
REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`industries` (`industry_id`),
CONSTRAINT `fk_case_applications_job_titles1`
FOREIGN KEY (`job_id`)
REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`job_titles` (`job_id`),
CONSTRAINT `fk_case_applications_states1`
FOREIGN KEY (`state_id`)
REFERENCES `h1b_visas`.`states` (`state_id`))
ENGINE = InnoDB
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
SET SQL_MODE=@OLD_SQL_MODE;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS;
SET UNIQUE_CHECKS=@OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS;
```