

CS 353 Database Systems

Project Design Report

Coding Practice and Interview System

MasterCoding

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Project Website

https://alikemalozkan.github.io/MasterCoding/

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1. E-R Diagram

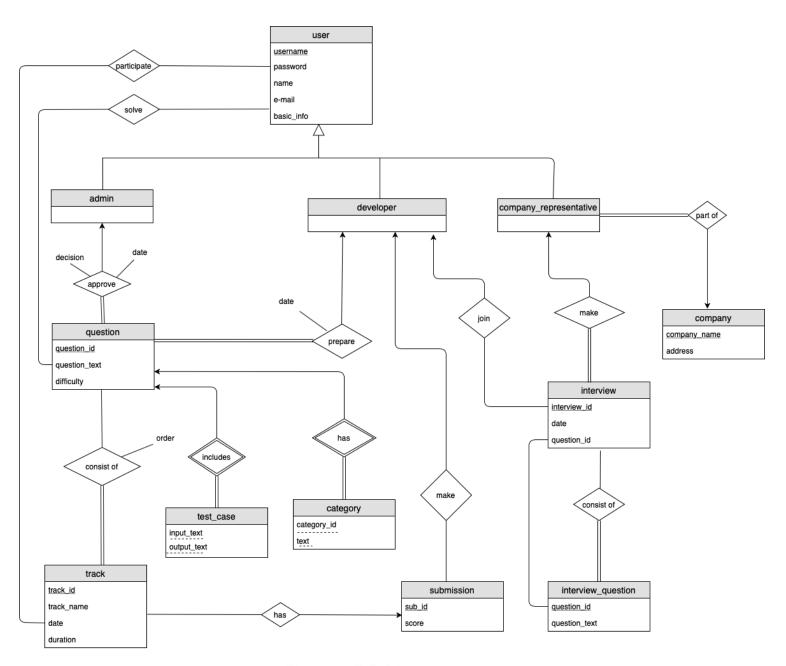


Figure 1: E-R Diagram

2. Table Schemas

2.1. User

```
Relational Model:
   user(<u>username</u>, password, name, e-mail, basic info)
   Functional Dependencies:
   username → password, name, e-mail, basic_info
   Candidate Keys:
   {(username)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE user(
         username varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY,
         password varchar(20) NOT NULL,
         name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
         e-mail varchar(50) NOT NULL,
         basic_info varchar(500)
   );
2.2.
      Admin
   Relational Model:
   admin(username)
   Functional Dependencies:
   Candidate Keys:
   {(username)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE admin(
         username varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY,
         FOREIGN KEY (username) references (user)
   );
```

```
2.3.
     Developer
   Relational Model:
   developer(username)
   Functional Dependencies:
   Candidate Keys:
   {(username)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE developer(
         username varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY,
         FOREIGN KEY (username) references (user)
   );
      Company Representative
   Relational Model:
   company representative(username, company name)
   Functional Dependencies:
   Candidate Keys:
   {(username)}
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE company_representative(
         username varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY,
         company_name varchar(30),
         FOREIGN KEY (username) references (user),
         FOREIGN KEY (company_name) references (company)
   );
2.5.
     Company
   Relational Model:
   company(company_name, address, username)
   Functional Dependencies:
   company name \rightarrow address
   Candidate Keys:
   {(company name), (username)}
```

```
Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE company(
          company name varchar(30) PRIMARY KEY,
          address varchar(200),
          FOREIGN KEY (username) references (company representative)
   );
2.6.
      Question
   Relational Model:
   question(question_id, username, question_text, difficulty)
   Functional Dependencies:
   question id → question text, difficulty
   Candidate Keys:
   {(question id)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE question(
          question id int PRIMARY KEY,
          question text varchar(500) NOT NULL,
          difficulty varchar(10),
          username varchar(20),
          FOREIGN KEY (username) references (developer)
   );
2.7.
      Interview
   Relational Model:
   interview(<u>interview_id</u>, date, question_id, username)
   Functional Dependencies:
   interview id → date, question id
   Candidate Keys:
   {(interview id)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
```

```
CREATE TABLE interview(
          interview id int PRIMARY KEY,
          date date,
          question id int,
          developer id int,
          FOREIGN KEY (question id) references (interview question),
          FOREIGN KEY (username) references (company representative)
   );
2.8.
      Interview Question
   Relational Model:
   interview_question(question_id, question_text)
   Functional Dependencies:
   question id \rightarrow question text
   Candidate Keys:
   {(question id)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE interview question(
          question id int PRIMARY KEY,
          question_text varchar(500)
   );
2.9.
      Track
   Relational Model:
   track(track id, track_name, date, duration)
   Functional Dependencies:
   track_id → track_name, date, duration
   Candidate Keys:
   {(track_id)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE track(
          track id int PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
track name varchar(50),
          date date,
          duration date
   );
2.10. Test case
    Relational Model:
