**2.1 PRODUCT PERSPECTIVE**

A website that sells health products

The ER diagram contains several tables:

First, the products table, as we know, there is no sale without products. It contains the product ID, product name, and brand ID

Customer table: As we know, the user (customer) is the active element in the application, so the customer table contains the customer’s ID, name, email, phone number, and address.

Each product has its own specific brand, so a brand table was created that contains the brand ID, the name of the brand, and the country of the brand.

What connects the customer and the product??

Yes, the order table contains the order ID, order name, delivery ID, customer ID, order address, and field

\*\*\***Clarification of the relationships in our store system:**

1- Every customer can log in, create an account, and give him a password

2-Each customer can place more than one order, and one order is for one customer

3-Each order may contain more than one product, and one product may be in more than one order

4-Every product has a specific brand, and the brand has more than one product

5- Every request can be serviced by delivery, and one delivery service includes several requests

All of these relationships are explained in the ER digram model in Section 2.2