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Assignment Iscg6423

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Database design & development

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# Task 1 - Introduction:

The aim of this project is to provide a robust database management system for the Looking Glass Recruitment. The company operates as a human resources agency. The current informal paper-based system frequently encounters issues when it comes to aligning a candidate's skills and qualifications with those needed for a specific job opening, as well as maintaining precise records of an employer's vacancies.

With a growing number of job seekers (referred to as candidates within the agency) availing the services of Looking Glass Recruitment, there is a need for a database application to streamline the processes of monitoring employers' vacancies and candidates' particulars. The primary objective of this new application is to establish a sturdy system that ensures employers receive accurate candidate information and candidates are directed towards suitable vacancies. It is imperative that this new application enhances the efficiency of Looking Glass Recruitment's services, leading to heightened satisfaction levels for both employers and candidates, and a substantial increase in its employer clientele.

The database must be designed and optimized according to the business requirements listed in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Application Requirements | |
| Form Requirements | Reports Required |
| * Enter, modify, or delete candidates. * Enter, modify, or delete vacancies. * Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a candidate. * Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a vacancy. * Apply a candidate to a vacancy. * Mark a vacancy as filled. | * All filled vacancies. * All unfilled vacancies. * All unfilled vacancies with candidates interested. * Vacancies by category * Vacancies by employer * All candidates |

The two most important processes are:

