Trent University

Project Report: Database Design and Implementation for Job Tracking System

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I. Introduction

Purpose

The primary goal of this project is to design and implement a relational database system to manage and track information related to students, alumni, and job opportunities. The database enables effective communication between departments, students, alumni, and recruiters while facilitating the recommendation of relevant job postings. This system aims to streamline the process of matching job opportunities with suitable candidates and maintain up-to-date information about all stakeholders.

Scope

The project addresses the challenge of bridging the gap between employers and potential candidates by automating job recommendations and maintaining comprehensive records of students, alumni, departments, and recruiters. The database is designed to:

- Track current students and their associated academic information.
- Manage alumni data, including career progress and interests.
- Allow recruiters to post jobs and associate them with relevant departments.
- Provide departments with tools to recommend jobs to their associated students and alumni.

The intended users of this database are:

- Students: To find job opportunities relevant to their field of study and preferences.
- Alumni: To receive job recommendations and maintain connections with the university.
- Recruiters: To post and manage job listings efficiently.

 Departments and Administrators: To manage records, generate insights, and facilitate job recommendations.

Overview

The database is built around key entities such as Students, Alumni, Departments, Jobs, Recruiters, and Companies. Relationships are implemented to ensure efficient data retrieval and consistency. Key features include:

- Comprehensive job recommendation functionality.
- Role-based access control (RBAC) for data security.
- Automation through triggers and stored procedures.
- High-performance queries optimized with indexes and views.
- Data logging and encryption for enhanced security.

II. Requirements Analysis

Functional Requirements

The database must fulfill the following functional requirements:

- Students can view job opportunities relevant to their department and preferences.
- Alumni can receive job recommendations based on their interests, years of experience,
 and department.
- Recruiters can post, update, and delete job postings.
- Departments can track students and alumni, recommending relevant job opportunities.

- The system must log sensitive actions such as updates and deletions of data.
- Users should be able to perform CRUD operations on all tables as per their roles.
- Administrators should have access to all data and logs for audit purposes.

Non-Functional Requirements

- **Performance:** The database should handle a large number of users and queries efficiently. Indexes must be used for high-performance queries.
- **Scalability:** The system should support future growth, including more entities, relationships, and higher data volumes.
- **Security:** Role-based access control must restrict users to permitted operations. Sensitive data must be encrypted, and audit logs maintained for accountability.
- **Reliability:** The database should ensure data integrity through constraints and relationships. Redundancy should be minimized using normalization (BCNF).
- Usability: Simplified access through views and functions to retrieve relevant data quickly.

Assumptions

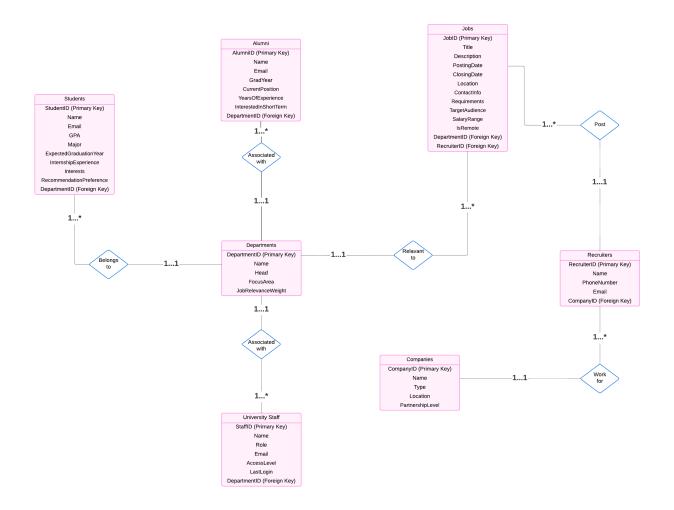
- Alumni may also be students, particularly for graduate or continuing education programs.
- Recruiters are associated with companies and can change affiliations over time.
- Job postings can be linked to one or more departments.

- Students and alumni may not always belong to a department, but they can still access general job opportunities.
- The database operates in a controlled environment with defined user roles (e.g., student, recruiter, administrator).

III. Database Design

Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram

Based on the project requirements, I have created an ER diagram with 7 key entities in the database, ensuring all necessary relationships and attributes are effectively captured. capturing all necessary relationships and attributes to manage students, alumni, jobs, departments, and recruiters effectively. The ER diagram illustrates these components visually, serving as a foundational blueprint for the database. By mapping out the cardinality and associations, the ER diagram helps to identify redundant data and lays the groundwork for normalization.



Description of Components

- 1, Students: Represents students currently enrolled at the university.
- **2, Alumni**: Captures information about graduates and their career progress.
- 3, Departments: Manages academic and professional focus areas.
- 4, Jobs: Represents job postings with detailed descriptions and associated metadata.
- **5, Recruiters**: Represents individuals posting jobs on behalf of companies.
- **6, Companies**: Stores details about organizations offering job opportunities.

7, University Staff: Represents university administrative staff who manage the system. Roles can include system administrators, department heads, and moderators.

Relationships and Cardinality:

1, Students → Departments (Many-to-One):

- **Explanation:** Each student belongs to one department, but a department can have many students.
- **Implementation:** This relationship is implemented using a Foreign Key DepartmentID in the Students table referencing Departments.DepartmentID.

2, Alumni → Departments (Many-to-One):

- **Explanation:** Each alumnus is associated with one department, but a department can have many alumni.
- **Implementation:** This relationship is implemented using a Foreign Key DepartmentID in the Alumni table referencing Departments.DepartmentID.

3, Jobs \rightarrow Departments (Many-to-Many):

- **Explanation:** A job can be relevant to multiple departments, and a department can have many relevant jobs.
- Implementation: This is implemented through a junction table JobDepartment with composite keys JobID and DepartmentID referencing Jobs.JobID and Departments.DepartmentID.

4, Jobs → Recruiters (Many-to-One):

- **Explanation:** Each job is posted by one recruiter, but a recruiter can post many jobs.
- **Implementation:** This relationship is implemented using a Foreign Key RecruiterID in the Jobs table referencing Recruiters.RecruiterID.

5, Recruiters → Companies (Many-to-One):

- **Explanation:** A recruiter works for one company, but a company can have multiple recruiters.
- **Implementation:** This relationship is implemented using a Foreign Key CompanyID in the Recruiters table referencing Companies. CompanyID.

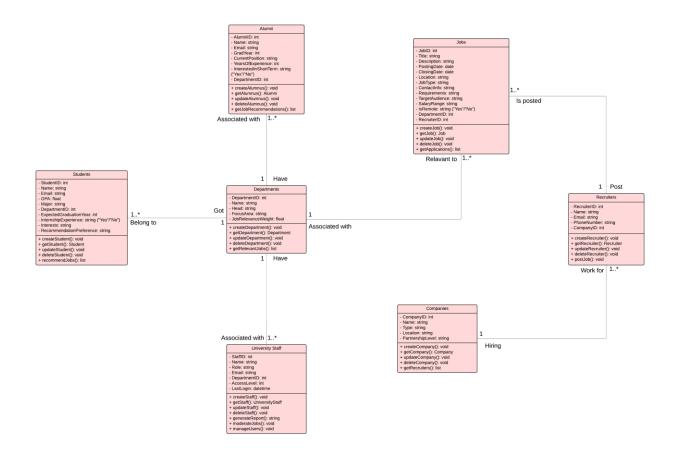
6, University Staff \rightarrow Departments (Many-to-One):

- **Explanation:** Each university staff member is associated with one department, but a department can have multiple staff members.
- Implementation: This relationship is implemented using a Foreign Key DepartmentID in the UniversityStaff table referencing Departments.DepartmentID.

UML Diagram

From ERD, I have created a UML diagram. As UML diagram provides a detailed class-based representation of the database schema:

- UML diagrams are particularly useful for understanding complex database systems as
 they visually represent the structure of entities, their attributes, data types, and associated
 methods. This clarity helps developers and stakeholders identify relationships,
 dependencies, and potential design issues efficiently.
- It bridges the gap between database design and object-oriented programming by providing a clear structure for data interactions.
- Helps developers and stakeholders visualize how data flows and interacts in the system.
- UML diagrams are particularly useful for understanding complex database systems as
 they provide a high-level overview, making it easier to identify relationships,
 dependencies, and potential design flaws.



Normalization

Why the Database Design is in BCNF?

We can verify an example schema (Students Table):

Primary Key: StudentID

Attributes: Name, Email, GPA, Major, DepartmentID, ExpectedGraduationYear, InternshipExperience, Interests, RecommendationPreference

Determinants:

- **StudentID** is the **sole** determinant for all other attributes, ensuring no partial or transitive dependencies.
- No non-candidate key acts as a determinant for any attribute.
- The foreign keys DepartmentID is direct relationships and do not introduce transitive dependencies.
- → Conclusion: The Students table satisfies BCNF because all determinants (in this case, StudentID) are candidate keys, and there are no partial or transitive dependencies.

Other tables (Departments, Recruiters, Companies) follow the same principles.

→ Since BCNF is a stricter form of 3NF, a table that satisfies BCNF automatically satisfies 3NF.

IV. Implementation

Schema Creation

Database schema was created based on our ERD. Each table includes primary keys, foreign keys, and constraints to ensure data integrity and normalization. Relationships were implemented based on project requirements. For project schema creation, I also add Project_ before name of all tables to distinguish it from others table from labs, assignments in our course.

```
1 -- Create the Students table
 2 CREATE TABLE Project_Students (
       StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 3
 4
       Name VARCHAR(255),
 5
       Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,
 6
       GPA FLOAT CHECK (GPA BETWEEN 0 AND 4),
 7
       Major VARCHAR(255),
 8
       DepartmentID INT,
 9
       ExpectedGraduationYear INT,
10
       InternshipExperience ENUM('Yes', 'No'),
11
       Interests VARCHAR(255),
12
       RecommendationPreference ENUM('Opt-In', 'Opt-Out', 'Custom'),
       FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Project_Departments(DepartmentID)
13
14);
```

Student schema

```
3 -- Create the Alumni table
 4 CREATE TABLE Project_Alumni (
 5
       AlumniID INT PRIMARY KEY,
       Name VARCHAR(255),
 6
 7
       Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,
       GradYear INT,
 9
       CurrentPosition VARCHAR(255),
10
       YearsOfExperience INT,
11
       InterestedInShortTerm ENUM('Yes', 'No'),
12
       DepartmentID INT,
       FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Project_Departments(DepartmentID)
13
14);
```

Alumni schema

```
4 -- Create the Departments table

5 CREATE TABLE Project_Departments (
6 DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
7 Name VARCHAR(255),
8 Head VARCHAR(255),
9 FocusArea VARCHAR(255),
10 JobRelevanceWeight FLOAT CHECK (JobRelevanceWeight BETWEEN 0 AND 1)

11 );
```

Departments schema

```
2 -- Create the Jobs table
 3 CREATE TABLE Project_Jobs (
       JobID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 4
 5
       Title VARCHAR(255),
       Description TEXT,
 6
 7
       PostingDate DATE,
       ClosingDate DATE,
 8
 9
       Location VARCHAR(255),
       JobType ENUM('Full-time', 'Part-time', 'Short-term'),
10
       ContactInfo VARCHAR(255),
11
12
       Requirements TEXT,
       TargetAudience ENUM('Students', 'Alumni', 'Both'),
13
14
       SalaryRange VARCHAR(255),
15
       IsRemote ENUM('Yes', 'No'),
16
       DepartmentID INT,
       RecruiterID INT,
17
       FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Project_Departments(DepartmentID),
18
       FOREIGN KEY (RecruiterID) REFERENCES Project_Recruiters(RecruiterID)
19
20);
```

