DESIGN THINKING II

LABOUR-EASE

SUBMITTED TO:

Ms. Anuradha Purohit

Ms. Ritambhara Patidar

SUBMITTED BY:

Prateek Khandekar(0801CS221111)

Purvi Porwal(0801CS221114)

Rishita Sharma(0801CS221120)

Shiwang Sharma(0801CS221134)

Tanya Agrawal (0801CS221172)

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

2024-2025

INDEX

Requirement Analysis

We have a set of users, each user has an ID (unique identifier), username, password, email, and role, which can either be 'shopkeeper' or 'labour'. The role defines their functionality in the application.
Each shopkeeper has an ID, shop name, shop address, and phone number. Each shopkeeper can post jobs that require specific skills.
Each labour has an ID, name, phone number, address, and experience. Each labour can list the skills they possess and search for jobs that match these skills.
We maintain a set of skills that can be assigned to labours. These skills are also linked to job postings, where a shopkeeper specifies which skills are required for a given job.
Shopkeepers can post job openings specifying a job title and description. Each job posting requires certain skills, and these skills are matched with the labour's skill sets.
For each job posting, shopkeepers can view and hire labours. Once a labour is assigned to a job, we store information about which shopkeeper, labour, and job posting are linked, along with the starting time of the work.
For each **job posting**, we need to keep track of the following:

- The date on which the job was posted
- The description of the job
- The skills required for the job
- The labours who applied for the job and their assigned status

For each **labour** who works for a shopkeeper, we need to track the start time when they begin their work on a specific job posting.

Constraints

- Every user must have a role, either 'shopkeeper' or 'labour'.
- Every job posting must be linked to a shopkeeper.
- Each labour must belong to one or more skills, and each job posting must require one or more skills.
- Referential integrity is enforced by foreign keys, ensuring that when a shopkeeper, labour, or job posting is deleted, related records are automatically removed.

Objectives

- Provide an interface for shopkeepers to post jobs.
- Enable labours to register their skills and find job postings matching their qualifications.
- Store and manage information about users, job postings, skills.

Functional Requirements

- **User Management**:
    - Register users as either shopkeepers or labours.
    - Allow users to update profiles.
- **Shopkeeper Management**:
    - Shopkeepers can create job postings.
    - Manage shop details (shop name, address, phone).
    - View and manage job postings.
- **Labour Management**:
    - Labours can register, list their skills, and apply for job postings.
    - Manage labour details (name, phone, address, experience).
    - View available job postings and apply to relevant ones.
- **Job Posting**:
    - Shopkeepers can post jobs specifying the required skills.
    - Labours can search for job postings based on their skills.
    - Shopkeeper can track which labours are assigned to which job postings.
- **Skill Management**:
    - Labours can add or remove their skills.
    - Shopkeepers can specify required skills for job postings.

Non-Functional Requirements

- **Performance**: The database should be optimized for quick retrieval of job postings and user information.
- **Security**: Passwords must be stored securely. Sensitive user information such as emails should be protected.
- **Scalability**: The system should handle a large number of job postings and user registrations.
- **Data Integrity**: Enforce referential integrity using foreign keys. Ensure that job postings and skills are properly linked.