    test case(<u>question id</u>, <u>input text</u>, <u>output tex</u>,t)
    Functional Dependencies:
    Candidate Keys:
    {(input text, output text)}
    Normal Form: BCNF
    Table Definition:
    CREATE TABLE question(
          question id int PRIMARY KEY,
          input text varchar(500),
          output text varchar(500),
          PRIMARY KEY (question id, input text, output text),
          FOREIGN KEY (question id) references (question)
   );
2.11. Category
    Relational Model:
    category(question id, category id, text)
    Functional Dependencies:
    Candidate Keys:
    {(question_id, category_id, text)}
    Normal Form: BCNF
    Table Definition:
    CREATE TABLE category(
          question id int PRIMARY KEY,
          category_id int,
          text varchar(30),
          PRIMARY KEY (question id, category id, text),
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (question id), references (question)
   );
2.12. Submission
   Relational Model:
   submission(sub id, score)
   Functional Dependencies:
   sub id \rightarrow score
   Candidate Keys:
   {(sub_id)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE user(
          sub_id int PRIMARY KEY,
          score int,
          FOREIGN KEY (username) references developer
   );
2.13. Admin Question
   Relational Model:
   admin question(username, question id, date, decision)
   Functional Dependencies:
   Candidate Keys:
   {(username, question_id, date, decision)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE admin_question(
          date date,
          decision varchar(10),
          username int,
          question id int,
          PRIMARY KEY (username, question id, date, decision),
          FOREIGN KEY (username) references (admin),
          FOREIGN KEY (question id) references (question)
```

```
);
2.14. Question_Track
   Relational Model:
   question track(question id, track id, order)
   Functional Dependencies:
   Candidate Keys:
   {(question id, track id, order)}
   Normal Form: BCNF
   Table Definition:
   CREATE TABLE question track(
          order int.
          question id int,
          track id int,
          PRIMARY KEY (question id, track id, order),
          FOREIGN KEY (question id) references (question),
          FOREIGN KEY (track id) references (track)
   );
2.15. Interview Interview Question
 Relational Model: interview_interview_question(<u>interview_id</u>, <u>question_id</u>);
 Functional Dependencies:
 Candidate Keys: {(interview_id, interview_question_id)}
 Normal Form: BCNF
 Table Definition:
 CREATE TABLE interview_interview_question(
   interview_id int,
   interview_question_id int,
   PRIMARY KEY (interview id, interview question id)
   FOREIGN KEY (interview id) references interview(interview id)
   FOREIGN KEY (interview question id) references
 interview question(question id)
 );
```

```
2.16. User_Track
 Relational Model: user track(username, track id, track name, date, duration);
 Functional Dependencies:
 Candidate Keys: {(username, track id)}
 Normal Form: BCNF
 Table Definition:
 CREATE TABLE user track(
    username varchar(20),
   track_id int,
   track name varchar(50),
   date date.
   duration date.
   PRIMARY KEY (username, track id)
 user track(track id)
);
2.17. User Question
 Relational Model: user question(username, guestion id, question text);
 Functional Dependencies:
 Candidate Keys: {(username, question id)}
 Normal Form: BCNF
 Table Definition:
 CREATE TABLE user_question(
   username varchar(20),
   question_id int,
   question_text varchar(500),
   PRIMARY KEY (username, question_id)
 user_question(question_id)
 );
2.18. Developer_Submission
 Relational Model: developer submission(username, sub_id, score);
 Functional Dependencies:
 Candidate Keys: {username, sub id)}
```

```
Normal Form: BCNF

Table Definition:

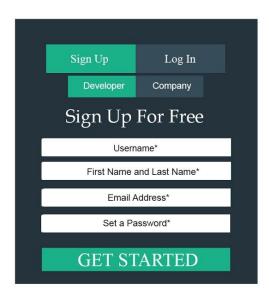
CREATE TABLE developer_submission(
    username varchar(20),
    sub_id int ,
    score int,
    PRIMARY KEY (username, sub_id)

developer_submission(sub_id)
);
```

3. User Interface Design and Sql Statements

3.1. Sign Up





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Figure 2: Sign up screen

Users can sign up with username, full name, e-mail and password as a developer or company representative.