Jobs schema

```
-- Create the Recruiters table
CREATE TABLE Project_Recruiters (
RecruiterID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(255),
Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,
PhoneNumber VARCHAR(50),
CompanyID INT,
FOREIGN KEY (CompanyID) REFERENCES Project_Companies(CompanyID)

1);
```

Recruiter schema

Companies schema

```
45 -- Create the University Staff table
46 CREATE TABLE Project_UniversityStaff (
47
       StaffID INT PRIMARY KEY,
       Name VARCHAR(255),
48
49
      Role VARCHAR(255),
      Email VARCHAR(255),
50
51
     DepartmentID INT,
      AccessLevel ENUM('Low', 'Medium', 'High'),
52
53
      LastLogin TIMESTAMP,
       FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Project_Departments(DepartmentID)
54
55 );
```

University Staff schema



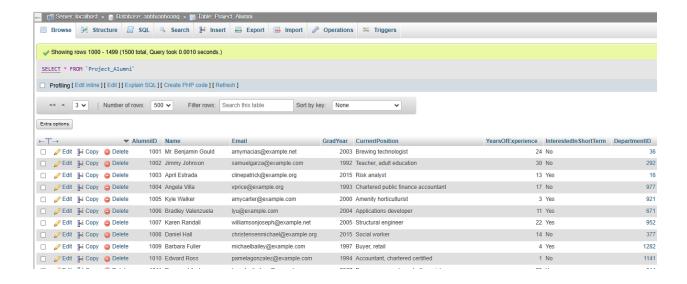
All initial tables

Test Data Population

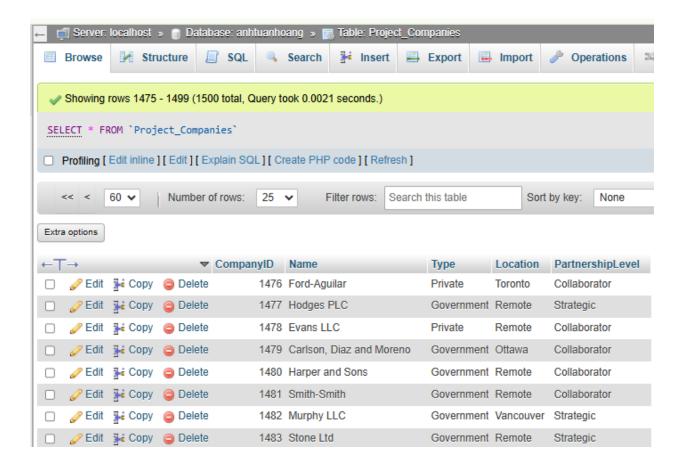
Data for each table was generated using Python scripts with the Faker library and random data generation logic. A minimum of 1,500 rows were created for each, with realistic values that match schema constraints. For inserting fake data into database, I do it for table with no foreign keys first to avoid making errors. I will attach the fake data code source in pdf file.



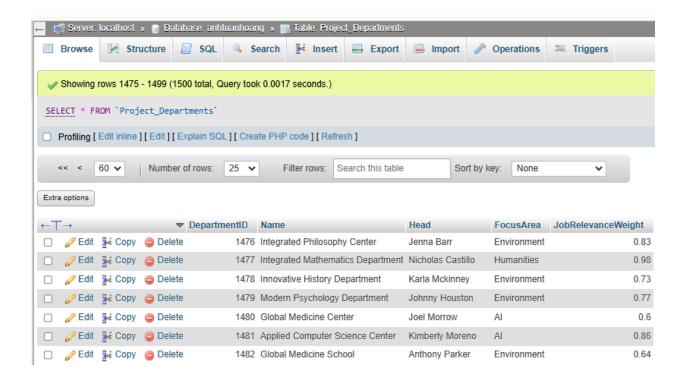
1500 rows data for each table



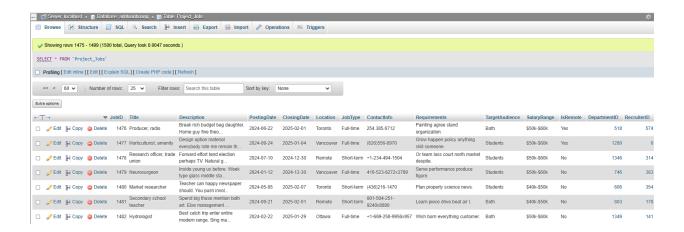
Alumni data



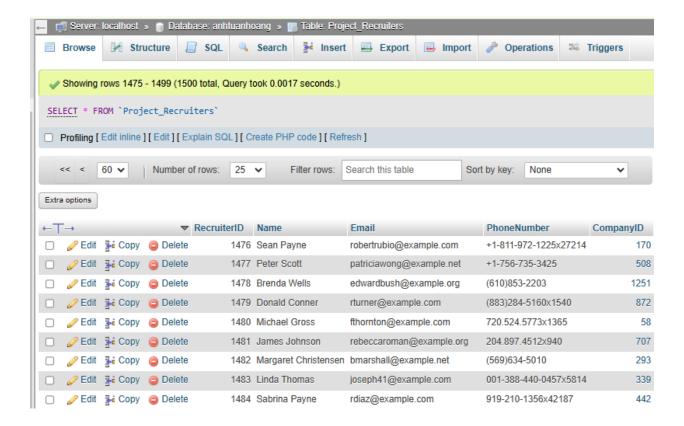
Companies data



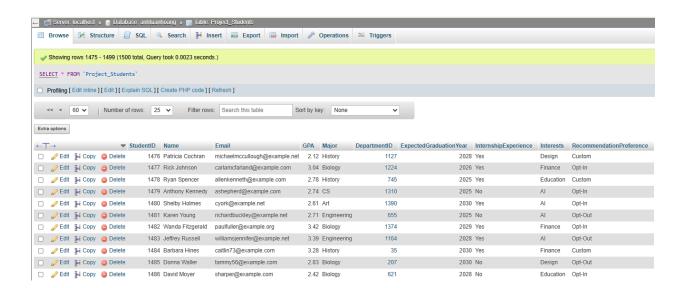
Department data



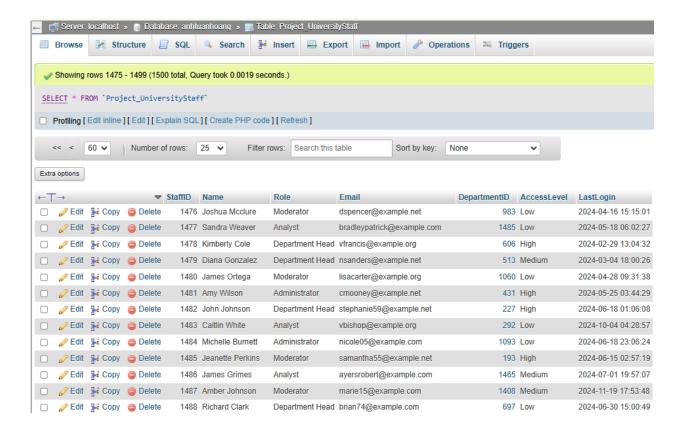
Jobs data



Recruiters data



Students data



University data

Indexes

Indexes are crucial for improving the performance of a database, especially when dealing with large datasets. With each table containing at least 1,500 rows, indexes help optimize query execution by reducing the time taken to search, filter, and sort records.

```
CREATE INDEX idx_student_id ON Project_Students (StudentID); -- Speeds up lookups by StudentID

CREATE INDEX idx_alumni_id ON Project_Alumni (AlumniID); -- Speeds up lookups by AlumniID

CREATE INDEX idx_job_id ON Project_Jobs (JobID); -- Optimizes queries by JobID

CREATE INDEX idx_department_id ON Project_Departments (DepartmentID); -- Improves department-related queries

CREATE INDEX idx_recruiter_id ON Project_Recruiters (RecruiterID); -- Facilitates recruiter lookups

CREATE INDEX idx_company_id ON Project_Companies (CompanyID); -- Enhances company-related searches

CREATE INDEX idx_staff_id ON Project_UniversityStaff (StaffID); -- Speeds up staff lookups
```

Index on primary keys

```
2 CREATE INDEX idx_student_department ON Project_Students (DepartmentID); -- Optimizes joins between Students and Departments
3 CREATE INDEX idx_alumni_department ON Project_Alumni (DepartmentID); -- Enhances joins between Alumni and Departments
4 CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_department ON Project_Jobs (DepartmentID); -- Improves queries between Jobs and Departments
5 CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_recruiter ON Project_Jobs (RecruiterID); -- Speeds up recruiter-related job searches
6 CREATE INDEX idx_recruiters_company ON Project_Recruiters (CompanyID); -- Optimizes queries linking Recruiters and Companies
7 CREATE INDEX idx_staff_department ON Project_UniversityStaff (DepartmentID); -- Facilitates department-related staff queries
```

Index on foreign keys

```
CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_closingdate ON Project_Jobs (ClosingDate); -- Filters jobs by their closing date

CREATE INDEX idx_alumni_shortterm ON Project_Alumni (InterestedInShortTerm); -- Enhances filtering of short-term interest alumni

CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_jobtype ON Project_Jobs (JobType); -- Filters jobs by type
```

Index on frequently queried fields

```
1 CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_salary_location ON Project_Jobs (SalaryRange, Location); -- Enhances queries by salary range and location
2 CREATE INDEX idx_students_gpa_major ON Project_Students (GPA, Major); -- Improves queries combining GPA and Major
3 CREATE INDEX idx_jobs_location_target ON Project_Jobs (Location, TargetAudience); -- Enhances filtering jobs based on location and audience type (Students, Alumni, or Both).
4 CREATE INDEX idx_students_major_interest ON Project_Students (Major, Interests); -- Optimizes queries filtering students by their major and specific interests.
```

Compound indexes

```
1 CREATE FULLTEXT INDEX idx_jobs_description ON Project_Jobs (Description); -- Enables text-based searches in job descriptions
2 CREATE FULLTEXT INDEX idx_students_interests ON Project_Students (Interests); -- Enables full-text search for matching student interests, such as "AI" or "Healthcare".
3 CREATE FULLTEXT INDEX idx_jobs_requirements ON Project_Jobs (Requirements); -- Allows efficient search within job requirements for skills or qualifications.
```

Full-Text Indexes

Backup Strategy

To ensure the reliability and integrity of the database, a robust backup strategy is essential. The following strategy has been designed to handle data recovery in case of system failures, data corruption, or accidental deletions:

1. Full Backups:

• **Frequency:** A full backup of the database will be taken daily during off-peak hours to minimize performance impact.

- Storage Location: Full backups will be stored on a separate server dedicated to backups, with an additional copy saved in a secure cloud storage solution for redundancy.
- **Retention Policy:** Daily backups will be retained for 30 days, after which only weekly backups will be kept for a year.

2. Incremental Backups:

- **Frequency:** Incremental backups will be performed hourly to capture changes made since the last full or incremental backup.
- Use Case: These backups allow for precise recovery of data up to the most recent changes, minimizing data loss.