DDL

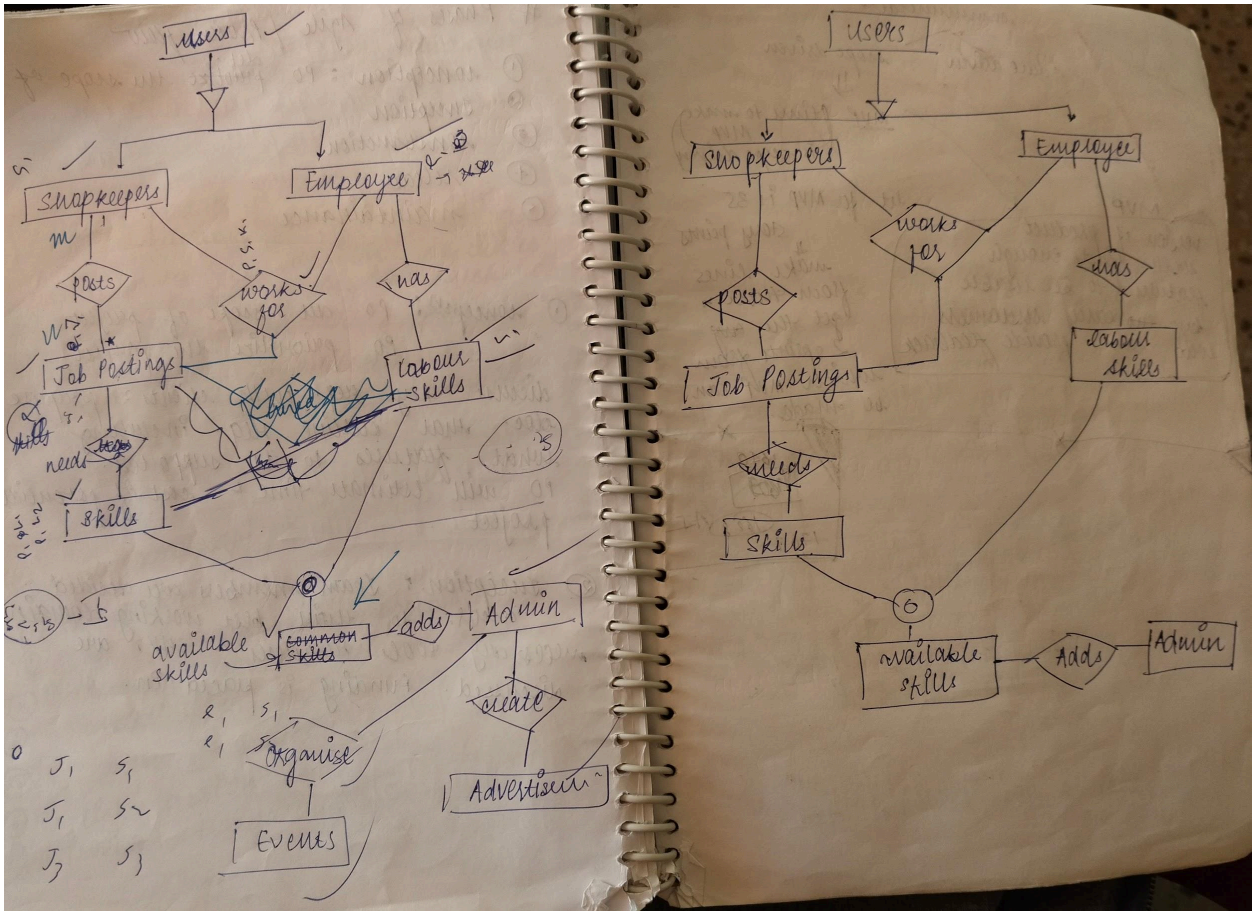
```
-- User table
CREATE TABLE users (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    role VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL CHECK (role IN ('shopkeeper', 'labour'))
);

-- Shopkeeper table
CREATE TABLE shopkeepers (
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    shop_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    shop_address TEXT NOT NULL,
    shop_phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    FOREIGN KEY (id) REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

-- Labour table
CREATE TABLE labours (
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    address TEXT NOT NULL,
    experience TEXT NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    FOREIGN KEY (id) REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

-- Skills table
CREATE TABLE skills (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

```
);

-- Labour_has_Skills table
CREATE TABLE labour_has_skills (
    labour_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    skill_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (labour_id, skill_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (labour_id) REFERENCES labours(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (skill_id) REFERENCES skills(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

-- Job Posting table
CREATE TABLE job_postings (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    shopkeeper_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    description TEXT NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    FOREIGN KEY (shopkeeper_id) REFERENCES shopkeepers(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

-- Posting_Needs_Skills table
CREATE TABLE posting_needs_skills (
    job_posting_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    skill_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (job_posting_id, skill_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (job_posting_id) REFERENCES job_postings(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (skill_id) REFERENCES skills(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

-- Works_For table
CREATE TABLE works_for (
    shopkeeper_id INTEGER,
    labour_id INTEGER,
    job_posting_id INTEGER,
    starting_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    PRIMARY KEY (shopkeeper_id, labour_id, job_posting_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (shopkeeper_id) REFERENCES shopkeepers(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (labour_id) REFERENCES labours(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (job_posting_id) REFERENCES job_postings(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

