One manufacturer can have many sneakers, so the Manufacturer table has a one-to-many relationship with the Sneakers table. The foreign key in the Sneakers table is manufacturer\_id.

One customer can have many orders, so the Customers table has a one-to-many relationship with the Order table. The foreign key in the Order table is customer\_id.

One payment method can be used for many orders, so the Payment Method table has a one-to-many relationship with the Order table. The foreign key in the Order table is payment\_method\_id.

One shipping method can be used for many orders, so the Shipping table has a one-to-many relationship with the Order table. The foreign key in the Order table is shipping\_id.

One fulfillment center can fulfill many orders, so the Fulfillment Center table has a one-to-many relationship with the Order table. The foreign key in the Order table is fulfillment\_center\_id.

One order can have many sneakers, and one sneaker can be part of many orders, so the Order table and the Sneakers table have a many-to-many relationship. To implement this relationship, a junction table (also called an association or link table) is needed. Let's call this table Order\_Sneakers. It will have two columns, order\_id and sneaker\_id, both of which are foreign keys referencing the Order and Sneakers tables, respectively.

One order can have one return, and one return can be associated with only one order, so the Order table and the Return table have a one-to-one relationship. The foreign key in the Order table is return\_id.