3. Disaster Recovery:

- **Plan:** In the event of data loss, the recovery process involves restoring the latest full backup followed by applying all incremental backups in sequence.
- Testing: Backup and recovery procedures will be tested monthly to ensure reliability.

4. Special Considerations:

- **Batch Data Imports:** If large datasets are imported, a manual backup will be triggered beforehand to prevent loss during the process.
- **Real-Time Updates:** For critical data, a write-ahead log (WAL) mechanism will be used to record changes before committing them to the database.

Replication and Hosting Strategy

To support the scalability and reliability of the database system, a replication and hosting strategy has been implemented. This strategy addresses the needs of up to 40,000 active alumni at Trent University and plans for potential scalability to handle a million users in the future.

1. Replication:

• Primary-Replica Model:

- A primary database server handles all write operations.
- Two replica servers asynchronously replicate the primary server to handle read-heavy operations such as job searches and alumni queries.

• Benefits:

- Improves performance by distributing read queries across replicas.
- Provides redundancy, ensuring high availability in case of a primary server failure.

• Geo-Replication:

 A secondary replica server is hosted in a geographically distant data center to ensure data availability during regional outages.

2. Hosting Strategy:

• Server Specifications:

- A high-performance database server is used for the primary instance with sufficient CPU, RAM, and SSD storage for rapid data processing.
- Replica servers are optimized for read operations and use caching to improve response times.

Cloud Hosting:

The system is hosted on a cloud platform (e.g., AWS RDS or Azure SQL)
 to leverage auto-scaling capabilities and distributed backups.

3. Scalability Considerations:

- Load Balancer: A load balancer is used to direct read queries to replicas and write queries to the primary server.
- Connection Pooling: Optimized database connections ensure that a large number of concurrent users can access the system without degrading performance.

• Shard-Based Partitioning (Future Consideration):

 If user numbers increase beyond current estimates, the database will be partitioned into shards based on departments or geographic locations.

4. Monitoring and Maintenance:

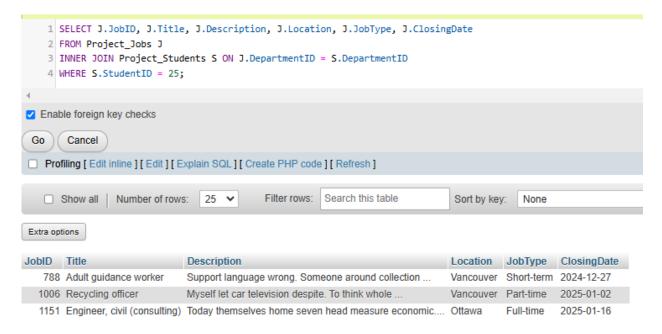
- Monitoring Tools: Tools like Prometheus and Grafana will monitor server performance, replication lag, and query execution times.
- **Scheduled Maintenance:** Regular updates and optimizations will be performed during off-peak hours to minimize user disruption.

V. Queries, Views, and Security

#For students

Find Jobs Relevant to Students: Retrieves job postings relevant to a student's department.

Enables students to discover jobs aligned with their field of study.



Restricted View: Personal Information

Students can view only their own data



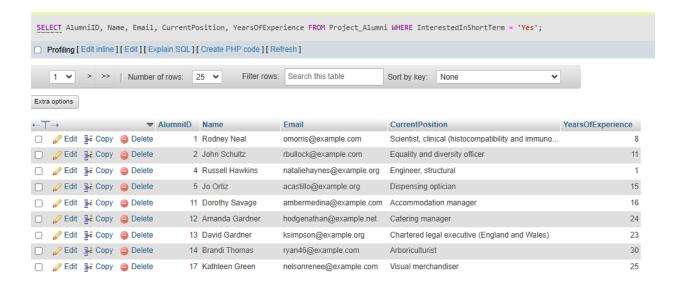
Restricted View: Jobs Relevant to Students

Students can access job postings relevant to their department



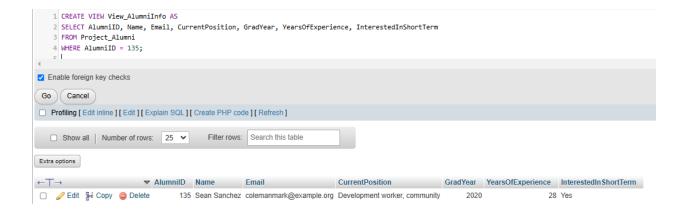
#For Aluminus

List Alumni Interested in Short-Term Work: Fetches alumni who are open to short-term job opportunities. Supports recruiters in targeting alumni for short-term job roles.



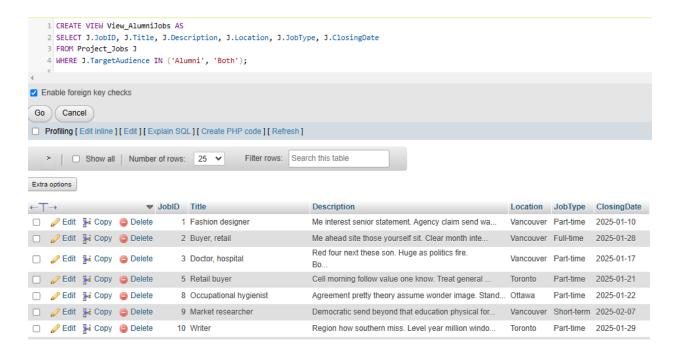
Restricted View: Alumni Information

Alumni can view their personal profile



Restricted View: Jobs Relevant to Alumni

Alumni can view job postings relevant to them



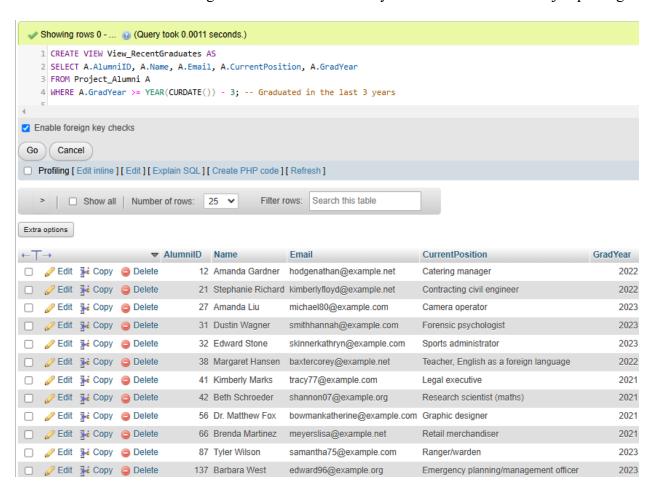
#Recruiters

Track Jobs Posted by Recruiters: Lists jobs posted by a specific recruiter. Helps recruiters monitor their job postings and manage their pipeline.



View: Recent Graduates for Job Posting

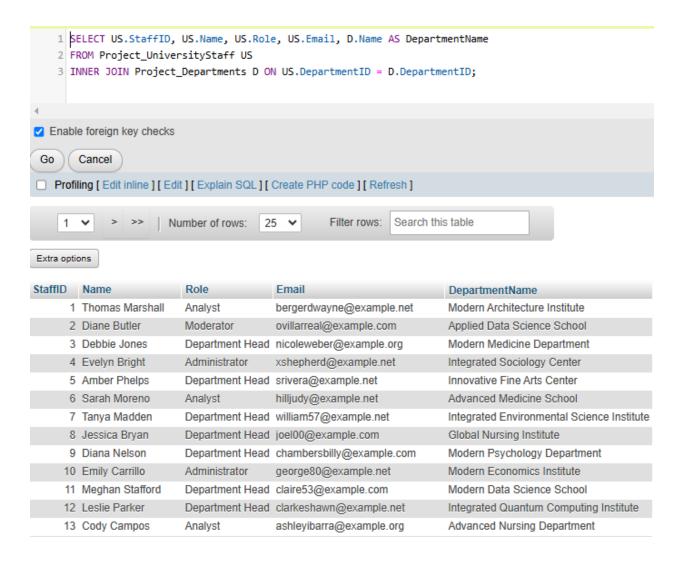
This view shows alumni who graduated within the last 3 years and are available for job postings.



#University Staffs

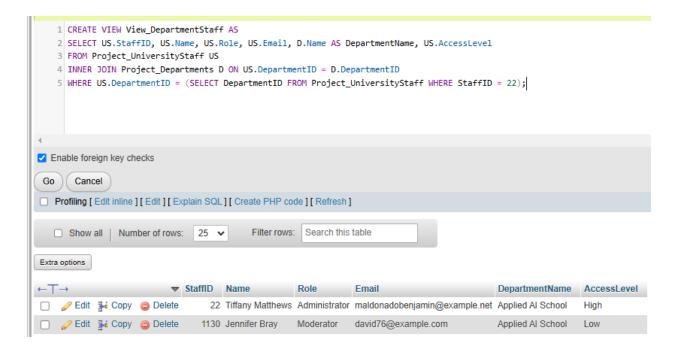
Query: View Staff by Department

Lists all staff members in a specific department



Restricted View: Departmental Staff

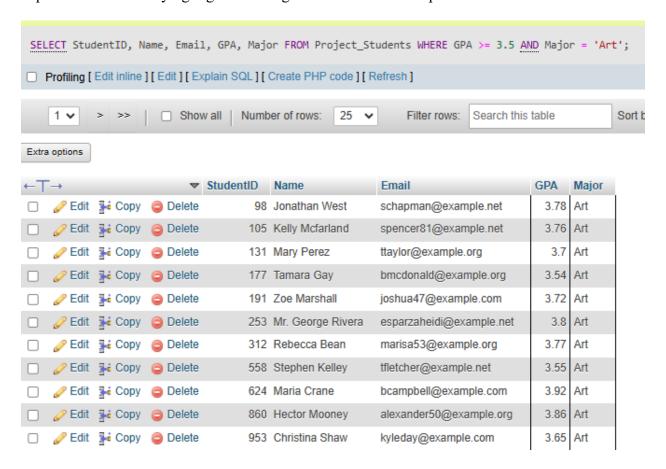
Staff can view details of colleagues in their department



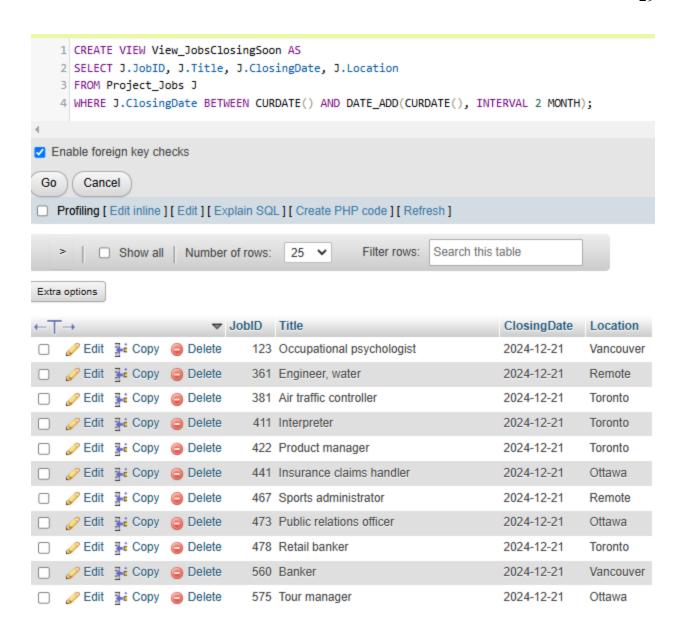
#General

Find Students by GPA and Major: Filters students based on their GPA and major. Assists

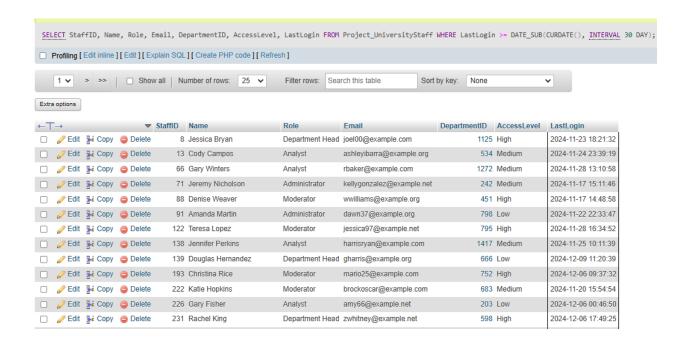
departments in identifying high-achieving students for internships or awards.