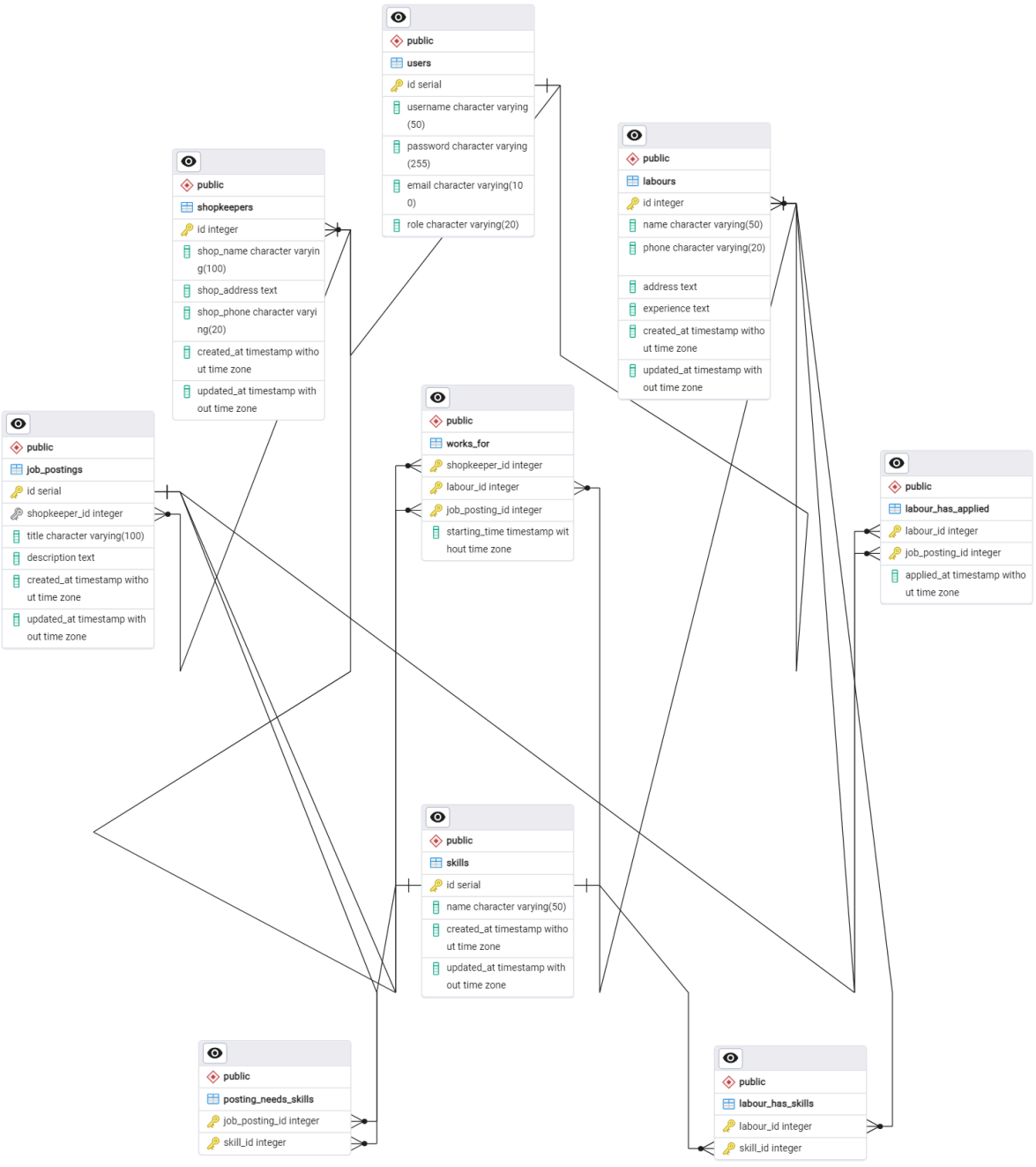
– Applied table

```
CREATE TABLE labour_has_applied (
    labour_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    job_posting_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    applied_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    PRIMARY KEY (labour_id, job_posting_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (labour_id) REFERENCES