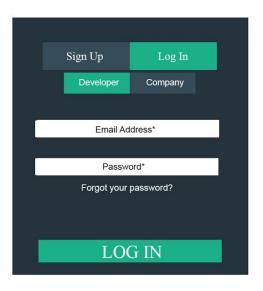
Sql Statements

INSERT INTO user

VALUES (@username, @password, @name, @e-mail, NULL);

3.2. Login





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Figure 3: Login screen for developers

Users can login with their e-mail address and password.

Sql Statements

SELECT *

FROM user

WHERE user.username = @username AND user.password = @password;

3.3. Dashboard



Figure 4: Dashboard for Developer

Dashboard screen works like a main menu where the developer can either access a track, job interview,leaderboard or the user questions.

Sql Statements

Listing Tracks:

SELECT track name

FROM track

Listing User Questions:

SELECT question_text, difficulty

FROM question

Listing Job Interviews:

SELECT interview_id,date

FROM interview



Figure 5: Dashboard for Admin

Admin can see job interview and developer question requests. Only admin can approve requests.

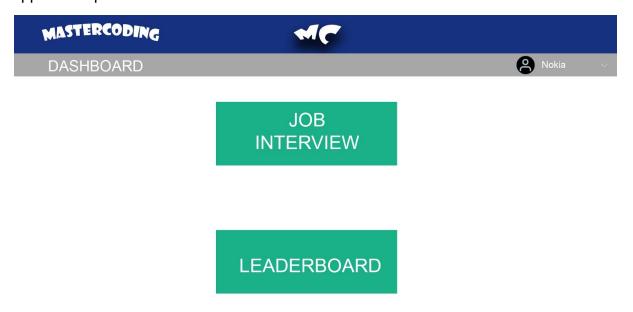


Figure 6: Dashboard for Company

Company representatives can see leaderboard and can make a job interview.

Companies can prepare a track for interview.

3.4. Question List

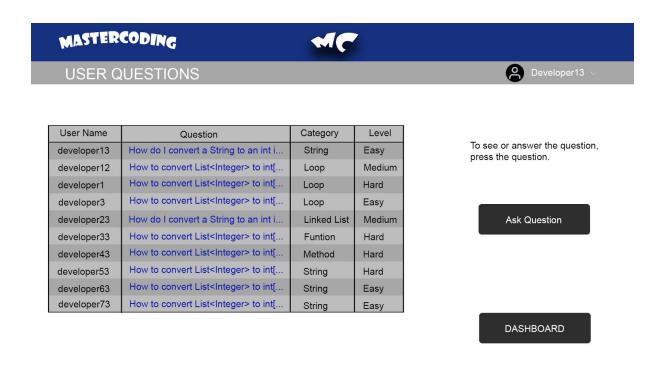


Figure 7: Question List

This screen shows the question list created by the developers which are all categorized and separated by their difficulty level. Ask question button allows the users to create their own questions. Dashboard button takes the user back to Dashboard.

Sql Statements

Selecting a Question to do:

SELECT*

FROM question

WHERE question.question_id=@question_id

Asking a Question:

INSERT INTO question (question id, question text, author)

VALUES(value1,value2,value3);

3.5. Ask Question Page

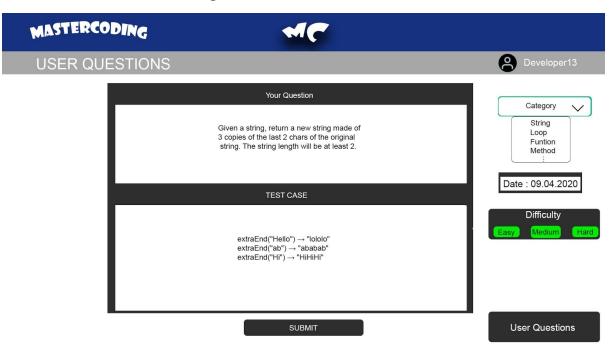


Figure 8: Ask Question Screen for Developer

Users can submit a question with test cases. Developer have to choose difficulty and category of the question.