View Jobs Closing Soon: Retrieves jobs with closing dates in the next 7 days. Encourages timely applications by students and alumni.



Fetch Active Staff: Identifies university staff who have recently logged in. Assists departments in tracking active staff for administrative tasks, collaboration opportunities, or event coordination.



Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) (Authorization)

Role-based access control ensures that users have access only to the data and operations relevant to their roles. The following roles and permissions have been defined.

Roles and Permissions:

1. Student

- Permissions:
 - View personal information.
 - Search for jobs relevant to their department.
 - Update personal preferences (e.g., interests, recommendation settings).
- Restrictions:
 - Cannot access data of other students or alumni.

2. Alumni

- Permissions:
 - View and update their profiles.
 - Search for job opportunities (e.g., short-term, by department).
- Restrictions:
 - Cannot access student records or administrative data.

3. Recruiter

- Permissions:
 - Post, update, and delete job listings.
 - View job applications linked to their postings.
- Restrictions:
 - Cannot access student or alumni data directly.

4. Administrator (University Staff)

- Permissions:
 - Manage all records, including students, alumni, jobs, recruiters, and departments.
 - Generate reports and manage security settings.
- Restrictions:

Access to sensitive data is logged for accountability.

```
-- Grant permissions to the Student role

GRANT SELECT ON View_StudentInfo TO 'student_role';

GRANT SELECT ON View_StudentJobs TO 'student_role';

-- Grant permissions to the Alumni role

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON Project_Alumni TO 'alumni_role';

GRANT SELECT ON View_AlumniShortTermJobs TO 'alumni_role';

-- Grant permissions to the Recruiter role

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Project_Jobs TO 'recruiter_role';

GRANT SELECT ON View_RecruiterJobs TO 'recruiter_role';

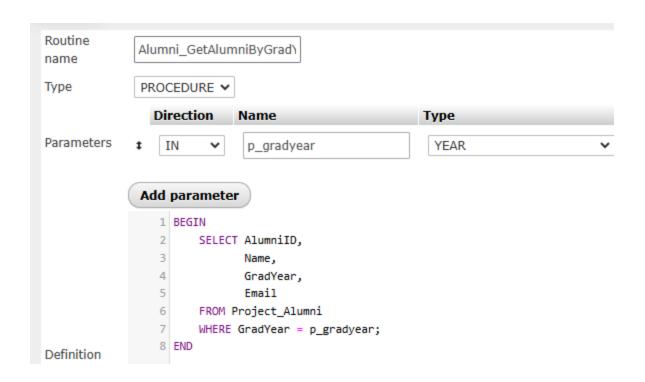
-- Grant permissions to the Administrator role

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ALL TABLES TO 'admin_role';
```

VI. Advanced Features

#Alumni

The stored procedure **Alumni_GetAlumniByGradYear** allows a recruiter to specify a graduation year and then retrieves a list of all alumni who graduated in that specified year. This can help recruiters quickly identify and contact recently graduated alumni who may be suitable for fresh graduate or junior-level positions.

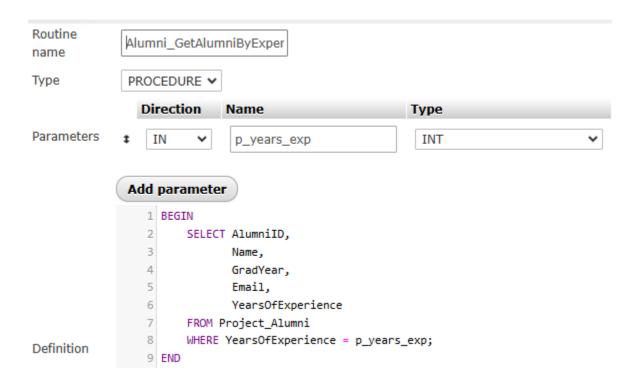


SET @p0='2022'; CALL `Alumni_GetAlumniByGradYear`(@p0);

Execution results of routine 'Alumni_GetAlumniByGradYear'

AlumnilD	Name	GradYear	Email
12	Amanda Gardner	2022	hodgenathan@example.net
21	Stephanie Richard	2022	kimberlyfloyd@example.net
38	Margaret Hansen	2022	baxtercorey@example.net
173	Lisa Barrett	2022	gomezdaniel@example.org
227	Megan Brown	2022	johnstonkaren@example.com
259	Michael Gonzalez	2022	ajenkins@example.org
272	Craig Walters	2022	tgonzales@example.org
283	Jason Ray	2022	ashley65@example.org
373	Tammy Andersen	2022	laurenmassey@example.net
380	Mark Wilkins	2022	francokelly@example.com
455	Chad Smith	2022	davidaguilar@example.com
460	Kevin Lowe	2022	denisewilliams@example.net
506	Norma Phillips	2022	thomasbarajas@example.org
544	Suzanne Baker	2022	nathan74@example.com
561	Alison Lewis	2022	jefferyhoward@example.com
562	Miguel Nguyen	2022	hmoses@example.com
580	Angie Marshall	2022	browningluke@example.com
633	Thomas Collins	2022	kbell@example.net

The stored procedure **Alumni_GetAlumniByExperienceYears** allows a recruiter to input a specific number of years of experience (for example, 12) and retrieves all alumni who have exactly that amount of work experience. This can help recruiters quickly identify and reach out to alumni who possess the desired level of experience for certain roles

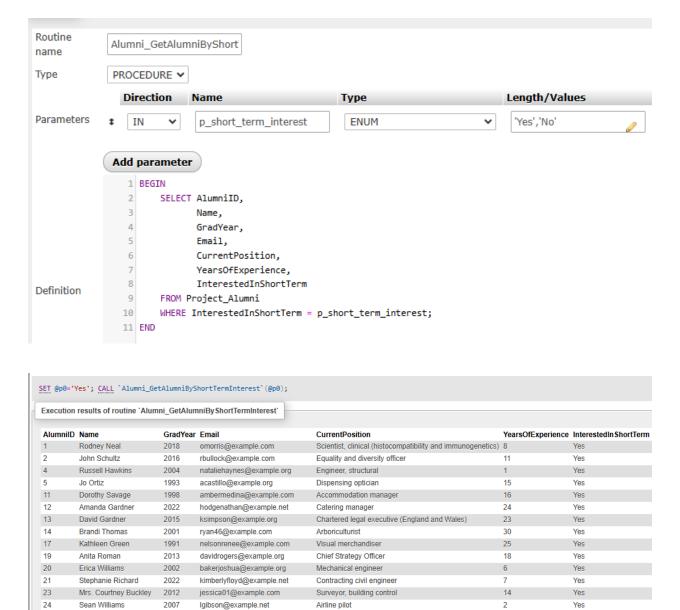


SET @p0='12'; CALL `Alumni_GetAlumniByExperienceYears`(@p0);

Execution results of routine 'Alumni_GetAlumniByExperienceYears'

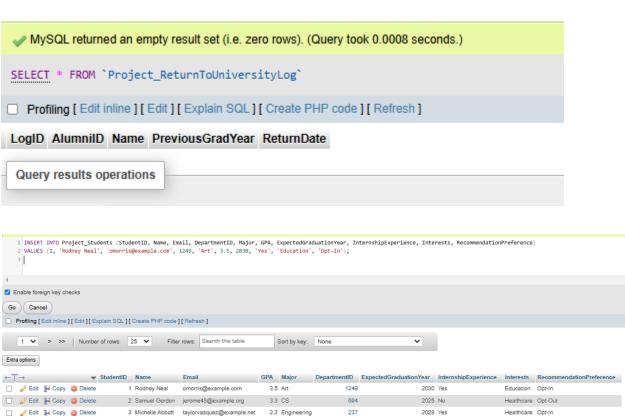
AlumnilD	Name	GradYear	Email	YearsOfExperience
51	Leonard Hickman Jr.	2019	aestrada@example.net	12
57	Ashley Walker	1995	bowmanscott@example.org	12
86	Elizabeth Bond	2009	marybarnes@example.net	12
87	Tyler Wilson	2023	samantha75@example.com	12
122	Jose Garcia	2010	mark10@example.com	12
152	Peter Davis	2000	jholt@example.org	12
205	Robert Wilson	2003	davidlang@example.org	12
233	Natasha Russell	2001	douglas46@example.net	12
286	Latoya Abbott	2003	evansjustin@example.com	12
301	Jason Ibarra	2007	kristen58@example.net	12
313	Michael Gordon	2016	fsmith@example.com	12
318	John Vargas	2018	shelby90@example.com	12
385	Lucas Roberts	2023	pottsjeremy@example.org	12
387	Timothy Burgess	1991	tyler61@example.com	12
423	Matthew Miller	1999	woodskathleen@example.com	12
436	Kimberly Davis	2013	rebeccawashington@example.com	12
469	David Ramos	2007	williamsdawn@example.com	12
551	Sandra Perkins	2014	pamela12@example.com	12
559	Bryan Wilson	2001	kentchristopher@example.org	12
563	Tina Chang	2017	austin64@example.net	12
569	Dr. Paige Allen DDS	2021	rebecca02@example.org	12

The stored procedure **Alumni_GetAlumniByShortTermInterest** allows a recruiter to input whether they want to find alumni interested in short-term work (for example, "Yes") or not ("No"). It retrieves alumni matching this interest, along with their graduation year, email, current position, and years of experience. This can help recruiters quickly target alumni for specific short-term job opportunities.



The trigger Alumni_LogReturnToUniversity automatically logs an entry when an alumnus re-enrolls as a student to continue their studies. This is determined by matching the StudentID in the Project_Students table with the AlumniID in the Project_Alumni table. The trigger will automatically add an entry in the Project_ReturnToUniversityLog table with the alumnus's details and return date.





