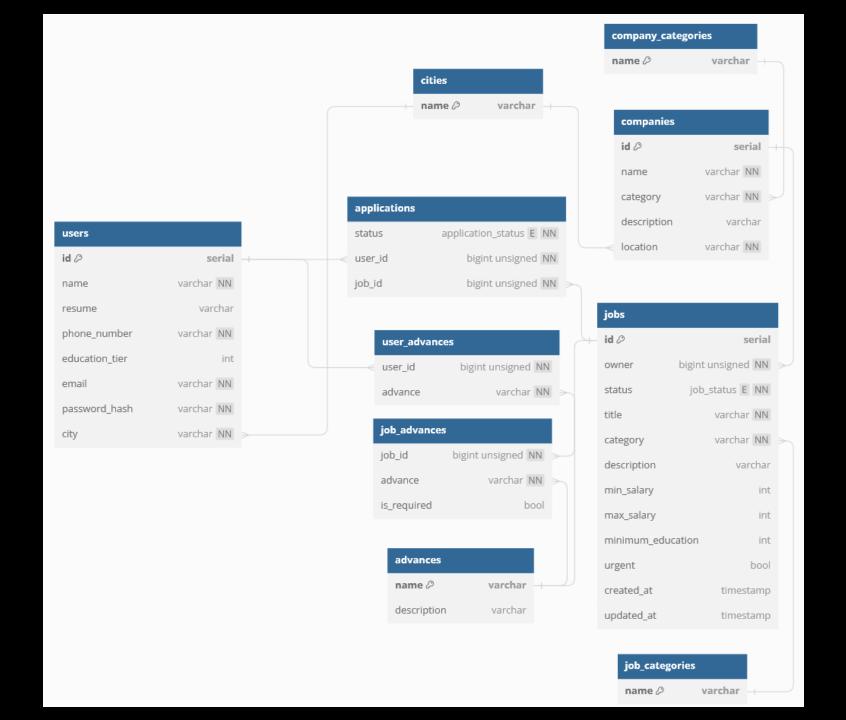


Database design for Job application website

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Overview of the tables



Tables

- Users
- Applications
- Cities
- Use_advances
- Job_advances

- Advances
- Company_categori es
- Companies
- Jobs
- Jobs_categories

```
CREATE TABLE `jobs` (
   `id` serial PRIMARY KEY,
   `owner` bigint unsigned NOT NULL,
   `status` ENUM ('draft', 'active', 'expired') NOT NULL,
   `title` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
   `category` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
   `description` varchar(255),
   `min_salary` int,
   `max_salary` int,
   `minimum_education` int,
   `urgent` bool DEFAULT false,
   `created_at` timestamp DEFAULT (now()),
   `updated_at` timestamp DEFAULT (now())
);
```

```
jobs
id 🖉
                          serial
              bigint unsigned NN
owner
               job_status E NN
status 🖸
                     varchar NN
title
                    varchar NN
category
description
                         varchar
min_salary
                             int
max_salary
                             int
minimum_education
urgent 🖸
                           bool
created at 🖸
                      timestamp
updated_at 🖸
                      timestamp
```

```
CREATE TABLE `job_advances` (
   `job_id` bigint unsigned NOT NULL,
   `advance` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
   `is_required` bool DEFAULT false
);
```



```
CREATE TABLE `companies` (
   `id` serial PRIMARY KEY,
   `name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
   `category` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
   `description` varchar(255),
   `location` varchar(255) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `job_categories` (
   `name` varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY
);

CREATE TABLE `company_categories` (
   `name` varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY
);

CREATE TABLE `cities` (
   `name` varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `advances` (
   `name` varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
   `description` varchar(255)
);
```

companies	
id Ø	serial
name	varchar NN
category	varchar NN
description	varchar
location	varchar NN

job_categories	
name 🖉	varchar
company_categories	
name 🖉	varchar
cities	
name 🖉	varchar

advances	
name 🖉	varchar
description	varchar

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (
  `id` serial PRIMARY KEY,
  `name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `resume` varchar(255),
  `phone_number` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `education_tier` int,
  email' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  'password_hash' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  city varchar(255) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE `user advances` (
  `user_id` bigint unsigned NOT NULL,
  `advance` varchar(255) NOT NULL
);
```

```
users 🖸
id 🖉
                           serial
                     varchar NN
name
                         varchar
resume
phone_number
                     varchar NN
education tier
                              int
                     varchar NN
email
password hash
                     varchar NN
city
                     varchar NN
```

applications	
status 🖸	application_status E NN
user_id	bigint unsigned NN
job_id	bigint unsigned NN

Queries

- Q1: getting skills(advances) of an individual user
- Q2: getting the available jobs for which a specific user can apply
- Q3: getting the jobs that meet the skills of a specific user
- Q4: all matching jobs with additional advances
- Q5: all matching jobs in same city
- Q6: all user that have the appropriate skills for a specific job
- Q7: all users that has applied for a specific job
- * We were suppose to write eight queries, but since our database wasn't so huge we only figured out 7 meaningful queries. The queries are quit long and high quality. We could have add some basic and unmeaningfull queries but we rather stay with less.

