# DB Task 2 - Domain Normalization

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# **Domain Selection – Recruitment Management System**

The Recruitment Management System (RMS) is a vital component in the human resources landscape, designed to streamline and optimize the end-to-end process of acquiring, assessing, and onboarding new talent within an organization. In today's competitive job market, where attracting and retaining skilled professionals is crucial, an efficient RMS plays a pivotal role in ensuring that companies identify the right candidates for the right positions.

The system helps in maintaining a centralized repository of candidate data, facilitating data-driven decision-making and improving the overall hiring experience for both employers and candidates. Its relevance lies in the ability to minimize manual efforts, reduce time-to-hire, and ensure a more transparent, fair, and compliant recruitment process.

# **Entities and Entity-Relationship Diagram**

#### **Entities**

#### 1. Role Table

The table defines different roles associated with the system. Here only admin will be the role used.

#### Attributes

RoleID

Datatype : INT

• Constraints : PRIMARY KEY , NOT NULL

RoleName

Datatype : VARCHAR(10)

• Constraints : NOT NULL

#### 2. Department Table

The table defines different departments associated with the company.

## <u>Attributes</u>

DeptID

o Datatype: INT

Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL

DeptName

Datatype : VARCHAR(20)

Constraints: NOT NULL

DeptManager

Datatype : VARCHAR(20)

Constraints : NOT NULL

NoofEmployees

Datatype : INT

o Constraints: NOT NULL

#### 3. Candidate Table

The table defines the candidates the apply for job in the company.

#### Attributes

CandidateID

Datatype : INT

• Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL

CandidateName

Datatype : VARCHAR(20)

• Constraints : NOT NULL

CandidateEmail

Datatype : VARCHAR(20)

o Constraints: NOT NULL

CandidatePhone

• Datatype: VARCHAR(10)

Constraints: NOT NULL

Address

Datatype : VARCHAR(50)

Constraints : NIL

#### 4. JobPosition Table

The table defines the different job positions available in the company.

#### Attributes

JobPositionID

Datatype : INT

Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL

JobPositionName

Datatype : VARCHAR(20)

Constraints : NOT NULL

#### 5. Level Table

The table defines different levels the candidates go through the interview process.

## Attributes

- LevelID
  - Datatype : INT
  - Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL
- LevelName
  - Datatype : VARCHAR(20)
  - Constraints : NOT NULL

#### 6. User Table

The table defines the login details of the system

## <u>Attributes</u>

- UserID
  - Datatype : INT
  - Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL
- UserName
  - Datatype: VARCHAR(20)
  - o Constraints: NOT NULL
- Email
  - Datatype : VARCHAR(20)
  - Constraints : NOT NULL
- Password
  - Datatype : VARCHAR(20)
  - Constraints: NOT NULL
- UserRoleID
  - Datatype: INT

Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing Role Table)

## 7. **JobVacancy Table**

The table defines the different vacancies available in departments.

#### Attributes

- VacancyID
  - Datatype: INT
  - Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL
- DepartmentID
  - Datatype: INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing Department Table)
- JobPositionID
  - Datatype : INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing JobPosition Table)
- Date
  - Datatype : DATE
  - Constraints : NIL
- Status
  - Datatype : VARCHAR(10)
  - Constraints: NOT NULL

#### 8. JobApplication Table

The table defines the applications submitted by the clients.

#### Attributes

- JobApplicationID
  - Datatype : INT

Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL

- CandidateID
  - Datatype: INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing Candidate Table)
- JobVacancyID
  - Datatype: INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing JobVacancy Table)
- SubmissionDate
  - Datatype : DATE
  - Constraints : NOT NULL
- Status
  - Datatype : VARCHAR(10)
  - Constraints: NOT NULL

#### 9. JobLevel Table

The table defines the different job levels a candidate is passing through after submitting application.

#### Attributes

- JobLevelID
  - Datatype : INT
  - Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL
- ApplicationID
  - Datatype : INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing JobApplication Table)
- LevelID

Datatype : INT

Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing Level Table)

Status

Datatype : VARCHAR(10)

o Constraints: NOT NULL

#### 10. JobClearance Table

The table defines whether the applicant has cleared job or not.

#### Attributes

JobClearanceID

Datatype: INT

Constraints: PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL

JobLevelID

o Datatype: INT

Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing JobLevel Table)

Status

Datatype : VARCHAR(10)

o Constraints: NOT NULL

#### 11. CandidateUserMapping Table

The table defines mapping between the user and candidate.