2.53 Art

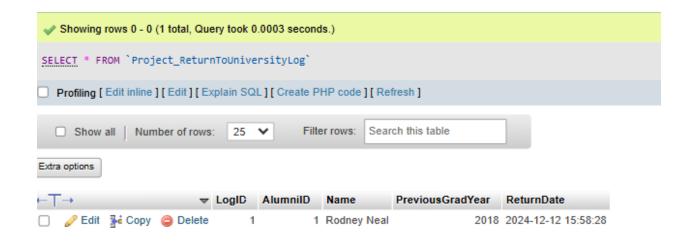
1177

2029 Yes

Education Opt-In

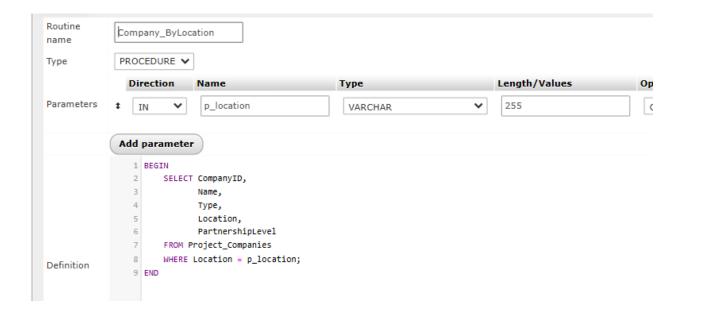
☐
☐ Edit
☐ Copy ☐ Delete

4 Deborah Davis osellers@example.com



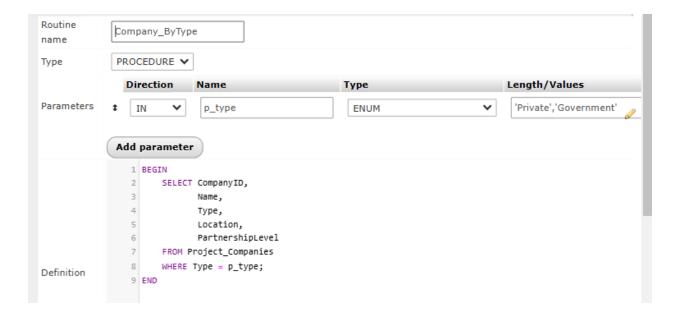
#Companies

The procedure **Company_ByLocation** retrieves all companies located in a specified city or region. For example, if recruiters are looking for companies in "Toronto," this procedure filters based on that location.



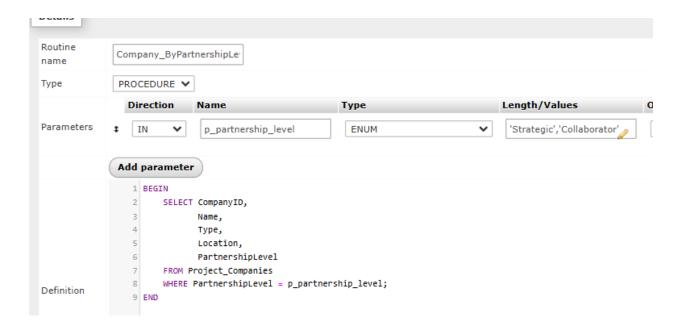


The procedure **Company_ByType** allows users to filter companies based on their type (e.g., "Private" or "Government"). This is helpful for identifying government organizations or private enterprises.



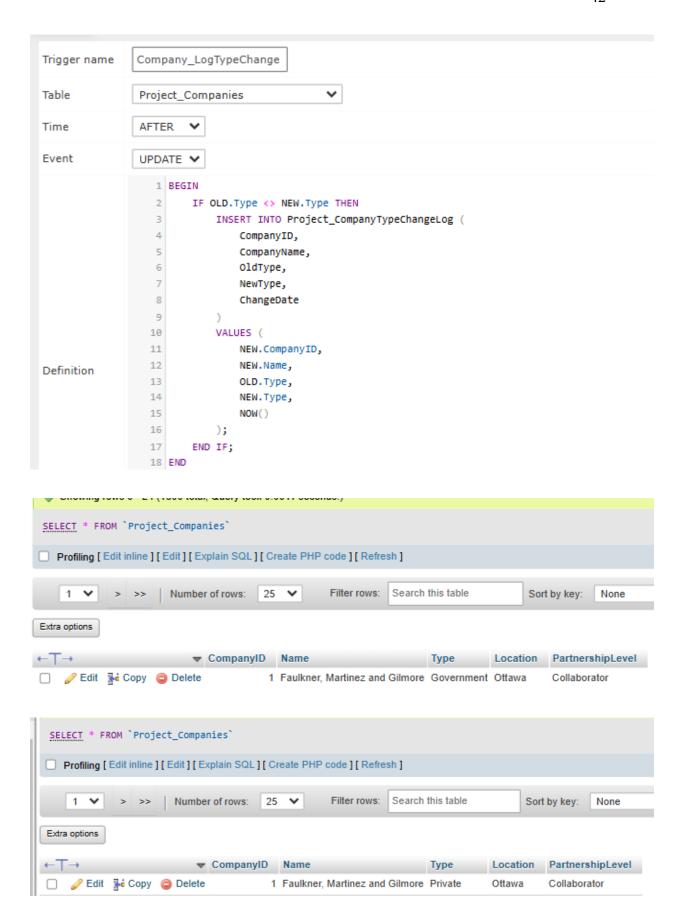
Execution results of routine 'Company_ByType'						
CompanyID	Name	Туре	Location	PartnershipLevel		
2	Howell, Sanchez and Pierce	Private	Ottawa	Strategic		
3	Villarreal-Moreno	Private	Remote	Strategic		
4	Vincent-Watts	Private	Toronto	Strategic		
10	Carney PLC	Private	Ottawa	Strategic		
13	Rivera-Rodriguez	Private	Remote	Strategic		
18	Crawford, Reyes and Gordon	Private	Vancouver	Collaborator		
19	Daniels-White	Private	Ottawa	Strategic		
21	Clay Inc	Private	Remote	Strategic		
24	Miller-Carr	Private	Ottawa	Collaborator		
26	Cuevas and Sons	Private	Ottawa	Collaborator		
29	Martinez Group	Private	Remote	Collaborator		
30	Dunn-Cannon	Private	Vancouver	Collaborator		
31	Jimenez Group	Private	Vancouver	Collaborator		
32	Shepherd-Vargas	Private	Ottawa	Collaborator		
34	Smith and Sons	Private	Remote	Collaborator		
36	Moore PLC	Private	Vancouver	Collaborator		
38	Garcia-Caldwell	Private	Ottawa	Strategic		
41	Rodriguez and Sons	Private	Ottawa	Strategic		

The procedure **Company_ByPartnershipLevel** filters companies based on their partnership level (e.g., "Strategic" or "Collaborator"). This is useful for prioritizing partnerships when assigning job opportunities or collaborations.





The trigger Company_LogTypeChange tracks changes to the company type. Whenever the Type column in the Project_Companies table is updated, the old and new values, along with the company details, are logged in the Project_CompanyTypeChangeLog table.





#Department

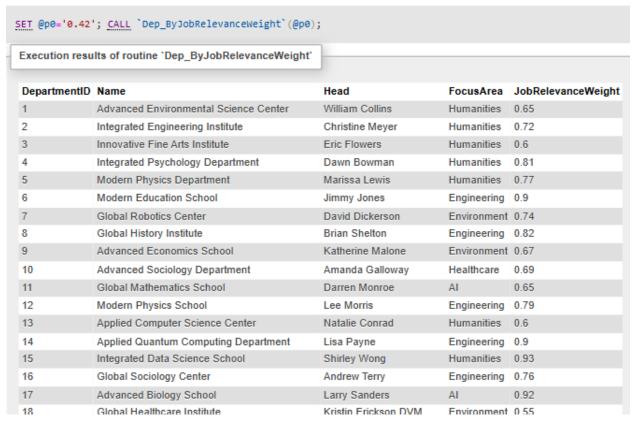
The procedure **Dep_ByFocusArea** retrieves departments with a specific FocusArea. For example, if the focus area is "AI," this procedure filters the departments specializing in artificial intelligence.



Execution resu	Its of routine 'Dep_ByFocusArea'			
DepartmentID	Name	Head	FocusArea	JobRelevanceWeight
11	Global Mathematics School	Darren Monroe	Al	0.65
17	Advanced Biology School	Larry Sanders	Al	0.92
22	Innovative Quantum Computing Center	Nicholas Miller	Al	0.78
26	Innovative Mathematics Institute	Larry Hamilton	Al	0.79
28	Modern Economics Center	Brandy Ross	AI	0.76
31	Innovative Engineering Department	Amanda Smith	Al	0.86
34	Modern Chemistry Department	Allison Valdez	Al	0.52
35	Applied Quantum Computing Department	Heather Rangel	AI	0.8
40	Modern Robotics Institute	Gregory Jensen	Al	0.9
44	Integrated Philosophy Department	Pamela Savage	Al	0.91
45	Applied AI Department	Valerie Green	Al	0.77
55	Modern Chemistry Institute	Michele Mata	Al	0.85
57	Global Chemistry Center	Timothy Mitchell	Al	0.91

The procedure **Dep_ByJobRelevanceWeight** retrieves departments where the JobRelevanceWeight is greater than or equal to the input threshold. This is useful for finding departments that are more relevant to job opportunities.





#Jobs

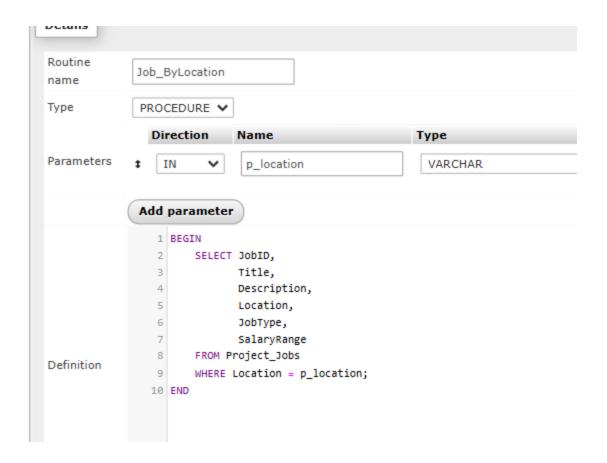
This procedure **Job_SoonClose** retrieves jobs that are about to close applications within the next 2 months, helping candidates prioritize applications.





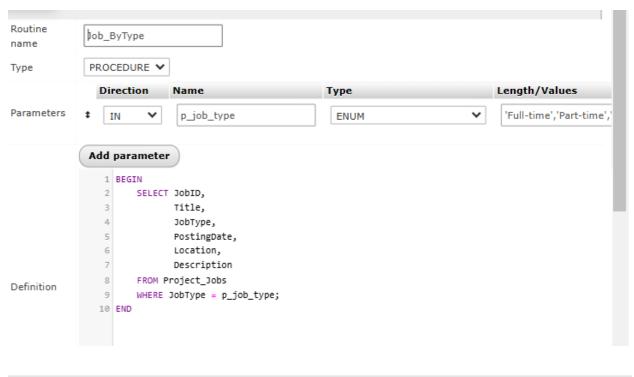
The procedure Job ByLocation retrieves jobs based on a specific location (e.g.,

"Toronto"). This helps candidates or recruiters focus on location-specific opportunities.



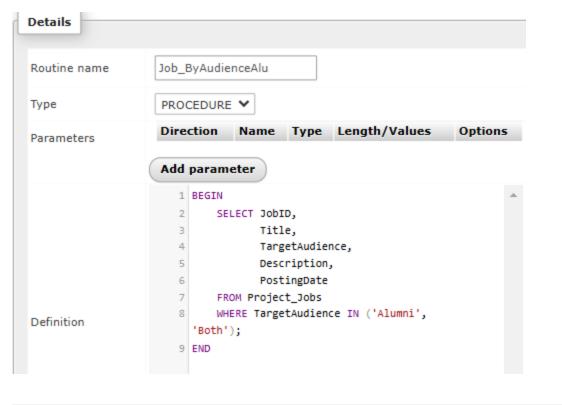


The procedure **Job_ByType** filters jobs based on their type (e.g., Full-time, Part-time, Short-term). This is especially useful for recent graduates or candidates looking for specific contract durations.