labours(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (job_posting_id) REFERENCES job_postings(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

ER diagram

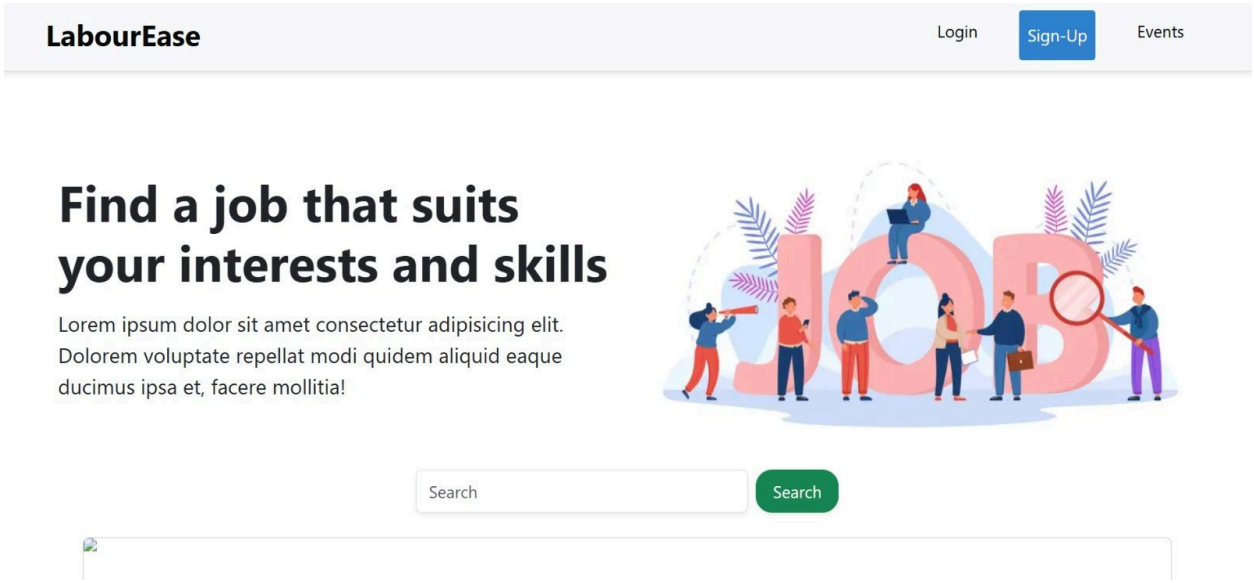

Users
Shopkeepers
Employee
posts
works for
has
Job Postings
Labour skills
needs
Skills
available skills
adds
Admin
create