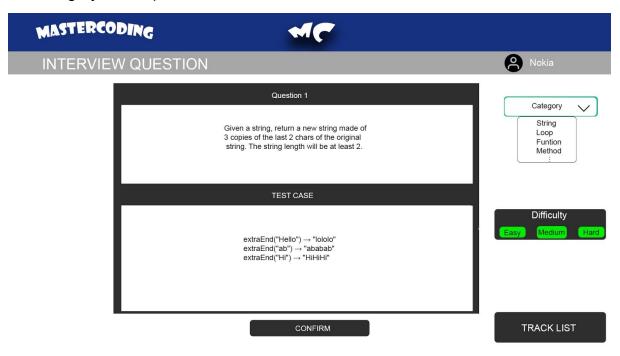


Figure 9: Prepare Question Page for Company

3.6. Solve Question Page

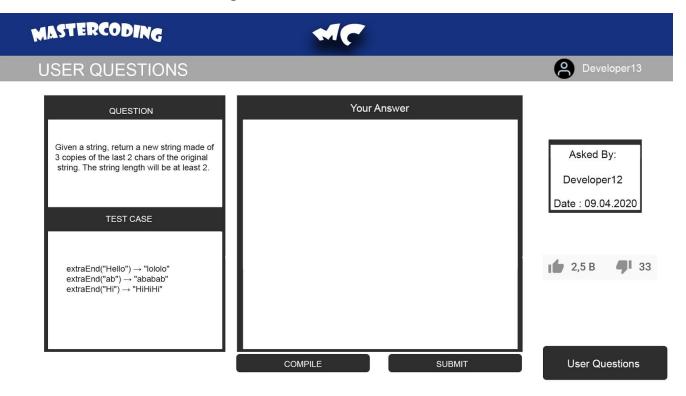


Figure 10: Solve Question Page for Developer Questions

In this screen the user can see the questions asked by other developers and then compile their programs with a test case and then submit their answers. If the User Questions is pressed it Lists all the user questions again. Users can also like or dislike the question asked.

Sql Statements

Submit answer:

INSERT INTO submission(sub_id) VALUES(val1);

3.7. Leaderboard



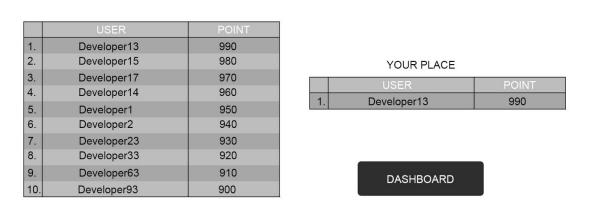


Figure 11: Leaderboard

Leaderboard screen shows the leaderboard and specifically shows the current place of the user in the leaderboard.

Sql Statements

Listing LeaderBoard

SELECT *

FROM leaderboard

3.8. Choose Track

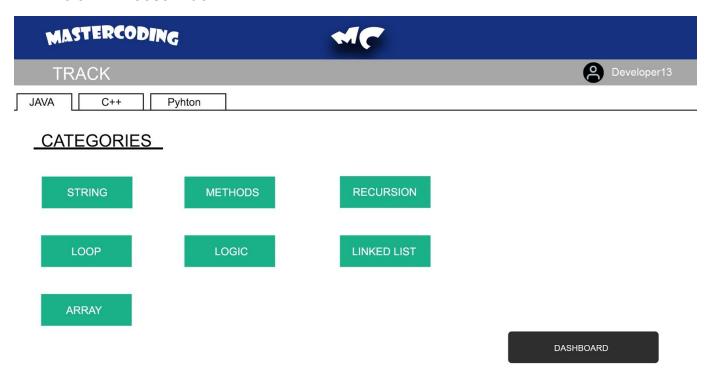


Figure 12: Choose Track Page

This acts as the main screen for tracks from where users can choose the programming language and then choose a category for which he/she will take part in. Or the user can return to the dashboard.