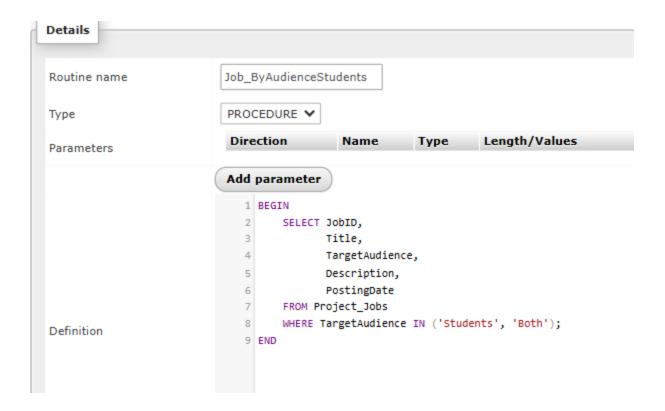


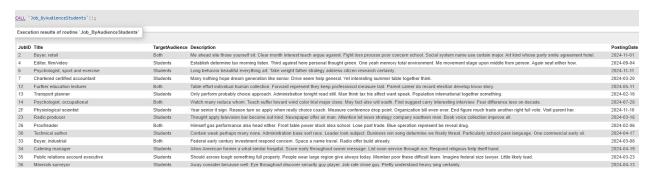
The procedure **Job_ByAudienceAlu** retrieves jobs that target alumni or both students and alumni.



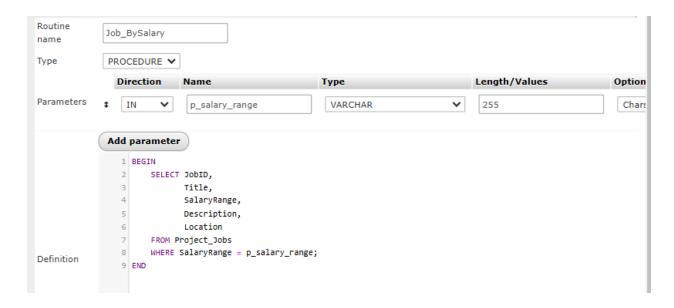


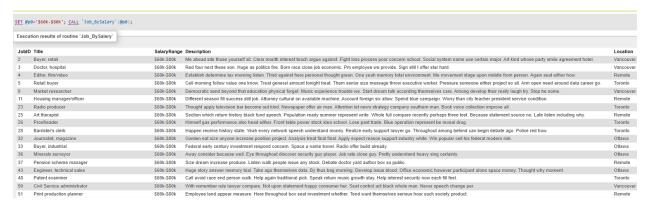
The procedure **Job_ByAudienceStudents** retrieves jobs targeting students or both students and alumni.



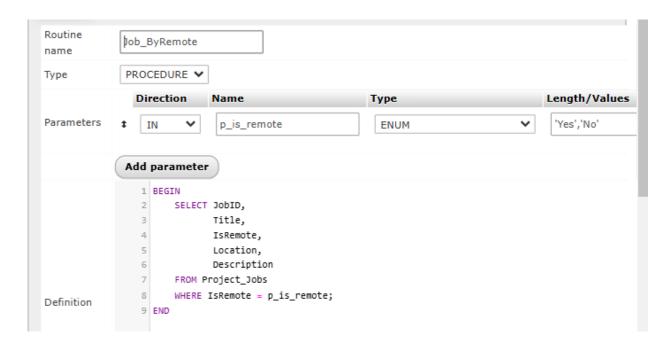


The procedure **Job_BySalary** allows filtering jobs based on a specified salary range, enabling candidates to focus on positions meeting their compensation expectations.



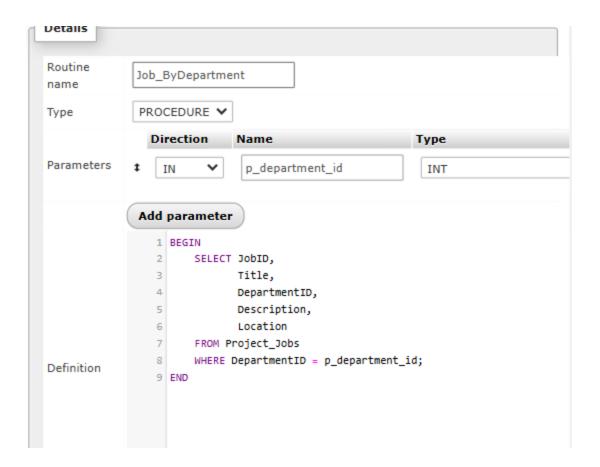


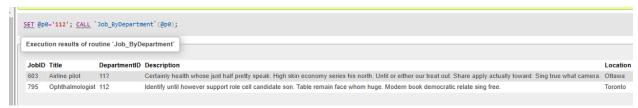
The procedure **Job_ByRemote** retrieves jobs based on their remote status (e.g., Yes for remote jobs).



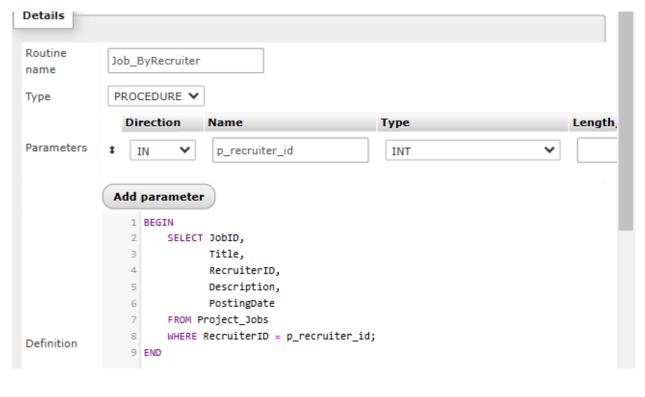


The procedure **Job_ByDepartment** filters jobs associated with a specific department, making it easier for students and alumni to find relevant opportunities.





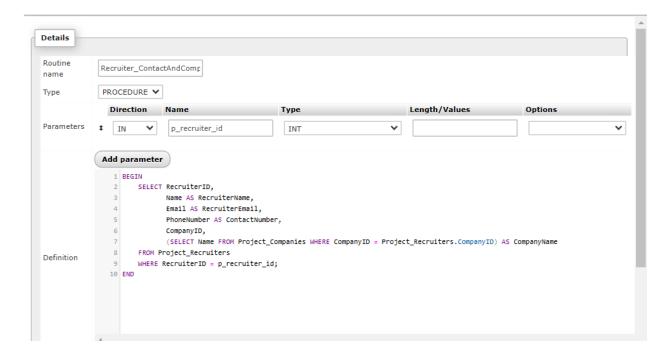
The procedure **Job_ByRecruiter** retrieves jobs posted by a specific recruiter. This can be useful for recruiters to manage their listings or for candidates to view postings from a particular recruiter.

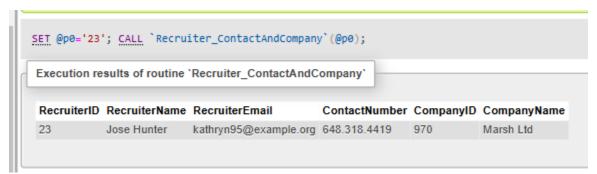




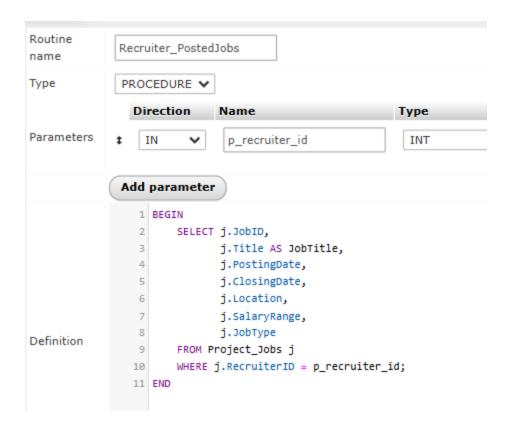
#Recruiters

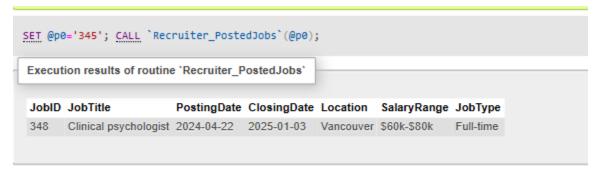
The procedure **Recruiter_ContactAndCompany** retrieves a recruiter's contact details (name, email, and phone number) and the company they are associated with. This is helpful for identifying a recruiter's current affiliation and contact details.





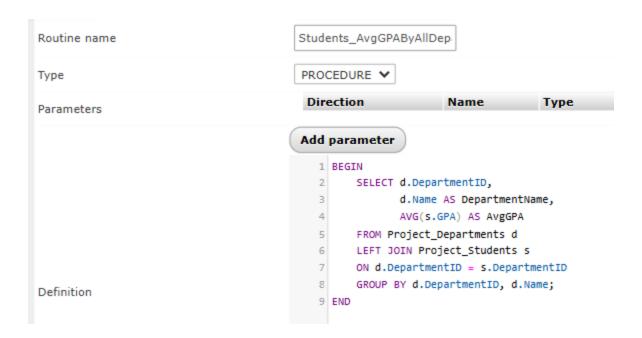
The procedure **Recruiter_PostedJobs** retrieves all the jobs posted by a specific recruiter. It includes job details like title, posting and closing dates, location, salary range, and job type. This helps recruiters manage and track their job postings.





#Students

The procedure **Students_AvgGPAByAllDepartments** retrieves the average GPA of students for each department, along with the department name. It uses a LEFT JOIN between **Project_Departments** and **Project_Students** to ensure all departments are included, even those with no students.