Advertisement
Organise
Events
Users
Shopkeepers
Employee
works for
posts
has
Job Postings
Labour skills
needs
Skills
available skills
Adds
Admin

Relational Model

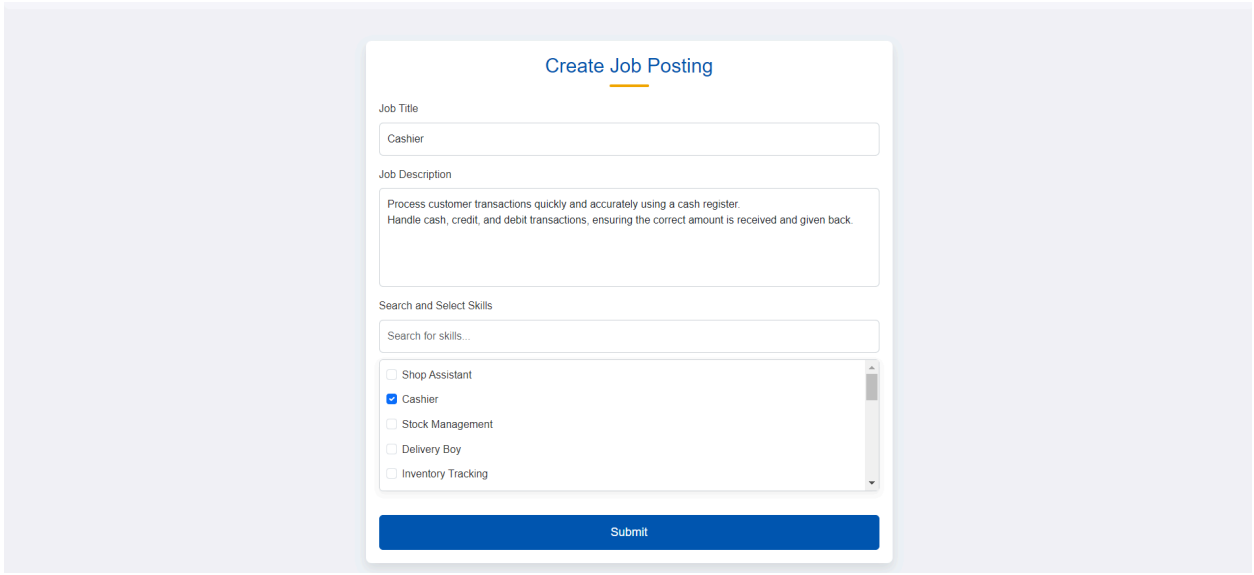


Implementation

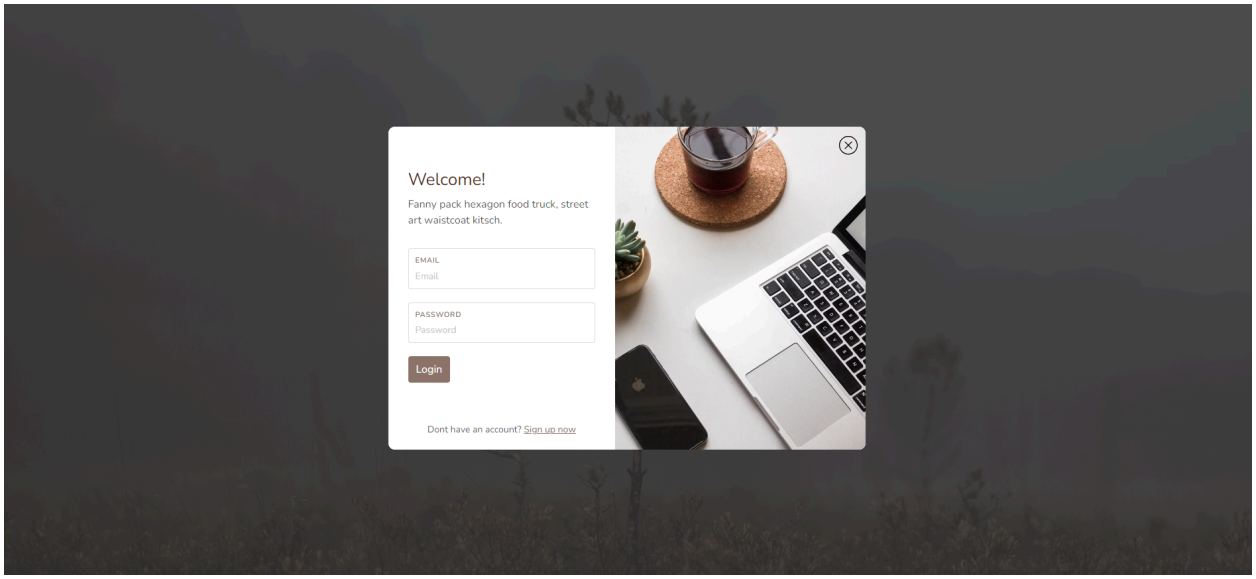
Home Page



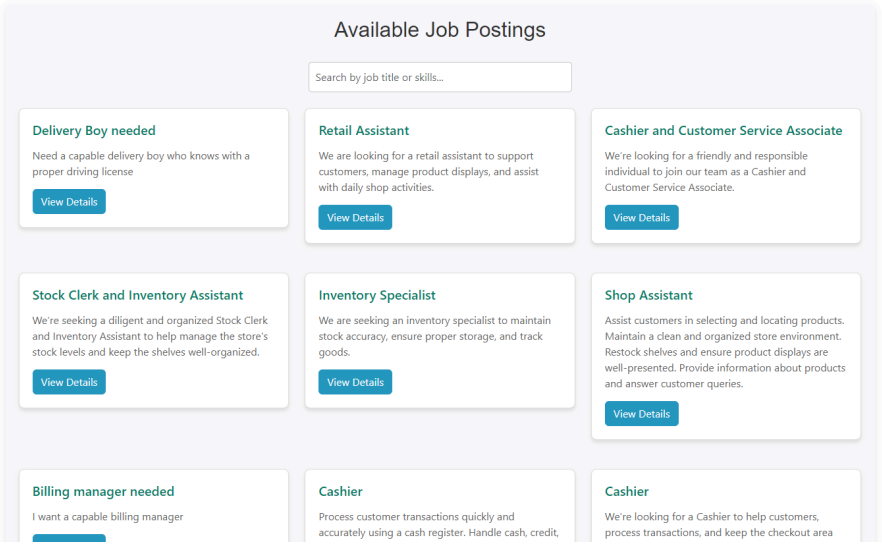
Job Posting



Login



Available Jobs



Edit Profile