Sql Statements

SELECT track_name

FROM track

WHERE track.track_id=@track_id

3.9. Track Progress

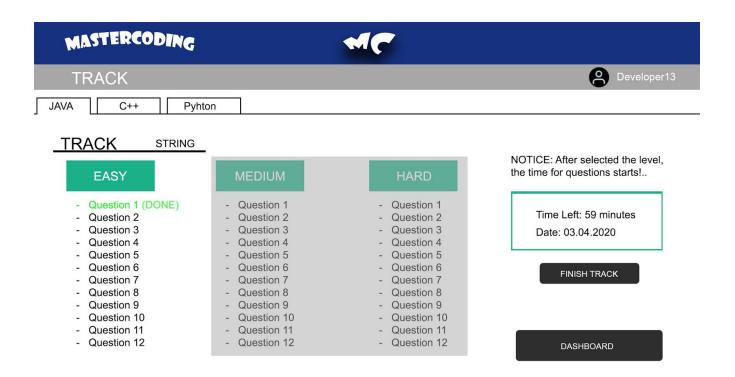


Figure 13: Track Progress Page

Tracks main screen shows which questions have been completed and time remaining. Through here users can access their next questions or return to the dashboard.

Sql Statements

Finish track:

INSERT INTO submission(sub_id, sub_score) VALUES (val1,val2,val3)

3.10. Submit Track Question

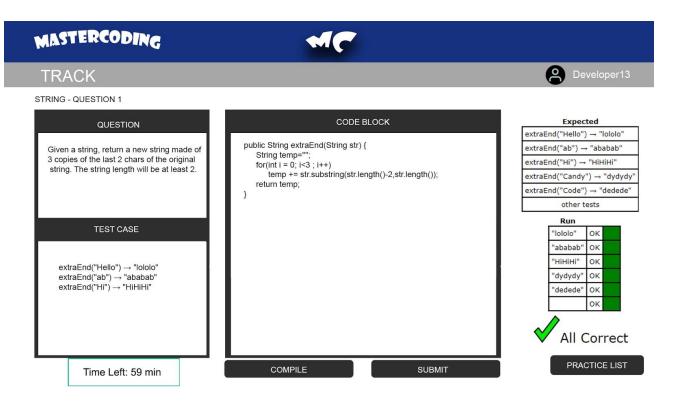


Figure 14: Submit Track Question Page (Correct answer)

Question screen on track shows the question and the user can enter the answer and compile his/her code and see results from the test cases. After user submits the answer and it is correct then the user proceeds on to the next question automatically.

Sql Statements

Post answer:

INSERT INTO submission(sub_id, answer) VALUES(val1,val2)

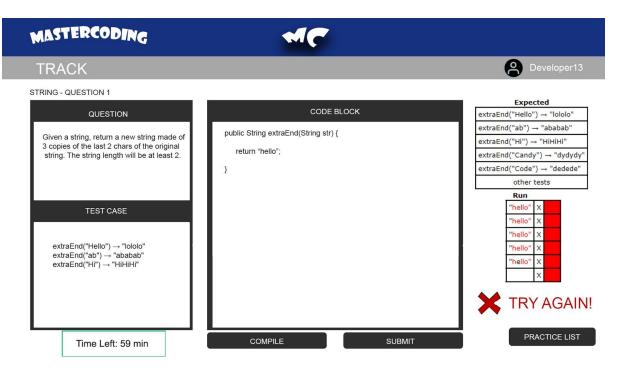


Figure 15: Submit Track Question Page (False answer)

If the user code is wrong after compilation the test cases will be checked and will be shown to the user which test cases worked and which did not.

3.11. Job Interview List

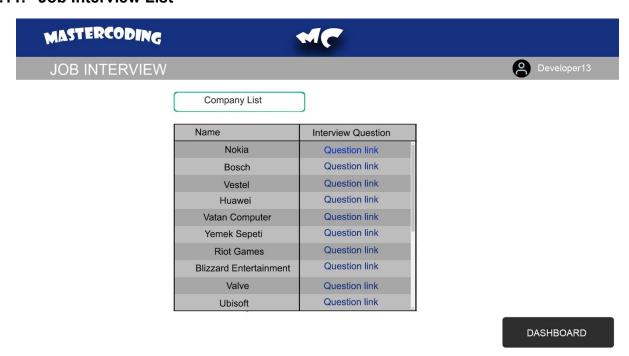


Figure 16: Interviews List

This page shows all the interviews available to the user. User can take the interviews by clicking on them or either return to dashboard by clicking the dashboard menu.