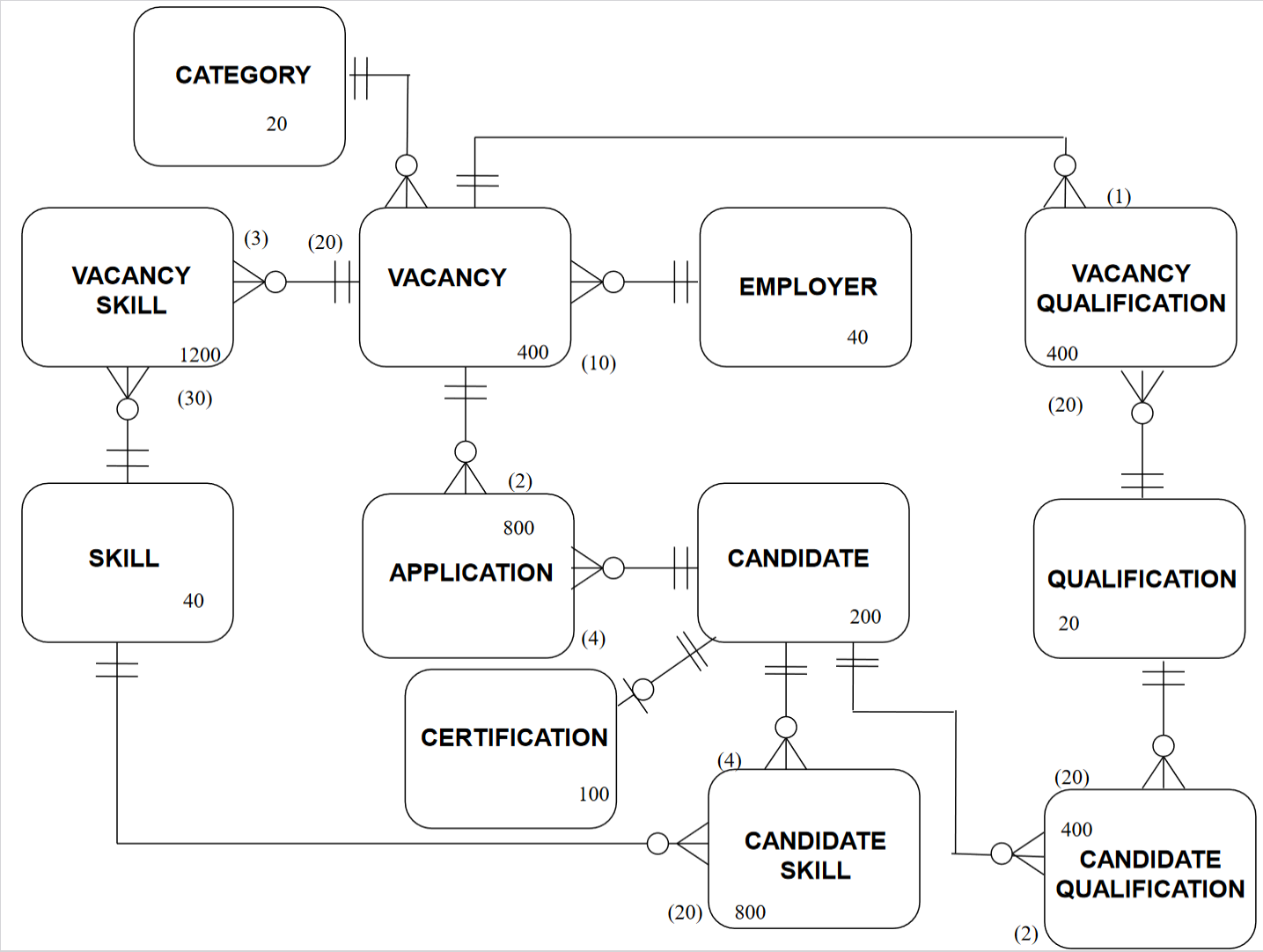
* All filled vacancies

On average 5 times a day

* All unfilled vacancies with candidates interested.

On average 4 times a day

# Task 2 - Data Volume Map: Looking Glass Recruitment



# Task 3

## 3.1 - Data Usage Map: All Vacancies Filled

A diagram of a job

Description automatically generated

## 3.2 - Data Usage Map: All Unfilled Vacancies with Candidates Interested.

A diagram of a job application

Description automatically generated

# Task 4 - Business processes to physical design techniques matrix table using the business processes.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data Entity types  Business functions | One-one Relationship | One-many Relationship(reference) | Associative Entity | Duplication | Horizontal Partitioning | Vertical Partitioning | Indexing |
| 1.Enter, modify, or delete candidates. | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2.Enter, modify, or delete vacancies. | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 3.Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a candidate. | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 4.Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a vacancy. | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 5.Apply a candidate to a vacancy. | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 6.Mark a vacancy as filled. | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 7.All filled vacancies. | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| 8.All unfilled vacancies. | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| 9.All unfilled vacancies with candidates interested. | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| 10.Vacancies by Category. | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 11.Vacancies by Employer. | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 12.All Candidates. | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |

# Task 5

## 5.1 - Enter, modify, or delete candidates.

1. List candidate details (candidate ID, last name, first name, street address, suburb, phone number, and status) by first name within last name.
2. List certification details (notes and certification date) for a selected candidate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT \* FROM CANDIDATE  ORDER BY LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME. |
| b) | SELECT CERTIFICATIONDATE, NOTES FROM CERTIFICATION  WHERE CANDIDATEID =4; |
| Indexing | a) | Candidate Last name and First name are frequently used among four business processes (1,3,5,12) to sort the dataset. Indexing on First name and last name can improve read performance. The SQL to this indexing is below:  CREATE INDEX IDX\_FIRSTNAME\_LASTNAME ON CANDIDATE (LastName, FirstName); |
| Disadvantages | | Indexing comes with the cost of increased storage and maintenance overhead. Whenever data is inserted, updated, or deleted in “Candidate” table (business process 1), the index needs to be maintained, which can slightly slow down these operations. Business process 1 is not an important process so the indexing first name last name is considered. |
| Revised SQL | | No change in SQL |