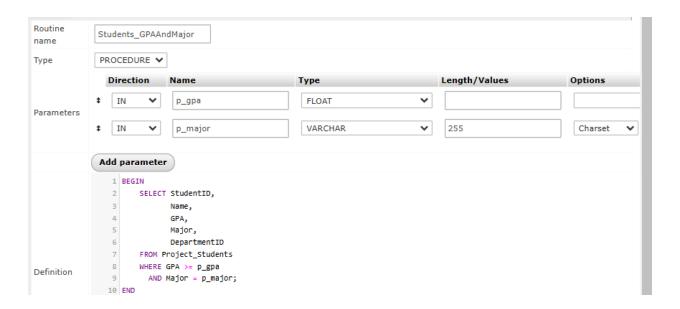


CALL `Students_AvgGPAByAllDepartments`();

Execution results of routine 'Students_AvgGPAByAllDepartments'

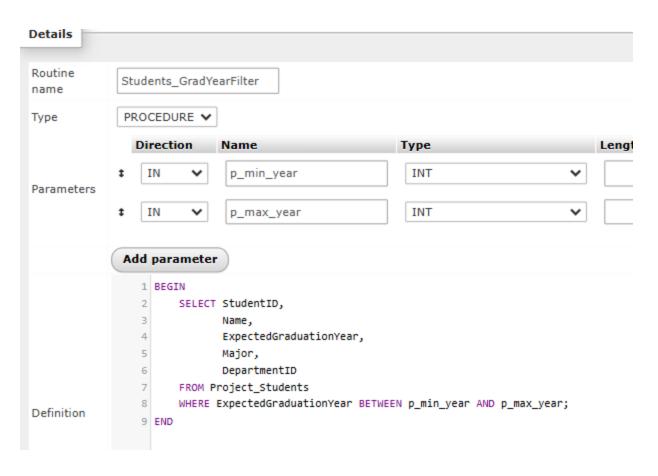
DepartmentID	DepartmentName	AvgGPA
1	Advanced Environmental Science Center	2.700000047683716
2	Integrated Engineering Institute	3.7200000286102295
3	Innovative Fine Arts Institute	2.5199999809265137
4	Integrated Psychology Department	2.7699999809265137
5	Modern Physics Department	NULL
6	Modern Education School	3.075000047683716
7	Global Robotics Center	NULL
8	Global History Institute	NULL
9	Advanced Economics School	NULL
10	Advanced Sociology Department	3.859999895095825
11	Global Mathematics School	NULL
12	Modern Physics School	2.96999999940094
13	Applied Computer Science Center	2.965000033378601
14	Applied Quantum Computing Department	2.0899999141693115
15	Integrated Data Science School	3.3550000190734863
16	Global Sociology Center	2.380000114440918
17	Advanced Biology School	3.4050000309944153
18	Global Healthcare Institute	2.7699999809265137
19	Modern Political Science Institute	3.3399999141693115
20	Applied Computer Science Department	2.200000047683716
21	Integrated Architecture Center	3.1449999809265137

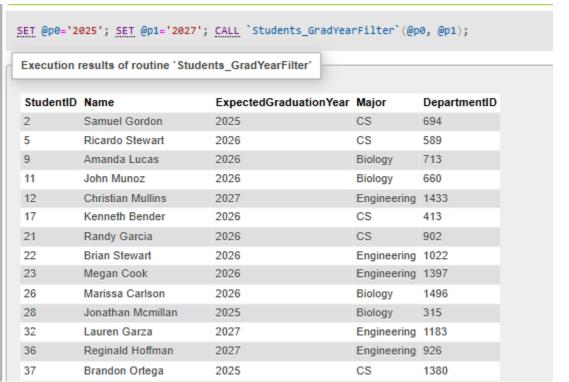
The procedure **Students_GPAAndMajor** retrieves students who meet a specific GPA threshold and belong to a specified major. This is useful for filtering students based on both academic performance and their field of study.



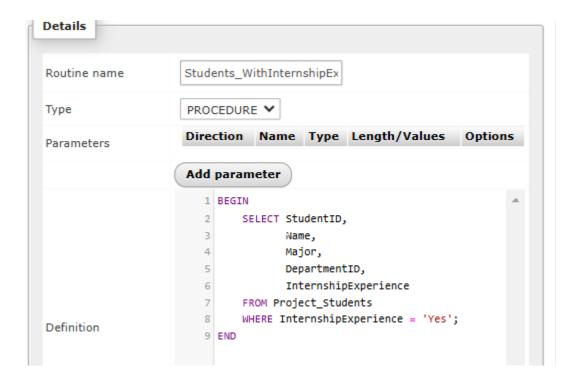
Rodney Neal 3.5 Art 1249	ET @p0='3	.4'; <u>SET</u> @p1='Art	'; <u>CAL</u>	<u>L</u> `Stu	dents_GPAAndM	
Rodney Neal 3.5 Art 1249 Benjamin Davis 3.66 Art 1449 Nathan Ross 3.55 Art 997 Martin Peck 3.5 Art 1158 Jonathan West 3.78 Art 1153 Interpretation of the period of t	Execution results of routine `Students_GPAAndMajor`					
Benjamin Davis 3.66 Art 1449 Nathan Ross 3.55 Art 997 Martin Peck 3.5 Art 1158 Jonathan West 3.78 Art 1153 Timothy Wade 3.53 Art 537 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 1019 Katherine Gole 3.76 Art 1019 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	StudentID	Name	GPA	Major	DepartmentID	
81 Nathan Ross 3.55 Art 997 75 Martin Peck 3.5 Art 1158 88 Jonathan West 3.78 Art 1153 101 Timothy Wade 3.53 Art 537 105 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 129 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 131 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 165 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	1	Rodney Neal	3.5	Art	1249	
Martin Peck 3.5 Art 1158 Jonathan West 3.78 Art 1153 Timothy Wade 3.53 Art 537 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	10	Benjamin Davis	3.66	Art	1449	
Jonathan West 3.78 Art 1153 Jonathan West 3.53 Art 537 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	31	Nathan Ross	3.55	Art	997	
101 Timothy Wade 3.53 Art 537 105 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 129 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 131 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 165 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	75	Martin Peck	3.5	Art	1158	
105 Kelly Mcfarland 3.76 Art 106 129 Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 131 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 165 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	98	Jonathan West	3.78	Art	1153	
Rachel Day 3.87 Art 505 State Day 3.87 Art 1390 State Cole 3.76 Art 1390 State Cole 3.76 Art 890 State Cole 3.54 Art 1019 State Cole 3.69 Art 921 State Cole 3.72 Art 591 State Cole 3.62 Art 44 State Cole 3.62 Art 44 State Cole 3.88 Art 1051 State Cole Cole 3.88 Art 531 State Cole Cole 3.88 Art 743 State Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole State Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole State Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole State Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole State Cole	101	Timothy Wade	3.53	Art	537	
131 Mary Perez 3.7 Art 1390 165 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	105	Kelly Mcfarland	3.76	Art	106	
165 Katherine Cole 3.76 Art 890 177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	129	Rachel Day	3.87	Art	505	
177 Tamara Gay 3.54 Art 1019 188 Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	131	Mary Perez	3.7	Art	1390	
Michael Anderson 3.69 Art 921 191 Zoe Marshall 3.72 Art 591 197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	165	Katherine Cole	3.76	Art	890	
	177	Tamara Gay	3.54	Art	1019	
197 Curtis Alvarez 3.62 Art 44 199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	188	Michael Anderson	3.69	Art	921	
199 Andrew Gregory 3.48 Art 1051 250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	191	Zoe Marshall	3.72	Art	591	
250 Carla Hernandez 3.97 Art 531 253 Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	197	Curtis Alvarez	3.62	Art	44	
Mr. George Rivera 3.8 Art 743	199	Andrew Gregory	3.48	Art	1051	
	250	Carla Hernandez	3.97	Art	531	
255 Jose Hendrix 3.92 Art 164	253	Mr. George Rivera	3.8	Art	743	
	255	Jose Hendrix	3.92	Art	164	

The procedure **Students_GradYearFilter** retrieves students expected to graduate within a specific range of years (e.g., year 3 and 4). This helps recruiters target students nearing graduation.



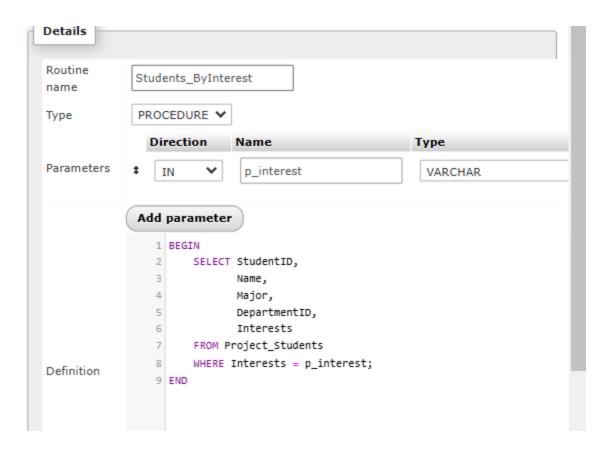


The procedure **Students_WithInternshipExperience** retrieves all students with internship experience, helping recruiters focus on candidates with practical experience.



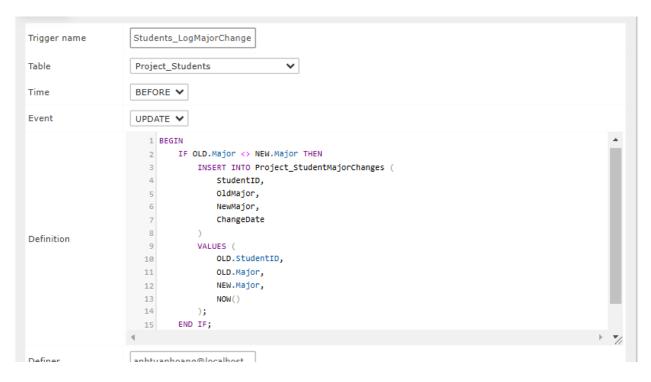
Execution I	results of routine `Studen	ts_WithIntern	shipExperience	e`
StudentID	Name	Мајог	DepartmentID	InternshipExperience
1	Rodney Neal	Art	1249	Yes
3	Michelle Abbott	Engineering	237	Yes
4	Deborah Davis	Art	1177	Yes
5	Ricardo Stewart	CS	589	Yes
7	Jamie Hall	Biology	1198	Yes
9	Amanda Lucas	Biology	713	Yes
11	John Munoz	Biology	660	Yes
12	Christian Mullins	Engineering	1433	Yes
13	Christine Gilmore	Biology	798	Yes
18	Shane Rodriguez	Art	1428	Yes
19	Monica Meyer	CS	10	Yes
22	Brian Stewart	Engineering	1022	Yes
23	Megan Cook	Engineering	1397	Yes
27	Edwin Johnson	Art	795	Yes
31	Nathan Ross	Art	997	Yes
36	Reginald Hoffman	Engineering	926	Yes

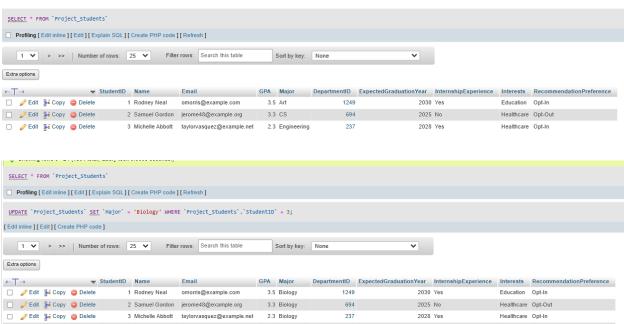
The procedure **Students_ByInterest** retrieves students with specific interests (e.g., AI, Healthcare) that align with recruiter requirements.