Sql Statements

List all interviews

SELECT*

FROM interview

3.12. Job Interview Question List

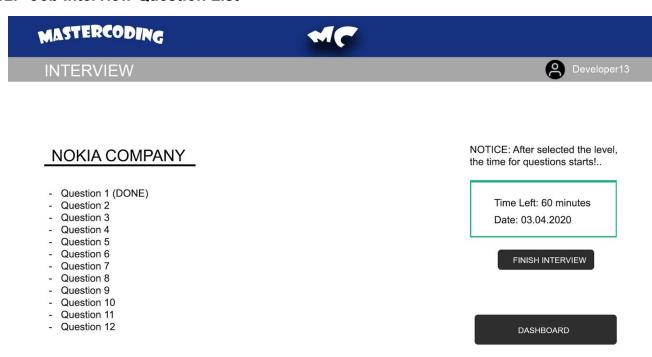


Figure 17: Interviews List

This screen shows the process of the user in interview user has a time limit and can see their whole process through this screen. By clicking finish interview user can end the interview or the user can return to dashboard by clicking on dashboard button.

3.13. Company Interview Requests

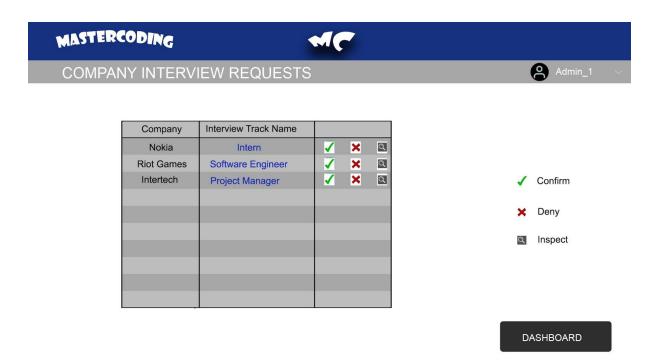


Figure 18: Company Interview Requests

In this page admin can look at interview requests and make confirm or deny.

3.14. Prepare Track Page

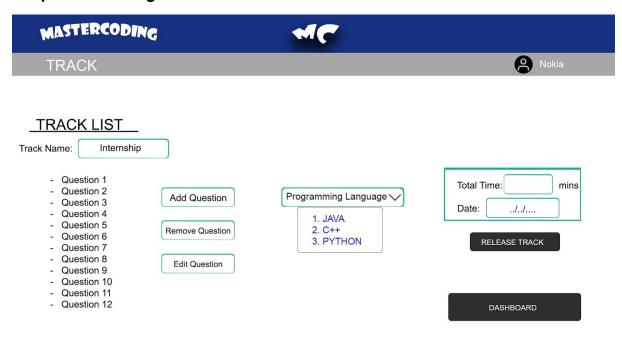


Figure 19: Prepare Track Page

This page is preparing track for companies. Companies can determine language, time, date etc. They can add or remove question as they want.

Sql Statements

INSERT INTO track(track_name) VALUES(val1)

3.15. Interview Track List for Company

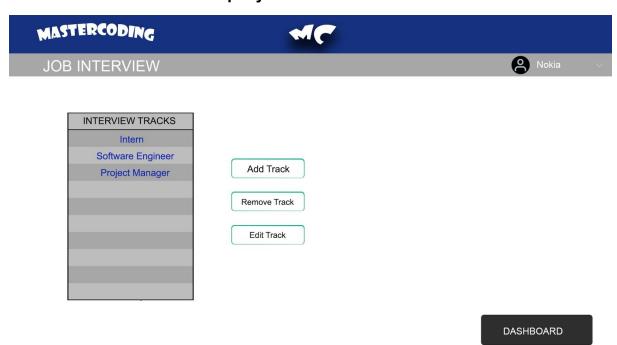


Figure 20: View Interview List

This page is viewing interview track list for companies. Companies can arrange that list.

3.16. Profile Page for Users



Figure 21: Company Profile Page

Users can see their profile page information.

Sql Statements

SELECT *

FROM user

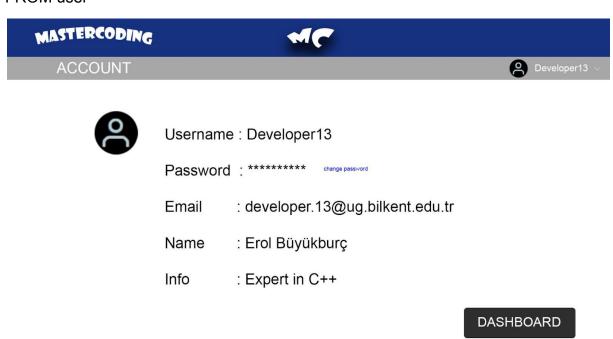


Figure 22: Developer Profile Page

Users can see their profile page or others' profile page. They can change password from here.