Database Schema and Relationships

Tables

`customers`

This table stores information about customers.

- **customer_id**: Integer, primary key, auto-increment. Unique identifier for each customer.
- **customer_name**: Varchar. Name of the customer.
- **address**: Varchar. Address of the customer.

`orders`

This table records customer orders.

- **order_id**: Integer, primary key, auto-increment. Unique identifier for each order.
- **customer_id**: Integer, foreign key referencing `customers(customer_id)`. Identifies the customer who placed the order.
- **order_date**: Date. The date when the order was placed.

`orderdetails`

This table contains details about each order.

- **order_detail_id**: Integer, primary key, auto-increment. Unique identifier for each order detail.
- **order_id**: Integer, foreign key referencing `orders(order_id)`. Identifies the order to which the detail belongs.
- **product_name**: Varchar. Name of the product ordered.
- **quantity**: Integer. Quantity of the product ordered.
- **price**: Decimal. Price of the product.

`users`

This table manages user credentials.

- **id**: Integer, primary key, auto-increment. Unique identifier for each user.
- **username**: Varchar, unique. Username for the user.
- **password**: Varchar. Password for the user.

View

`rapport`

This view provides a summary of customer orders.

- **customer_id**: Corresponds to the customer in the `customers`table.
- **customer_name**: Name of the customer.
- **order_count**: Total number of orders placed by the customer.

Relationships

- The `orders`table has a foreign key relationship with the `customers`table through `customer_id` This relationship links each order to the customer who placed it.
- The `orderdetails`table has a foreign key relationship with the `orders`table through `order_id` This relationship associates each order detail with its respective order.