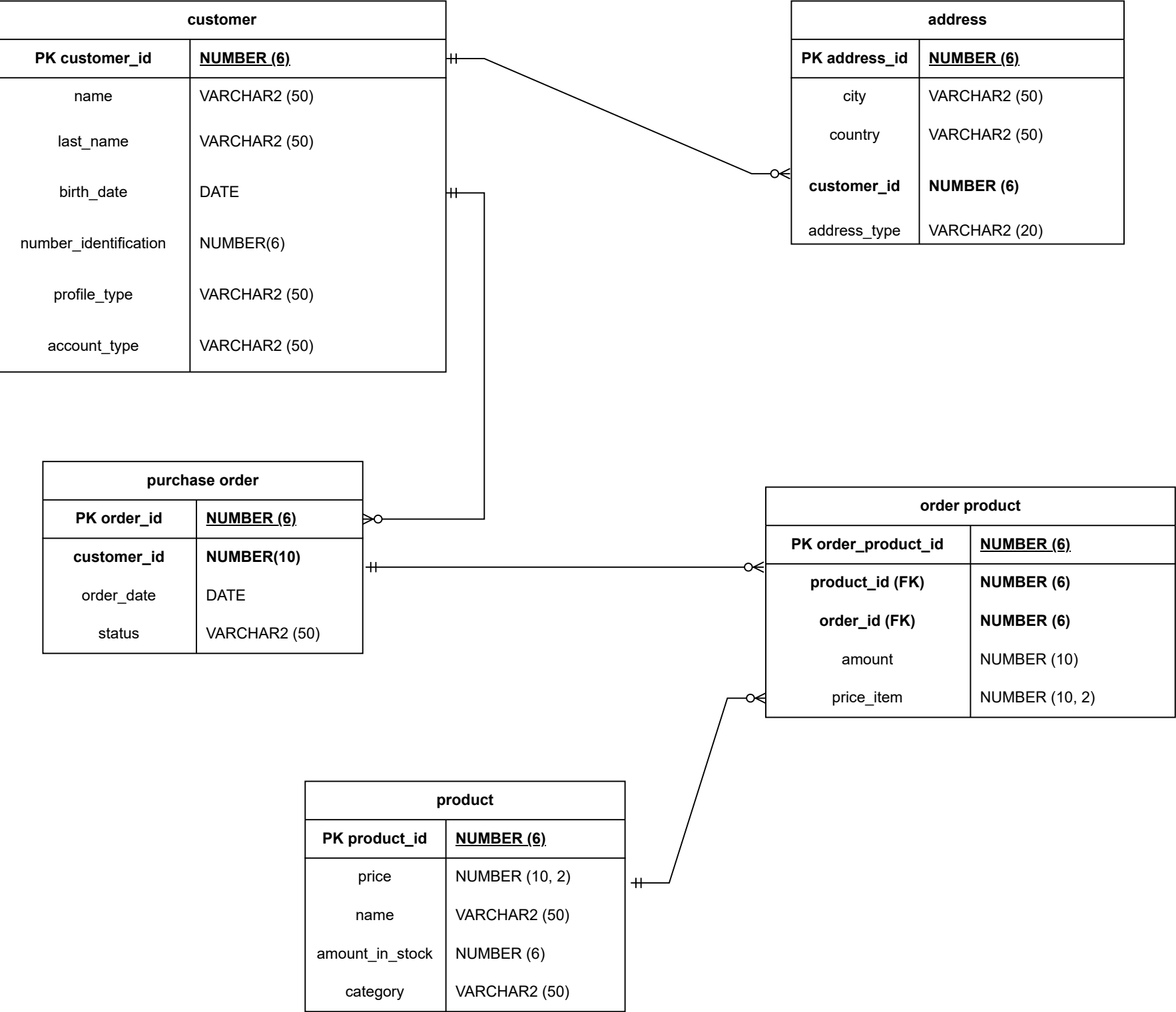# Project | Online shop

Entity relationship diagram (ERD) *

* Please note that the column on the right titled 'Notes' - is not part of the diagram. It is intended to provide an explanation of the inheritance strategy adopted.

customer

PK customer_id	NUMBER (6)
name	VARCHAR2 (50)
last_name	VARCHAR2 (50)
birth_date	DATE
number_identification	NUMBER(6)
profile_type	VARCHAR2 (50)
account_type	VARCHAR2 (50)

address

PK address_id	NUMBER (6)
city	VARCHAR2 (50)
country	VARCHAR2 (50)
customer_id	NUMBER (6)
address_type	VARCHAR2 (20)

purchase order

PK order_id	NUMBER (6)
customer_id	NUMBER(10)
order_date	DATE
status	VARCHAR2 (50)

order product

PK order_product_id	NUMBER (6)
product_id (FK)	NUMBER (6)
order_id (FK)	NUMBER (6)
amount	NUMBER (10)
price_item	NUMBER (10, 2)

product

PK product_id	NUMBER (6)
price	NUMBER (10, 2)
name	VARCHAR2 (50)
amount_in_stock	NUMBER (6)
category	VARCHAR2 (50)

NOTES

Relation customer-purchase order -> one to zero or many -> because the customer can be in the database, but has not bought anything yet

Relation purchase order - product -> many to many -> because one order may include many products, and one product may be included in many orders

Relation purchase order - order product -> one-to-many -> This means that one record in the "purchase order" table can have multiple related records in the "order product" table

The table "Order_Product" functions as an association table and stores association information between "order" and "product". Allowing you to associate multiple products with a single order.

The "purchase order" table stores information about the order.