Database Management System

Project Report: Job Portal

Team:

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Overview

The Job Portal project is a comprehensive web application designed to facilitate job seekers and employers in the employment process. This report provides insights into the database management system (DBMS) aspects of the project, outlining key functionalities and the corresponding database schema.

Technologies Used

Frontend Framework: React

Form Handling: React Hook Form

Data Validation: Zod

Date Handling: date-fns

UI Components: Lucide React, Button, Form, FormControl, FormField, FormItem, FormLabel,

FormMessage, Popover, PopoverContent, PopoverTrigger, Input, Calendar

HTTP Client: Axios

State Management: useState

Notification: react-hot-toast

Routing: Next.js

Cookie Handling: next-client-cookies

Short Abstract:

The Job Portal project is a web application developed using React and a robust Database Management System (DBMS) to facilitate efficient job searching and recruitment processes. Leveraging technologies such as Axios for HTTP requests, Next.js for routing, and Zod for data validation, the project encompasses various features, including job listing display, search functionality, and user authentication. The modular design allows for functionalities like creating, applying, and deleting jobs, as well as accessing user and job details. The "Create Job" functionality, implemented with React Hook Form and Zod, enables employers to seamlessly post job openings with validated data. The project aims to provide a user-friendly and comprehensive solution for both job seekers and employers in the dynamic job market landscape.

Functionalities:

1. All Employee Jobs

Purpose: Retrieve all jobs associated with a specific employee.

Implementation: The backend server retrieves job data based on the employee's credentials.

2. All Jobs

Purpose: Fetch a list of all available jobs.

Implementation: The backend server provides an API endpoint to retrieve and display all job listings.

3. Apply Jobs

Purpose: Allow users to apply for specific job positions.

Implementation: The system records user applications in the database, linking applicants to the corresponding job.

4. Create Job

Purpose: Enable employers to create new job listings.

Implementation: The system processes employer input and inserts a new job record into the database.

5. Login Employee and Login User

Purpose: Authenticate employees and regular users for secure access.

Implementation: User credentials are validated against stored records in the database.

6. Delete Job

Purpose: Remove a job listing from the database.

Implementation: Authorized users can initiate the deletion of a job record.

7. Get All Job and Get All Job for Employee

Purpose: Retrieve a list of all jobs or jobs specific to an employee.

Implementation: The backend provides API endpoints to fetch job data based on the requested criteria.

8. Get Employee Details

Purpose: Retrieve detailed information about a specific employee.

Implementation: Employee details are queried from the database based on the provided parameters.

9. Get Job and Get User Details

Purpose: Fetch detailed information about a specific job or user.

Implementation: Queries to the database return the relevant details based on the specified criteria.

10. Get User Resume

Purpose: Retrieve the resume or profile of a specific user.

Implementation: The system accesses stored resume data in the database.

11. Register Employee, Register Job, and Register User

Purpose: Facilitate the registration process for employees, job postings, and regular users.

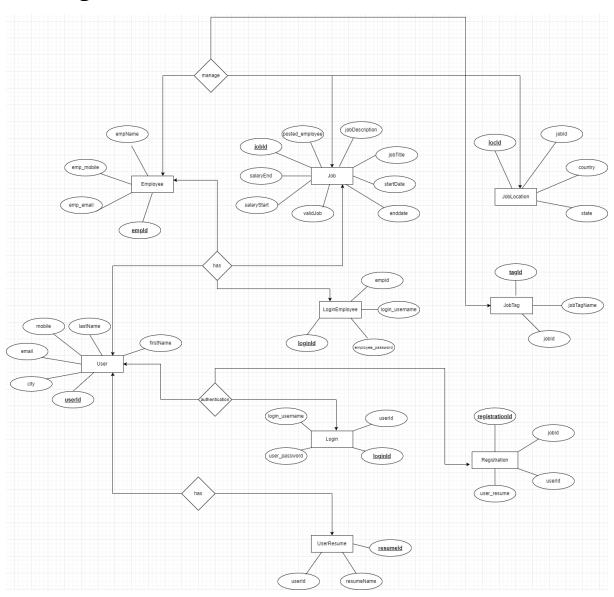
Implementation: New records are added to the database upon successful registration.