## 5.2 - Enter, modify or delete vacancies.

1. List vacancy details (vacancy ID, description, type, status, hourly rate, employer name, and category name) by description.
2. List employers (employer ID, employer name) by employer name.
3. List categories (category ID, category name) by category name.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT V. VacancyID, V.Description,V.Type, V.Status,V.HourlyRate,  E.EMPLOYERNAME, C.CATEGORYNAME  FROM  VACANCY V INNER JOIN  EMPLOYER E ON V.EMPLOYERID = E.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN  CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| b) | SELECT EMPLOYERID, EMPLOYERNAME FROM EMPLOYER  ORDER BY EMPLOYERNAME; |
| c) | SELECT \* FROM CATEGORY  ORDER BY CATEGORYNAME; |
| Indexing | a) | In query “b” the data is sorted by employer name, in this case employer name can be indexed to make query to run faster.    However, as per the description Employer numbers are likely to increase this makes it volatile, hence Indexing for employer name won’t be carried out. |
| b) | In query “c” the data is sorted by category name, in this case category name can be indexed to make query to run faster.  Categories are unlikely to change often, this concludes to use indexing on category name. SQL below:  CREATE INDEX IDX\_CATEGORYNAME ON CATEGORY (CategoryName);  This can be used when data is sorted by categoryname like in SQL c above. |
| Disadvantages | | It consumes extra storage when indexing categoryname.  Overheads on Insert, Update, and Delete Operations for category table. |
| Revised SQL | | No change in SQL |

## 5.3 - Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a candidate.

1. List candidate details (candidate ID, last name, and first name) by first name within last name.
2. List skills (skill id and description) by description.
3. List skills (skill id, description, and years) by description for a selected candidate.
4. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description.
5. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description for a selected candidate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT CANDIDATEID, LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME FROM CANDIDATE  ORDER BY LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME; |
| b) | SELECT \* FROM SKILL  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| c) | SELECT CS.SKILLID, S.DESCRIPTION, CS.YEARS FROM CANDIDATESKILL CS  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON CS.SKILLID=S.SKILLID  WHERE CANDIDATEID = 2  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| d) | SELECT \* FROM QUALIFICATION  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| e) | SELECT CQ.QUALIFICATIONID, Q.QUAL\_LEVEL, Q.DESCRIPTION FROM CANDIDATEQUALIFICATION CQ  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON Q.QUALIFICATIONID = CQ.QUALIFICATIONID  WHERE CQ.CANDIDATEID = 4; |
| Vertical Partitioning | a) | Vertical partitioning is available for candidate table, it will split into two tables called VP1\_CANDIDATE((candidateid, firstname, lastname), VP2\_CANDIDATE(streetaddress, suburb, phonenumber,status).  In VP1 the column are frequently used together in business process 3,5,6 and 9, to query the data.  This will improve the performance of the query for business process 3,5,6 and 9 by reducing the amount data that needs to be read from disk.  However, I decided not to carry out this partitioning as this is not an important business process and other optimization techniques are available. |
| Disadvantages | | In terms of business process there will be an impact on performance for business process 1 and 12. These business processes require all the columns from the candidate table, query will be slow. Further partitioning can introduce data consistency and integrity challenges. |
| Revised SQL | | No Change in SQL |

## 5.4 - Add or remove skills or qualifications to or from a candidate.

1. List vacancy details (vacancy ID, description, and employer name) for unfilled vacancies only by description.
2. List skills (skill id and description) by description.
3. List skills (skill id, description, and years) by description for a selected vacancy.
4. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description.
5. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description for a selected vacancy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  E.EMPLOYERNAME  FROM  VACANCY V  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  WHERE STATUS = 'Unfilled'  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| b) | SELECT \* FROM SKILL  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| c) | SELECT  VS.SKILLID,  S.DESCRIPTION,  VS.YEARS  FROM  VACANCYSKILL VS  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON S.SKILLID = VS.SKILLID  WHERE VS.VACANCYID = 16  ORDER BY S.DESCRIPTION; |
| d) | SELECT \* FROM qualification  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| e) | SELECT  VQ.QUALIFICATIONID,  Q.QUAL\_LEVEL,  Q.DESCRIPTION  FROM  VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON Q.QUALIFICATIONID = VQ.QUALIFICATIONID  WHERE VQ.VACANCYID = 2  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| Indexing | a) | Qualification and Skill tables records are unlikely to change, frequently used, and need to be ordered by description, this makes it appropriate to do Indexing on both tables for description table. SQL for indexing below:   * CREATE INDEX SKILL\_DESCRIPTION\_ON SKILL (DESCRIPTION); * CREATE INDEX QUALIFICATION\_DESCRIPTION\_ON QUALIFICATION (DESCRIPTION);   This Indexing can be used when sorting the skills and qualification by description as this is the case in this business process. |
| Disadvantages. | | Indexing increases storage and maintenance overhead. Whenever data is inserted, updated, or deleted in skill and qualification table, the index needs to be maintained, which can slightly slow down these operations. |
| Revised SQL | | No change |