```
-- q1
set @user_id = 6
SELECT
    advance
FROM
    user_advances
WHERE
    user_advances.user_id = @user_id
```

```
-- q2
SELECT
    j.id
FROM
    users
LEFT JOIN cities c ON
    users.city = c.name
INNER JOIN companies c2 ON
    c.name = c2.location
INNER JOIN jobs j ON
    c2.id = j.owner
```

```
SELECT id FROM (
    SELECT id, COUNT(ja.advance) - COUNT(ua.advance) as missing_advances FROM
        SELECT advance FROM
            (SELECT id FROM users WHERE id = 6) selected_user
            LEFT JOIN user_advances aua
            on selected user.id = aua.user id
    ) ua
    RIGHT JOIN (
        SELECT id, owner, advance
        FROM (
            jobs j
            LEFT JOIN (
                SELECT * FROM job_advances WHERE is_required=true
            ) ja
            ON j.id = ja.job_id
    ) ja
    ON ja.advance = ua.advance
    GROUP BY id HAVING missing_advances = 0
) result;
```

```
-- q4: all matching jobs with additional advances
SELECT id, additional_advances FROM (
   SELECT
           id,
           COUNT(ja.advance AND is_required) - COUNT(ua.advance AND is_required) as missing_advances,
           COUNT(ua.advance AND NOT is_required) as additional_advances
   FROM
        SELECT advance FROM
            (SELECT id FROM users WHERE id = 6) selected_user
            LEFT JOIN user advances aua
            on selected user.id = aua.user id
     ua
   RIGHT JOIN (
        SELECT id, owner, advance, is_required
        FROM (
           jobs j
           LEFT JOIN job_advances ja
           ON j.id = ja.job_id
    ) ja
   ON ja.advance = ua.advance
   GROUP BY id HAVING missing_advances = 0
  result
```

```
SET @user_id=6;
SET @user_city=(SELECT city FROM users WHERE id=@user_id);
SELECT id, additional_advances FROM (
   SELECT
           id,
           COUNT(ja.advance AND is required) - COUNT(ua.advance AND is required) as missing advances,
           COUNT(ua.advance AND NOT is_required) as additional_advances
   FROM
       SELECT advance, city FROM
            (SELECT id, city FROM users WHERE id = @user_id) selected_user
           LEFT JOIN user advances aua
            on selected user.id = aua.user id
    ) ua
   RIGHT JOIN (
       SELECT _ja.id as id, location, advance, is_required FROM
           SELECT id, owner, advance, is_required
           FROM (
                 jobs j
                    LEFT JOIN job_advances ja
                              ON j.id = ja.job_id
        ) _ja
       LEFT JOIN companies
       ON companies.id = _ja.owner
       WHERE location = @user_city
   ) ja
   ON ja.advance = ua.advance
   GROUP BY id HAVING missing advances = 0
) result;
```

```
SET @company_id=1
SELECT
    title, name, resume, email, city
FROM
  applications
INNER JOIN (
    SELECT
        jobs.id as id, jobs.title as title
    FROM
        jobs
    LEFT JOIN companies
        ON jobs.owner = companies.id
        WHERE companies.id = @company_id
    )selecter_jobs
  ON applications.job_id = selecter_jobs.id
  LEFT JOIN users
  ON users.id = applications.user_id
  WHERE
    applications.status = "created"
```

```
-- q7 all users that has applied for a specific job
SET @job_id=6
SELECT
    name, resume, phone_number, email, city
FROM
    applications
LEFT JOIN
    users
ON users.id = applications.user_id
WHERE
    applications.job_id = @job_id and applications.status = "created"
```

Data

 The data has been generated by Gatgpt. The queries for adding data is stored in inti_data.sql. Here are some examples:

```
INSERT INTO job_categories (name) VALUES
    ('Technology'),
    ('Healthcare'),
    ('Finance'),
    ('Education'),
    ('Sales'),
    ('Marketing'),
    ('Engineering'),
    ('Hospitality'),
    ('Art'),
    ('Manufacturing');
```

```
INSERT INTO job advances (job id, advance, is required) VALUES
  (1, 'Certification', true),
  (1, 'Experience', true),
  (2, 'Certification', true),
  (2, 'Experience', true),
  (3, 'Experience', true),
  (4, 'Certification', false),
  (5, 'Experience', false),
  (6, 'Experience', true),
  (6, 'Technical Skills', true),
  (7, 'Certification', true),
  (7, 'Experience', true),
  (8, 'Certification', false),
  (8, 'Analytical Skills', false),
  (9, 'Certification', false),
  (10, 'Experience', true),
  (10, 'Communication Skills', true);
```