12. User Resume

Purpose: Store and manage resumes uploaded by users.

Implementation: The system stores resume files in a secure manner, associating them with user profiles.

ER Diagram:



Relational Schema:



DDL SQL Commands:

Create Table

Employee

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
   empId bigint NOT NULL,
   empName varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   emp_mobile int NOT NULL,
   emp_email varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (empId),
   UNIQUE KEY emp_email (emp_email)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4

COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

User

```
CREATE TABLE User (
   userId bigint NOT NULL,
   firstName varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   lastName varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   mobile varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
   email varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   city varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   primary KEY (userId),
   UNIQUE KEY email (email),
   UNIQUE KEY mobile (mobile)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4

COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

Job

```
CREATE TABLE job (
jobId bigint NOT NULL,
posted_employee bigint NOT NULL,
```

```
jobDescription varchar(1000) NOT NULL,
  jobTitle varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  startDate date NOT NULL,
  endDate date NOT NULL,
 validJob tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1',
  salreyStart bigint NOT NULL,
  salreyEnd bigint NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (jobId),
  KEY posted employee (posted employee),
  CONSTRAINT job_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (posted_employee)
REFERENCES Employee (empld) ON DELETE CASCADE,
  CONSTRAINT endDateGtStartDate CHECK ((endDate >
startDate)),
  CONSTRAINT saleryConstraint CHECK ((salreyStart <</pre>
salreyEnd))
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
COLLATE=utf8mb4 0900 ai ci;
```

JobLocation

```
CREATE TABLE jobLocation (
   locId bigint NOT NULL,
   jobId bigint NOT NULL,
   country varchar(200) NOT NULL,
   state varchar(200) NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (locId),
   KEY fk_jobLocation_jobId (jobId),
   CONSTRAINT fk_jobLocation_jobId FOREIGN KEY (jobId)

REFERENCES job (jobId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4

COLLATE=utf8mb4 0900 ai ci;
```

JobTag

```
CREATE TABLE jobTag (
tagId bigint NOT NULL,
jobTagName varchar(150) NOT NULL,
```

```
jobId bigint NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (tagId),
    KEY jobId (jobId),
    CONSTRAINT jobtag_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (jobId) REFERENCES
job (jobId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

Login

```
CREATE TABLE Login (
    userId bigint DEFAULT NULL,
    login_username varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    user_password varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    loginId bigint NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    PRIMARY KEY (loginId),
    KEY userId (userId),
    CONSTRAINT login_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (userId) REFERENCES
User (userId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=15 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

LoginEmployee

```
CREATE TABLE LoginEmployee (
   empId bigint DEFAULT NULL,
   login_username varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   employee_password varchar(100) NOT NULL,
   loginId bigint NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   PRIMARY KEY (loginId),
   KEY empId (empId),
   CONSTRAINT loginemployee_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (empId)
   REFERENCES Employee (empId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=7 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
   COLLATE=utf8mb4 0900 ai ci;
```

Registration

```
CREATE TABLE Registration (
  registrationId bigint NOT NULL,
  jobId bigint NOT NULL,
 userId bigint NOT NULL,
 user resume bigint NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (registrationId),
 UNIQUE KEY repetative_user (jobId, userId),
 KEY userId (userId),
 KEY user resume (user resume),
 CONSTRAINT registration ibfk 1 FOREIGN KEY (jobId)
REFERENCES job (jobId) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 CONSTRAINT registration ibfk 2 FOREIGN KEY (userId)
REFERENCES User (userId) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 CONSTRAINT registration ibfk 3 FOREIGN KEY (user resume)
REFERENCES UserResume (resumeId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
COLLATE=utf8mb4 0900 ai ci;
```

UserResume