## 5.5 - Apply a candidate to a vacancy.

1. List vacancy details (vacancy ID, description, type, and employer name) for unfilled vacancies only by description.
2. List applications (candidate’s last name and first name) for a selected vacancy by candidate’s last name
3. List candidate details (candidate ID, last name, and first name) by first name within last name.
4. List skills (skill id, description, and years) by description for a selected vacancy.
5. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description for a selected vacancy.
6. List skills (skill id, description, and years) by description for a selected candidate.
7. List qualifications (qualification id, level and description) by description for a selected candidate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  E.EMPLOYERNAME  FROM  VACANCY V  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  WHERE STATUS = 'Unfilled'  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| b) | SELECT  C.LASTNAME,  C.FIRSTNAME  FROM CANDIDATE C  INNER JOIN APPLICATION A ON C.CANDIDATEID = A.CANDIDATEID  WHERE A.VACANCYID = 8  ORDER BY C.LASTNAME; |
| c) | SELECT CANDIDATEID, LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME FROM CANDIDATE  ORDER BY LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME; |
| d) | SELECT  VS.SKILLID,  S.DESCRIPTION,  VS.YEARS  FROM  VACANCYSKILL VS  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON S.SKILLID = VS.SKILLID  WHERE VS.VACANCYID = 16  ORDER BY S.DESCRIPTION; |
| e) | SELECT  VQ.QUALIFICATIONID,  Q.QUAL\_LEVEL,  Q.DESCRIPTION  FROM  VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON Q.QUALIFICATIONID = VQ.QUALIFICATIONID  WHERE VQ.VACANCYID = 2  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| f) | SELECT CS.SKILLID, S.DESCRIPTION, CS.YEARS FROM CANDIDATESKILL CS  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON CS.SKILLID=S.SKILLID  WHERE CANDIDATEID = 2  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| g) | SELECT CQ.QUALIFICATIONID, Q.QUAL\_LEVEL, Q.DESCRIPTION FROM CANDIDATEQUALIFICATION CQ  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON Q.QUALIFICATIONID = CQ.QUALIFICATIONID  WHERE CQ.CANDIDATEID = 4; |
| Duplication | a) | Data can be duplicated into VACANCYSKILL and CANDIDATESKILL table by adding Description column.  This would reduce the extra join required in terms of query (d) and (f). Hence improvement in query performance.  I choose to carry out duplication only into VACANCYSKILL table as this increases the performance of this and important business processes 7 and 9.  This can be used in query d) as well as important business process 7 and 9. This would eliminate extra join and simplify the query.  **VACANCYSKILL** (VacancyID\*, SkillID\*, Years, Skill\_Description) |
| b) | Data can be duplicated into VACANCYQUALIFICATION and CANDIDATEQUALIFICATION table by adding Description and Level column.  This would reduce the extra join required in terms of query (e) and (g). Hence improvement in query performance.  I choose to carry out duplication only into VACANCYQUALIFICATION as this increases the performance of this and important business processes 7 and 9.  This can be used in query e) as well as important business process 7 and 9. This would eliminate extra join and simplify the query.  **VACANCYQUALICATION** (VacancyID\*, QualificationID\*, Qual\_Level, Qual\_Description) |
| Disadvantages | | Duplicated data can lead to data integrity problems. If the same information is stored in multiple places, there's a risk of inconsistency or discrepancies if not managed carefully.  Duplication increases the storage requirements. This can be significant if large amounts of data are duplicated. |
| Revised SQL | d) | SELECT  SKILLID,  DESCRIPTION,  YEARS  FROM  VACANCYSKILL  WHERE VACANCYID = 16  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| e) | SELECT  QUALIFICATIONID,  QUAL\_LEVEL,  DESCRIPTION  FROM  VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ  WHERE VQ.VACANCYID = 2  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |

## 5.6 - Mark a vacancy as filled.

1. List vacancy details (vacancy ID, description, type, hourly rate and employer name) for unfilled vacancies only by description.
2. List applications (status, candidate’s last name and first name) for a selected vacancy by candidate’s last name

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  V.HOURLYRATE,  E.EMPLOYERNAME  FROM  VACANCY V  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  WHERE STATUS = 'Unfilled'  ORDER BY DESCRIPTION; |
| b) | SELECT  C.LASTNAME,  C.FIRSTNAME  FROM CANDIDATE C  INNER JOIN APPLICATION A ON C.CANDIDATEID = A.CANDIDATEID  WHERE A.VACANCYID = 8  ORDER BY C.LASTNAME; |
| Vertical Partitioning | a) | In query a) only certain column of the vacancy table is used, there is possibility of vertical partitioning. The partition will look like below:  VP1\_VACANCY(VACANCYID, DESCRIPTION, TYPE STATUS, HOURLYRATE)  VP2\_VACANCY(VACANCYID, EMPLOYERID, CATEGORYID)  VP1 can be used in query a) and this would improve performance of this query.  Since this is not an important business process and it would bring negative impact on performance to important business process, So I decide not to use it. |
| Disadvantages | | It would bring data redundancy and increased maintenance which may outweigh the performance benefits. |
| Revised SQL | | No Change in SQL |

## 5.7 - All filled vacancies.

1. For each filled vacancy list the vacancy id, description, type, status, category name, employer name, employer street address, employer suburb, descriptions of skills, and descriptions of qualifications.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  C.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  S.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYSKILL VS ON V.VACANCYID = VS.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON VS.SKILLID = S.SKILLID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Filled'  UNION  SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  C.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  Q.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ ON V.VACANCYID = VQ.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON VQ.QUALIFICATIONID = Q.QUALIFICATIONID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Filled' |
| De-normalization opportunity | a) | There is an opportunity to de-normalize category table by combining into vacancy table.  This would eliminate the join requirements to retrieve category name from category table, thus enhancing the performance of this query as well queries used in other business processes 2,8 and 10. |
| Disadvantages | | Since “CATEGROYNAME” will exist in vacancy table this leads to data redundancy.  Data manipulation is slowed. When a column is regularly updated, the speed of updates slows down.  Impact on Business process 2.c wouldn’t exist. |
| Revised SQL | | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  V.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  S.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYSKILL VS ON V.VACANCYID = VS.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON VS.SKILLID = S.SKILLID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Filled'  UNION  SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  V.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  Q.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ ON V.VACANCYID = VQ.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON VQ.QUALIFICATIONID = Q.QUALIFICATIONID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Filled' |

