Simon Fraser University CMPT 354 Summer 2022

Group Project - Implementation of a Relational Database

Project Title:	HelpHive	
Project Milestone:	4	

#	Student Name	Student Number	Email Address
1	JangHyeon (Peter) Lee	301292220	jla465@sfu.ca
2	Jooyoung Julia Lee	301414539	jla670@sfu.ca
3	Hanra Jeong	301449735	hja59@sfu.ca

By typing our names and student numbers in the above table, we certify that the work in the attached assignment was performed solely by those whose names and student IDs are included above.

In addition, we indicate that we are fully aware of the rules and consequences of plagiarism, as set forth by Simon Fraser University.

Code	### Description of the state o		
SQL Script	create.sql located in the link above to create all the tables/data in the DB.		
Project Description	Description of the project: To recall our motto, "No one should be left without help or without the opportunity to help." The project was created with the motivation of finding/providing help to those in need as there is a lack of functional platforms that are focused on the university. From a general perspective, our project (named HelpHive) is a platform for both clients and freelancers to exchange their talent, time, and effort. In the near future, our project aims to scrutinize the targetted community of a university so that each university has its own HelpHive, which would ensure safety and guarantee trust between each other as both the clients and freelancers will be the students. What it accomplishes: The project accomplishes the general goal of a freelance platform in creating proposals (gigs) from the freelancers (or sellers of a specific talent) and the freelancers can freely update and delete their created gigs. From the client side, the clients can view each gig and find more detailed information about the gigs. In the next few pages, both the client and freelances can return lists of all gigs created by each specific user and find the contacts of that user for communication. Also, the freelancers can see how much clients bought their gig and their total revenue, which the clients could also see and observe which gig is popular. The pages continue with observing the gig performance according to the order status, which provides much more detailed information on the current progress between the client and the freelancer. Though this may look simple and easy to manage just by looking at the few inputs, it is important to have appropriate queries to maintain and organize the data under specific conditions when the amount of data exceeds petabytes (according to the course intro lecture), which becomes far from easy to just analyze by looking. It is also crucial to note that the security side was not accounted for as the purpose of the project was to create queries and display them through an interface.		
Difference in Schema	How my final schema is different from the original: After several trial and error, one of the most significant changes we made is that we treated both clients and freelancers as users who are capable of both receiving/providing help and thus, both have the privilege to create, update, and delete gigs. This naturally led to minimizing unnecessary tables and also, optimizing other tables such as categories, time, data, price, place, and experience into inherent gigs, orders, and skills tables in the new database. Reason why: The main reason for the changes was that there was a plethora of unnecessary and redundant information that prevents the accuracy and integrity of the system. Therefore, to guarantee the efficiency and simplicity of both the interface and the backend design, tables were reduced and combined relevant attributes into one. This allows both the admin and the users to clearly return lists from queries and find appropriate information rather than having to create a plethora of queries to represent the data without being excessive. Let's say if we maintained the original schema and designed the queries, then there were the following problems: 1) related data was scattered over a number of tables 2) data was not consistent 3) the relations were too complex and hacked with tricks.		