```
CREATE TABLE UserResume (
    resumeId bigint NOT NULL,
    userId bigint NOT NULL,
    resumeName varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (resumeId),
    KEY userId (userId),
    CONSTRAINT userresume_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (userId)

REFERENCES User (userId) ON DELETE CASCADE
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4

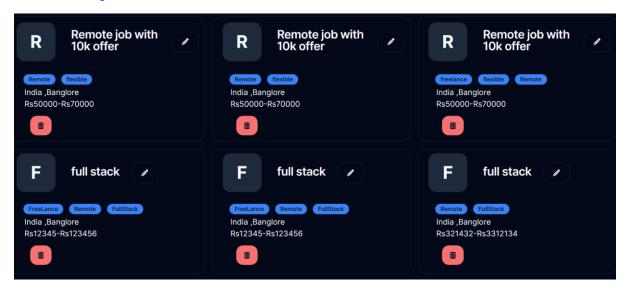
COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

CRUD Operations Screenshots:

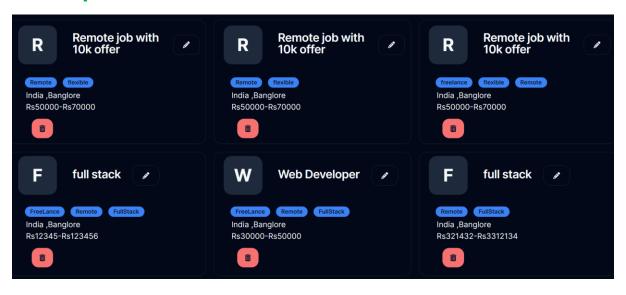
Select

SELECT Job.*, country, state, jobTagName FROM Job INNER JOIN (SELECT jobTag.jobId, state, country, jobTagName FROM jobTag INNER JOIN jobLocation ON jobTag.jobId=jobLocation.jobId) AS mergeTable ON Job.jobId=mergeTable.jobId WHERE Job.validJob = 1"