## 5.8 - All unfilled vacancies.

1. For each unfilled vacancy list the vacancy id, description, type, status, category name, employer name, employer street address, employer suburb, descriptions of skills, and descriptions of qualifications.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  C.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  S.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYSKILL VS ON V.VACANCYID = VS.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON VS.SKILLID = S.SKILLID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Unfilled'  UNION  SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.Description,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  C.CATEGORYNAME,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  E.STREETADDRESS,  E.SUBURB,  Q.Description AS SKILL\_QUALIFICATION  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ ON V.VACANCYID = VQ.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON VQ.QUALIFICATIONID = Q.QUALIFICATIONID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON E.EMPLOYERID = V.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Unfilled' |
| Horizontal Partitioning | a) | Vacancy table “Status” attribute is either “filled” or “unfilled”. When querying, where clause is used. In this case it is reasonable to perform Horizontal partitioning on Vacancy table. This will make the query run faster for both important business processes (7,9) and other business processes as well (5,6,8). The vacancy table will split up horizontally, VACANCY\_FILLED and VACANCY\_UNFILLED, based on the value of status field.  This will make the business process faster as the data is already filtered. |
| Disadvantages | | Managing multiple partitions can add complexity to the database design and maintenance process.  Horizontal partitioning can lead to increased storage requirements. |
| Revised SQL | | No change |

## 5.9 - All unfilled vacancies with candidates interested.

1. For each unfilled vacancy list the vacancy id, description, type, status, employer name, descriptions and years of skills, descriptions of qualifications and full names of the candidates.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  S.DESCRIPTION AS SKILL\_DESCRIPTION,  VS.YEARS,  Q.DESCRIPTION AS QUALIFICATION\_DESCRIPTION,  C.LASTNAME,  C.FIRSTNAME  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYSKILL VS ON VS.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON S.SKILLID = VS.SKILLID  INNER JOIN VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ ON VQ.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON VQ.QUALIFICATIONID = Q.QUALIFICATIONID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON V.EMPLOYERID = E.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN APPLICATION A ON A.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN CANDIDATE C ON A.CANDIDATEID = C.CANDIDATEID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Unfilled' |
| Duplication | a) | Duplication of Candidate’s First and last name will be considered. First and last name will be duplicated into Application table. Standard relation notion for Application table will look like below:  **APPLICATION** (CandidateID\*, VacancyID\*, Status, C\_FirstName, C\_LastName)  This will eliminate the join required to retrieve data from Candidate table (FirstName, LastName). Thus, increase query performance for this process. |
| Disadvantages | | Since candidate First Name and last name will exist in two tables (Application and Candidate) this leads extra consumption in disk space and data redundancy.  Maintenance will increase, updating and deleting data needs to happen in both tables. |
| Revised SQL | | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  E.EMPLOYERNAME,  S.DESCRIPTION AS SKILL\_DESCRIPTION,  VS.YEARS,  Q.DESCRIPTION AS QUALIFICATION\_DESCRIPTION,  A.LASTNAME,  A.FIRSTNAME  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN VACANCYSKILL VS ON VS.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN SKILL S ON S.SKILLID = VS.SKILLID  INNER JOIN VACANCYQUALIFICATION VQ ON VQ.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  INNER JOIN QUALIFICATION Q ON VQ.QUALIFICATIONID = Q.QUALIFICATIONID  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON V.EMPLOYERID = E.EMPLOYERID  INNER JOIN APPLICATION A ON A.VACANCYID = V.VACANCYID  WHERE V.STATUS = 'Unfilled' |

## 5.10 - Vacancies by Category.

1. For each vacancy list the vacancy id, description, hourly rate, and category name. Sort by category name.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.DESCRIPTION,  V.HOURLYRATE,  C.CATEGORYNAME  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN CATEGORY C ON C.CATEGORYID = V.CATEGORYID  ORDER BY C.CATEGORYNAME |
| Duplication | a) | There is an opportunity to duplicate “CATEGORYNAME” attribute into vacancy table. A new column will be added into the vacancy table with the name “CATEGORYNAME”.  This would eliminate the join requirements to retrieve category name from category table, thus enhancing the performance of this query as well queries used in other business processes 2,8 and 10.  I choose not to carry out this duplication. As disadvantages may outweigh the benefits. |
| Disadvantages | | Since “CATEGROYNAME” will exist in two tables (Categories and Vacancy) this leads extra consumption in disk space and data redundancy.  Maintenance will increase, updating and deleting data needs to happen in both tables. |
| Revised SQL | |  |

