Database Design Report Freelancer Mediator ER diagram to Relational Schema

202203034 - Parth Sorathiya 202203065 - Paawan Vala

X

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Entities and Attributes	2
	2.1 Users	2
	2.2 Freelancers	2
	2.3 Clients	2
	2.4 Skills	3
	2.5 Freelancer_skills	3
	2.6 Projects	3
	2.7 Required_skills	3
	2.8 Contracts	3
	2.9 Reviews	4
	2.10 Proposals	4
	2.11 Payments	4
3	Functional Dependencies	4
4	Entity Classification	5
	4.1 Strong Entities	5
	4.2 Weak / Associative Entities	5
5	Anomaly Analysis	6
6	Conclusion	6

1 Introduction

This report describes the relational schema for the Freelancer Mediator system, which connects clients and freelancers on a project-based platform. It documents the entities, their attributes, keys, functional dependencies, and the classification into strong and weak entities.

2 Entities and Attributes

We identify the following base tables (entities) and their attributes:

2.1 Users

Attribute	Description
user_id	Unique identifier (PK)
name	Full name
email	Email address (UNIQUE)
password	Hashed password
dob	Date of birth
country	Country of residence
created_at	Timestamp of account creation
${\tt updated_at}$	Timestamp of last update

2.2 Freelancers

Attribute	Description
freelancer_id	Unique identifier (PK)
user_id	References Users(user_id) (FK)
description	Profile summary
experience	Years of experience
rating	Average rating
$availability_status$	Availability flag
user_id description experience rating	References Users(user_id) (FK) Profile summary Years of experience Average rating

2.3 Clients

Attribute	Description
client_id	Unique identifier (PK)
${\tt user_id}$	References Users(user_id) (FK)
$company_name$	Client organization name
description	Company description
rating	Average rating

2.4 Skills

Attribute	Description
skill_id	Unique identifier (PK)
skill_name	Name of the skill

2.5 Freelancer_skills

Attribute	Description
freelancer_id	Prime Attribute of composite PK (PA)
$skill_id$	Prime Attribute of composite PK (PA)

2.6 Projects

Attribute	Description
project_id	Unique identifier (PK)
${\tt client_id}$	References Clients(client_id) (FK)
title	Project title
description	Detailed description
budget	Budget allocation
deadline	Project deadline
status	{open, in_progress, completed, cancelled}
${\tt created_at}$	Timestamp of creation
updated_at	Timestamp of last update

2.7 Required_skills

Attribute	Description
project_id skill_id	Prime Attribute of composite PK (PA) Prime Attribute of composite PK (PA)

2.8 Contracts

Attribute	Description
contract_id	Unique identifier (PK)
${ t project_id}$	References Projects(project_id) (FK)
$freelancer_id$	References Freelancers(freelancer_id) (FK)
$\mathtt{start}_{\mathtt{-}}\mathtt{date}$	Contract start date
$\mathtt{end_date}$	Contract end date
amount	Agreed payment amount

status	{active, completed, terminated}
${\tt created_at}$	Timestamp of creation
${\tt updated_at}$	Timestamp of last update

2.9 Reviews

Attribute	Description
review_id	Unique identifier (PK)
$contract_id$	References Contracts(contract_id) (FK)
${\tt reviewer_id}$	References Users(user_id) (FK)
reviewee_id	References Users(user_id) (FK)
rating	Numeric score
feedback	Text comments
${\tt created_at}$	Timestamp of creation
${\tt updated_at}$	Timestamp of last update

2.10 Proposals

Attribute	Description
project_id	(PA) References Projects(project.id) (FK)
$freelancer_id$	(PA) References Freelancers(freelancer_id) (FK)
proposal	Proposal text
$\mathtt{bid}_{\mathtt{-}}\mathtt{amount}$	Proposed compensation
status	{pending, accepted, rejected}
${\tt created_at}$	Timestamp of submission

2.11 Payments

Attribute	Description
contract_id amount payment_at	(PK) References Contracts(contract_id) (FK) Payment amount Timestamp of payment

3 Functional Dependencies

• Users:

- $-\ user_id \rightarrow$ name, email, password, dob, country, created_at, updated_at
- $-\ email \rightarrow$ user_id, name, password, dob, country, created_at, updated_at

• Freelancers:

- $freelancer_id \rightarrow$ user_id, description, experience, rating, availability_status

- Clients:
 - client_id \rightarrow user_id, company_name, description, rating
- Skills:
 - $skill_i d \rightarrow skill_name$
- Projects:
 - project_id \rightarrow client_id, title, description, budget, deadline, status, created_at, updated_at
- Proposals:
 - $-(project_id, freelancer_id) \rightarrow proposal, bid_amount, status, created_at$
- Contracts:
 - $contract_id \rightarrow$ project_id, free lancer_id, start_date, end_date, amount, status, created_at, updated_at
 - (project_id, freelancer_id) \rightarrow contract_id
- Reviews:
 - $-review_id \rightarrow contract_id$, reviewer_id, reviewee_id, rating, feedback, created_at, updated_at
- Payments:
 - contract_id \rightarrow amount, payment_at

4 Entity Classification

4.1 Strong Entities

- Users
- Freelancers
- Clients
- Skills
- Projects
- Contracts
- Reviews

4.2 Weak / Associative Entities

- Freelancer_skills (associative between Freelancers and Skills)
- Required_skills (associative between Projects and Skills)
- Proposals (associative between Projects and Freelancers)
- Payments (dependent on Contracts; supports milestone payments)

5 Anomaly Analysis

Based on the current schema design, all tables are normalized to Third Normal Form (3NF). This effectively eliminates the classical relational anomalies:

- Insertion Anomaly: No table requires unrelated data to exist before inserting a new fact. Each entity and associative table carries only attributes fully dependent on its key.
- **Update Anomaly**: There are no repeating or derived attributes across multiple rows—updating a value (e.g., a freelancer's description) occurs in exactly one place.
- **Deletion Anomaly**: Removing a row does not unintentionally erase other facts. For example, deleting a contract does not delete user or project data, since foreign keys preserve referential integrity.

Thus, the schema is free of insertion, update, and deletion anomalies.

6 Conclusion

This schema design achieves Third Normal Form (3NF), ensures clear separation of concerns. Surrogate keys are used where appropriate, and foreign key constraints maintain referential integrity.