#### Attributes

CUMappID

Datatype : INT

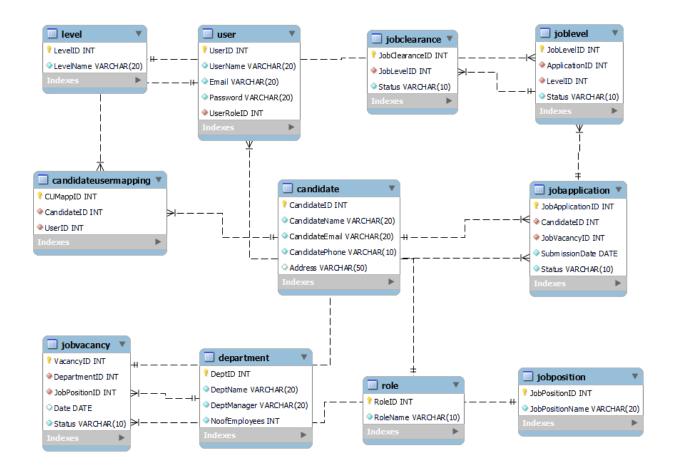
o Constraints : NOT NULL , PRIMARY KEY

CandidateID

Datatype : INT

- Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing Candidate Table)
- UserID
  - Datatype: INT
  - Constraints: NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (referencing User Table)

## **ER Diagram**



# **Normalization & Final Tables**

The provided database tables, including Role, Department, Candidate, JobPosition, Level, User, JobVacancy, JobApplication, JobLevel, and JobClearance, CandidateUserMapping exhibit a well-structured and normalized design. Each table

adheres to the principles of normalization, ensuring atomic values, eliminating repeating groups, and avoiding partial or transitive dependencies. The tables are organized up to the 3rd Normal Form (3NF), signifying optimal data integrity and minimizing redundancy. The normalized structure promotes efficient data management, supports relational integrity, and enhances overall database performance.

Finally these are all the tables in the system:

#### **Role Table**

RoleID (PK)	RoleName
INT	VARCHAR(10)

## **Department Table**

DeptID (PK)	DeptName	DeptManager	NoofEmployees
INT	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(20)	INT

## **Candidate Table**

CandidateID (PK)	CandidateName	CandidateEmail	CandidatePhone	Address
INT	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(10)	VARCHAR(50)

#### **JobPosition Table**

JobPositionID (PK)	JobPositionName
INT	VARCHAR(20)

#### **Level Table**

LevelID (PK)	LevelName
INT	VARCHAR(20)

## **User Table**

UserID (PK)	UserName	Email	Password	UserRoleID (FK)
INT	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(20)	INT

# JobVacancy Table

VacancyID (PK)	DepartmentID (FK)	JobPositionID (FK)	Date	Status
INT	INT	INT	DATE	VARCHAR(10)

# **JobApplication Table**

JobApplicationID (PK)	CandidateID (FK)	JobVacancyID (FK)	SubmissionDate	Status
INT	INT	INT	DATE	VARCHAR(10)

## JobLevel Table

JobLevelID (PK)	ApplicationID (FK)	LevelID (FK)	Status
INT	INT	INT	VARCHAR(10)

## **JobClearance Table**

JobClearanceID (PK)	JobLevelID (FK)	Status
INT	INT	VARCHAR(10)

# **CandidateUserMapping Table**

CUMappingID (PK)	CandidateID (FK)	UserID (FK)
INT	INT	INT

#### Code

CREATE DATABASE RecruitmentManagementSystem; USE RecruitmentManagementSystem;

```
    Role Table

  CREATE TABLE Role (
  RoleID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  RoleName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL
  );

    - Department Table

  CREATE TABLE Department (
  DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  DeptName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  DeptManager VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  NoofEmployees INT NOT NULL
  );

    - Candidate Table

  CREATE TABLE Candidate (
  CandidateID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  CandidateName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  CandidateEmail VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  CandidatePhone VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  Address VARCHAR(50)
  );

    - JobPosition Table

  CREATE TABLE JobPosition (
  JobPositionID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  JobPositionName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
  );

    Level Table

  CREATE TABLE Level (
  LevelID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
```

```
LevelName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
 );

    - User Table

  CREATE TABLE User (
  UserID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  UserName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  Email VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  Password VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  UserRoleID INT NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (UserRoleID) REFERENCES Role(RoleID)

    JobVacancy Table

  CREATE TABLE JobVacancy (
  VacancyID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  DepartmentID INT NOT NULL,
  JobPositionID INT NOT NULL.
  Date DATE,
  Status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Department(DeptID),
  FOREIGN KEY (JobPositionID) REFERENCES JobPosition(JobPositionID)
 );

    JobApplication Table

  CREATE TABLE JobApplication (
  JobApplicationID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  CandidateID INT NOT NULL.
  JobVacancyID INT NOT NULL,
  SubmissionDate DATE NOT NULL,
  Status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (CandidateID) REFERENCES Candidate(CandidateID),
  FOREIGN KEY (JobVacancyID) REFERENCES JobVacancy(VacancyID)
 );

    - JobLevel Table

  CREATE TABLE JobLevel (
  JobLevelID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
```

```
ApplicationID INT NOT NULL,
   LevelID INT NOT NULL,
   Status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (ApplicationID) REFERENCES JobApplication(JobApplicationID),
   FOREIGN KEY (LevelID) REFERENCES Level(LevelID)
   );
 • - JobClearance Table
   CREATE TABLE JobClearance (
   JobClearanceID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
   JobLevelID INT NOT NULL,
   Status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (JobLevelID) REFERENCES JobLevel(JobLevelID)
   );
CREATE TABLE CandidateUserMapping (
CUMappID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
CandidateID INT NOT NULL,
UserID INT NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (CandidateID) REFERENCES Candidate(CandidateID),
FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES User(UserID)
);
```