## 5.11 - Vacancies by Employer.

1. For each vacancy list the vacancy id, type, status, and employer name. Sort by employer name.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  V.VACANCYID,  V.TYPE,  V.STATUS,  E.EMPLOYERNAME  FROM VACANCY V  INNER JOIN EMPLOYER E ON V.EMPLOYERID = E.EMPLOYERID  ORDER BY EMPLOYERNAME |
| Duplication | a) | There is an opportunity to duplicate the “EMPLOYERNAME” into vacancy and enhance the performance of the above query.  Considering this is not as important business process, duplication won’t be carried out. |
| Disadvantages | | This duplication will lead to extra consumption of disk space and data redundancy.  Maintenance will increase, updating and deleting data needs to happen in both tables. |
| Revised SQL | | No change in SQL since not duplicating. |

## 5.12 - All Candidates.

1. For each candidate list the candidate id, last name, first name, street address, suburb, phone number, status, and certification date (if applicable). Sort by first name within last name.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Current SQL | a) | SELECT  C.CANDIDATEID,  C.LASTNAME,  C.FIRSTNAME,  C.STREETADDRESS,  C.SUBURB,  C.PHONENUMBER,  C.STATUS,  CD.CERTIFICATIONDATE  FROM CANDIDATE C  LEFT JOIN CERTIFICATION CD ON C.CANDIDATEID = CD.CANDIDATEID  ORDER BY C.LASTNAME, C.FIRSTNAME |
| De-normalization opportunity | a) | There is one to one relationship between Candidate and Certification table due to this de-normalization opportunity exists. After de-normalizing, Certification table attributes will be added in the Candidate table.  This will eliminate the join when querying this business process and the query will perform faster. For All Candidate’s business process only need to query one table (CANDIDATE) instead two.  I decided not to carry out de-normalization opportunity described above because this is not the important business process, and this will potentially slow down the other important business process (9) by increasing the size of the Candidate table vertically. |
| Disadvantages | | Data manipulation/maintenance is harder.  Risk of anomalies. |
| Revised SQL | | No Change. |