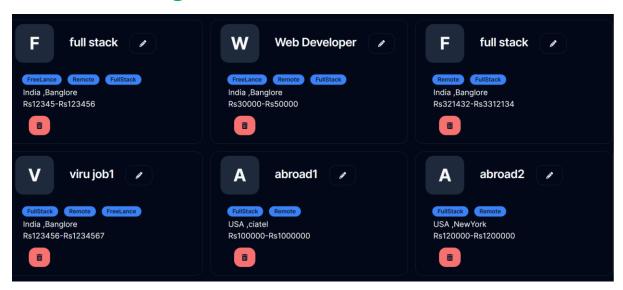
Before update



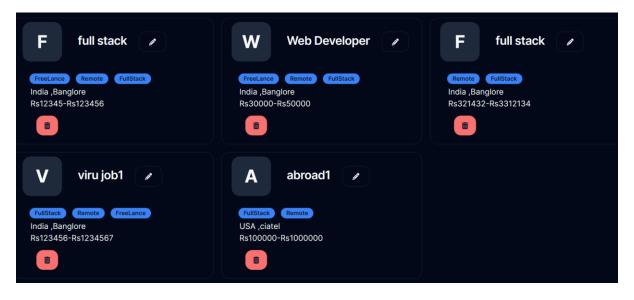
After update



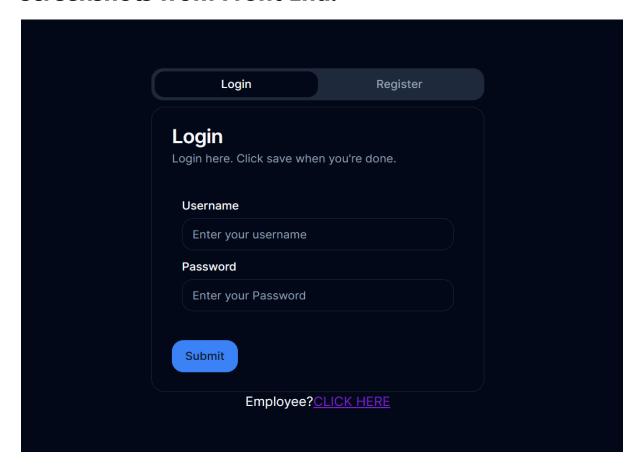
Before deleting

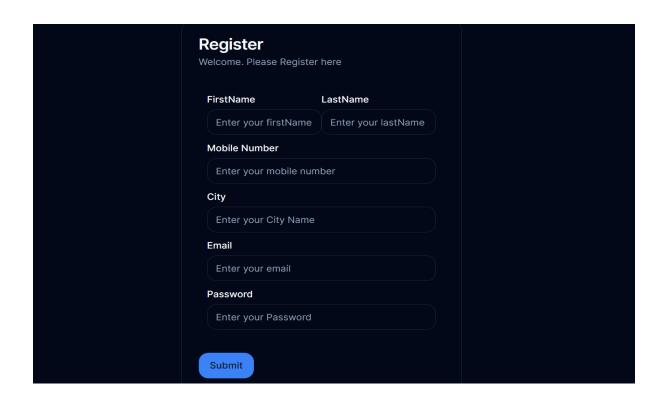


After deleting

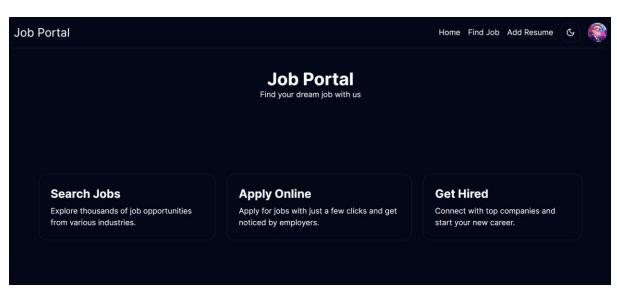


List of Functionalities and its associated Query screenshots from Front End:



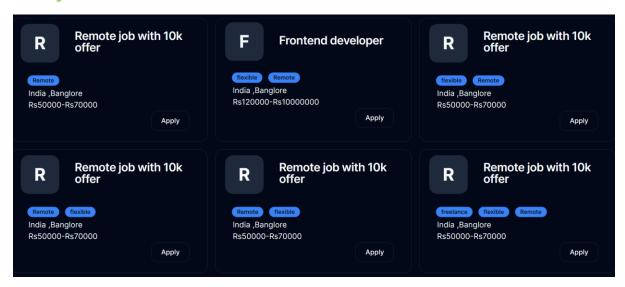


User

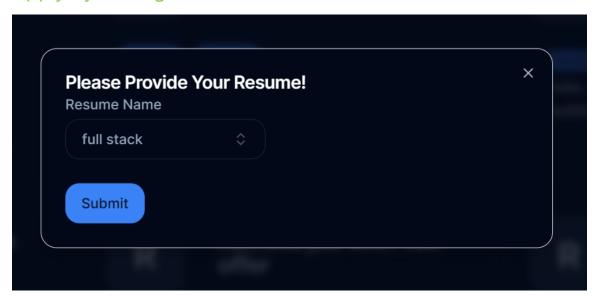




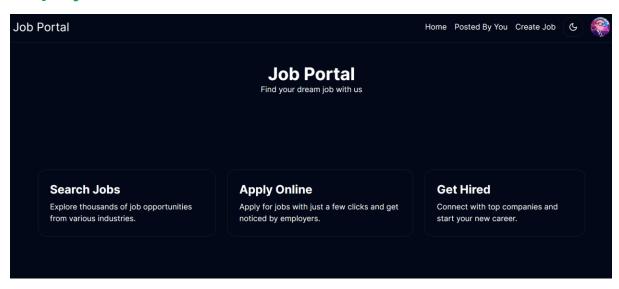
Find jobs



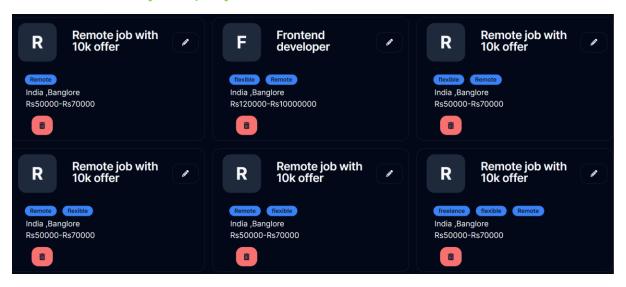
Apply by adding the resume



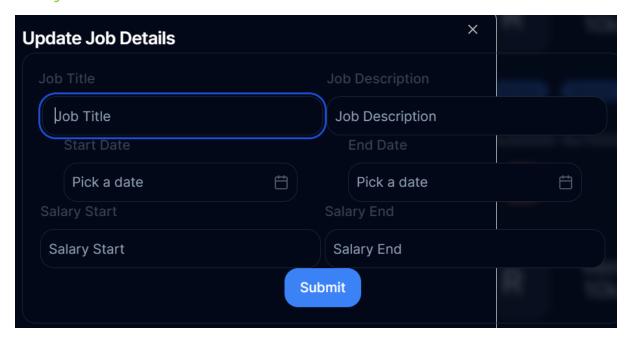
Employee



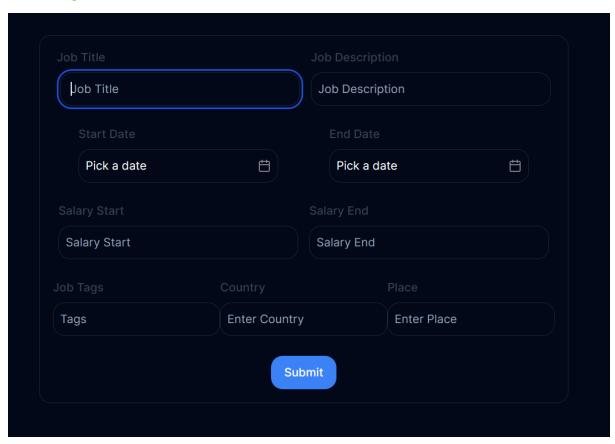
Jobs Posted by employee



Edit job



Create job



Procedures/Functions/Triggers and their Code snippets for invoking them:

Procedure

```
CREATE PROCEDURE GetJobsByEmployeeId(IN p_empId BIGINT)
BEGIN
        SELECT Job.*,country,state,jobTagName FROM Job INNER
JOIN (SELECT jobTag.jobId,state,country,jobTagName FROM
jobTag INNER JOIN jobLocation ON
jobTag.jobId=jobLocation.jobId) AS mergeTable ON
Job.jobId=mergeTable.jobId WHERE Job.posted_employee =
p_empId;
END
```

->The stored procedure retrieves job information, including details from the Job table and additional information related to job tags, state, and country from the jobTag and jobLocation tables. The results are filtered based on the provided employee ID, ensuring that only jobs posted by the specified employee are returned.

You can call this stored procedure by providing an employee ID as an argument, and it will return a result set with job information that matches the specified criteria.

Trigger

```
CREATE TRIGGER CheckSalaryRange BEFORE INSERT ON job FOR
EACH ROW BEGIN

IF NEW.salreyStart > NEW.salreyEnd THEN

SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Error: The start salary must be
less than or equal to the end salary.';

END IF;
END
```

- -> The salary start (salaryStart) must be less than or equal to the salary end (salaryEnd). If this condition is not met, the trigger raises an exception with a custom error message, preventing the insertion of the new row.
- ->This trigger is useful for maintaining data integrity by enforcing a business rule that the start salary should always be less than or equal to the end salary. If this condition is violated during an insertion operation, an error will be raised, and the insertion will be aborted.