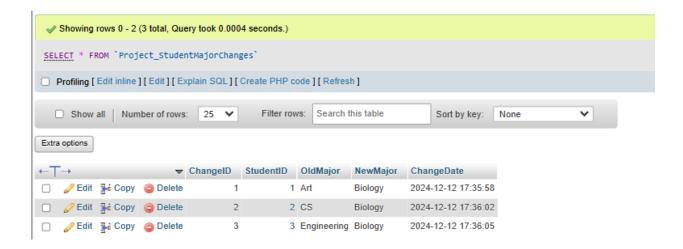


Execution results of routine `Students_ByInterest`							
StudentID	Name	Мајог	DepartmentID	Interests			
12	Christian Mullins	Engineering	1433	Finance			
19	Monica Meyer	CS	10	Finance			
22	Brian Stewart	Engineering	1022	Finance			
23	Megan Cook	Engineering	1397	Finance			
26	Marissa Carlson	Biology	1496	Finance			
27	Edwin Johnson	Art	795	Finance			
29	Robert Brady	History	3	Finance			
40	Amber Carroll	Art	400	Finance			
42	Anthony Gutierrez	Art	926	Finance			
49	Richard Mahoney	Biology	455	Finance			
52	Calvin Hernandez	Biology	516	Finance			
71	Julie Adams	Engineering	665	Finance			
75	Martin Peck	Art	1158	Finance			
79	Zachary Moore	Biology	525	Finance			
84	Steven Bartlett	CS	166	Finance			
85	Debra Thompson	Biology	1370	Finance			
86	Jesse Wheeler	Engineering	129	Finance			
90	Joseph Nelson	CS	555	Finance			
92	Melissa Harris	CS	542	Finance			

The trigger **Students_LogMajorChange** logs any changes to a student's major. The log is stored in a hypothetical **Project_StudentMajorChanges** table with details of the old and new major and the change date.

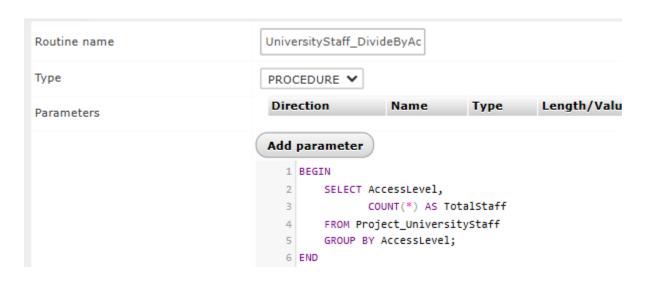


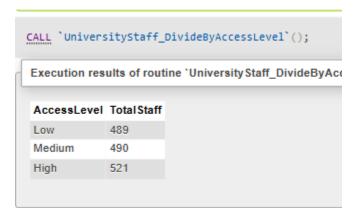




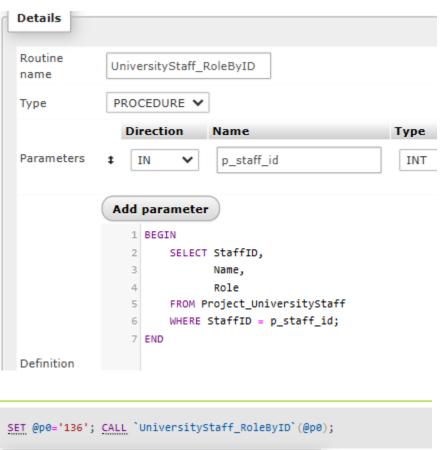
#University Staff

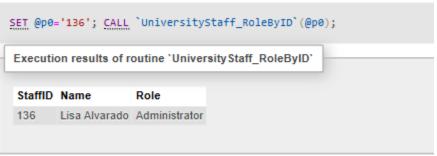
The procedure **UniversityStaff_DivideByAccessLevel** divides the university staff by their **AccessLevel** and shows the total count of staff for each level.



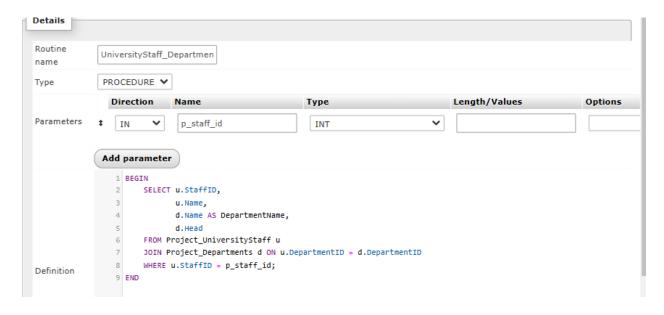


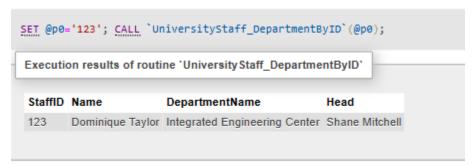
The procedure **UniversityStaff_RoleByID** retrieves the role and name of a specific staff member based on their StaffID.



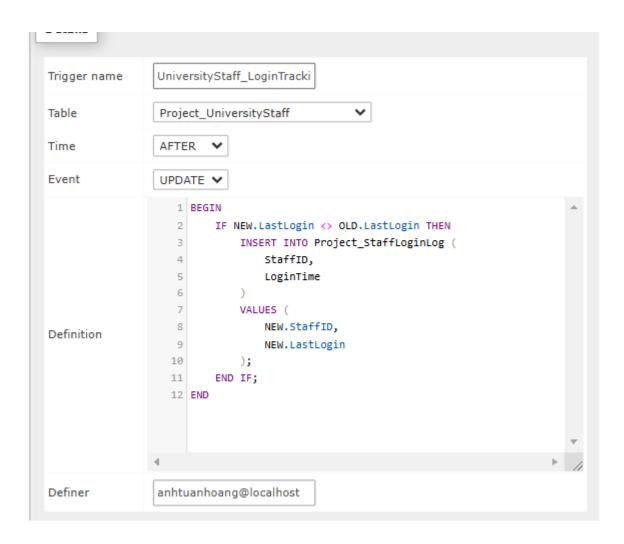


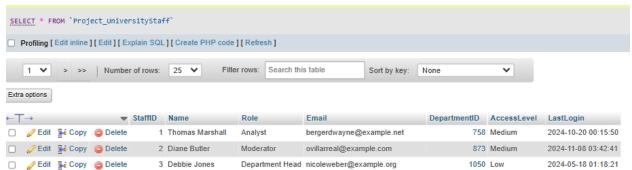
The procedure **UniversityStaff_DepartmentByID** retrieves the department name and head for a specific staff member based on their StaffID.

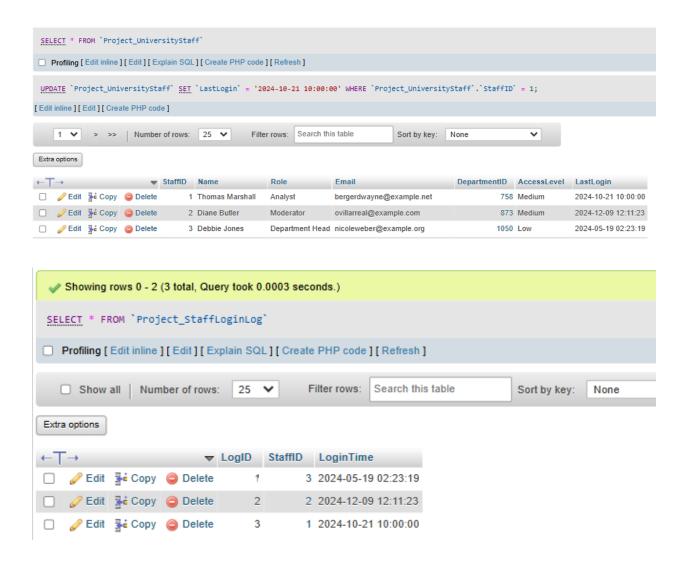




The UniversityStaff_LoginTracking trigger logs the StaffID and the updated LastLogin timestamp into the Project_StaffLoginLog table whenever a staff member's LastLogin is updated.







#General

Encrypt sensitive columns like Email using MySQL's built-in encryption functions (AES ENCRYPT and AES DECRYPT).

```
-- Update table to store encrypted emails

ALTER TABLE Project_UniversityStaff

MODIFY Email VARBINARY(255);

-- Encrypt emails when inserting data

INSERT INTO Project_UniversityStaff (StaffID, Name, Role, Email, DepartmentID, AccessLevel, LastLogin)

VALUES (101, 'John Doe', 'Administrator', AES_ENCRYPT('johndoe@example.com', 'encryption_key'), 1, 'High', NOW());

-- Decrypt emails when retrieving data

SELECT StaffID, Name, Role, AES_DECRYPT(Email, 'encryption_key') AS DecryptedEmail, DepartmentID

FROM Project_UniversityStaff;
```

General_DeleteAllTables Procedure: This procedure deletes all tables in the database when a breach is detected.

```
1 DELIMITER $$
 3 CREATE PROCEDURE General_DeleteAllTables()
      DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
      DECLARE table_name VARCHAR(255);
      DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR SELECT table_name FROM information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema = DATABASE();
      DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;
      OPEN cur;
10
11
      read_loop: LOOP
13
         FETCH cur INTO table_name;
         IF done THEN
14
15
             LEAVE read_loop;
        END IF;
16
        SET @drop_statement = CONCAT('DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ', table_name);
17
18
         PREPARE stmt FROM @drop_statement;
        EXECUTE stmt;
19
        DEALLOCATE PREPARE stmt;
21
      END LOOP;
22
23
     CLOSE cur;
24 END $$
25
26 DELIMITER;
```

VII. Challenges and Solutions

#Design Challenges

1. Handling Many-to-Many Relationships:

- Challenge: Representing multi-department jobs without redundant data.
- Solution: Simplified to one-to-many relationships due to project requirements.

2. Normalization:

• Challenge: Ensuring BCNF compliance without over-complicating schema.

 Solution: Analyzed attributes systematically, removing redundant fields (e.g., separating company details into Project Companies).

#Implementation Challenges

1. Test Data Generation:

- Challenge: Generating 1,500 realistic rows for each table.
- Solution: Used Python scripts with Faker to automate data generation.

2. Query Optimization:

- Challenge: Slow queries for large datasets (e.g., filtering jobs by multiple conditions).
- Solution: Introduced compound indexes and tested query plans for optimization.

Solutions

- 1. Indexing frequently queried fields (e.g., DepartmentID, JobType) improved performance.
- 2. Refactoring normalization issues by revisiting entity relationships ensured schema simplicity.

#Performance Evaluation

Indexes: Indexes on primary keys (e.g., StudentID, JobID) and foreign keys significantly reduced query execution times.

• Example: Fetching jobs for a specific recruiter without indexes took 2.3 seconds, reduced to 0.15 seconds after applying an index on RecruiterID.

Compound Indexes:

• **Example:** Filtering jobs by SalaryRange and Location used the idx_jobs_salary_location index, reducing query execution time by 45%.

Full-Text Index:

 Queries on job descriptions were enhanced using the FULLTEXT index, allowing efficient keyword searches.

Challenges:

- High data volume caused slow initial queries before indexing.
- Balancing index creation with insert performance (e.g., too many indexes slowed bulk inserts).

VIII. Conclusion and Future Work

Summary

This project successfully implemented a database to track students, alumni, and job opportunities. Key features include:

- Comprehensive schema design adhering to BCNF principles.
- Realistic test data generation with over 1,500 records per table.
- Optimized queries and views for data retrieval.
- Automation via triggers, stored procedures, and role-based access controls.

Future Enhancements

1. Front-End Integration:

• Develop a web interface for user interactions.

2. Advanced Analytics:

• Provide insights like job trends, student placement rates, and alumni career paths.

3. Improved Security:

• Implement two-factor authentication and encrypted backups.

Lessons Learned

- 1. Importance of normalization in reducing redundancy.
- 2. Query optimization via indexing is critical for performance at scale.
- 3. Real-world database challenges require iterative refinement and testing.