# Task 6

## 6.1 - Final Physical Design

A diagram of a job application

Description automatically generated

## 6.2 – Standard relation notation and On cascade delete.

**EMPLOYER** (EmployerID, EmployerName, StreetAddress, Suburb, Email, PhoneNumber)

**CANDIDATE** (CandidateID, FirstName, LastName, StreetAddress, Suburb, PhoneNumber, Status)

**SKILL** (SkillID, Description)

**QUALIFICATION** (QualificationID, Description, Level)

**VACANCY\_FILLED** (VacancyID, Description, Type, HourlyRate, Status, EmployerID\*, CategoryName)

EMPLOYERID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

**VACANCY\_UNFILLED** (VacancyID, Description, Type, HourlyRate, Status, EmployerID\*, CategoryName)

**APPLICATION** (CandidateID\*, VacancyID\*, Status, C\_FirstName, C\_LastName)

CANDIDATEID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

VACANCYID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

**VACANCYSKILL** (VacancyID\*, SkillID\*, Years, Skill\_Description)

SKILLID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

VACANCYID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

**CANDIDATESKILL** (CandidateID\*, SkillID\*, Years)

CANDIDATEID: ON DELETE CASCADE

**VACANCYQUALICATION** (VacancyID\*, QualificationID\*, Qual\_Level, Qual\_Description)

QUALIFICATIONID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

**CANDIDATEQUALICATION** (CandidateID\*, QualificationID\*)

QUALIFICATIONID: ON DELETE CASCADE

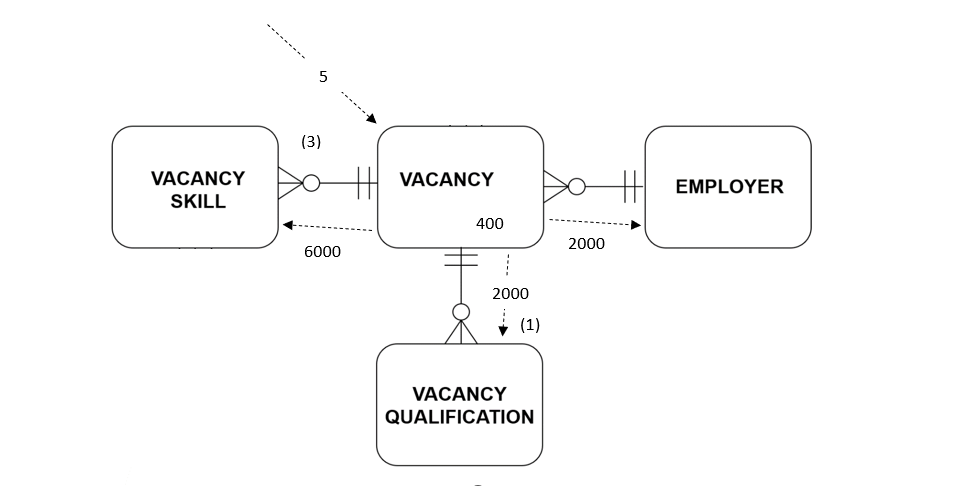
VACANCYID: ON DELETE RESTRICT

**CERTIFICATION** (CandidateID\*, CertificationDate, Notes)

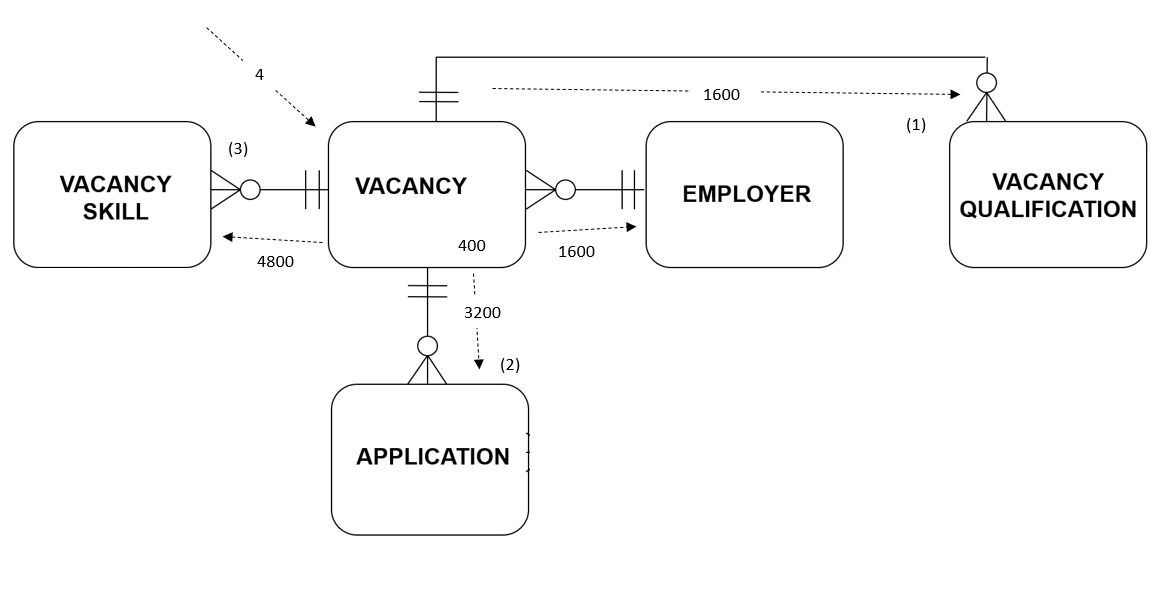
CANDIDATEID: ON DELETE CASCADE

# Task 7 Redevelop the two data usage maps.

## 7.1 - All Vacancies Filled



## 7.2 - All Unfilled Vacancies with Candidates Interested.



# Task 8 - Physical design data dictionary.