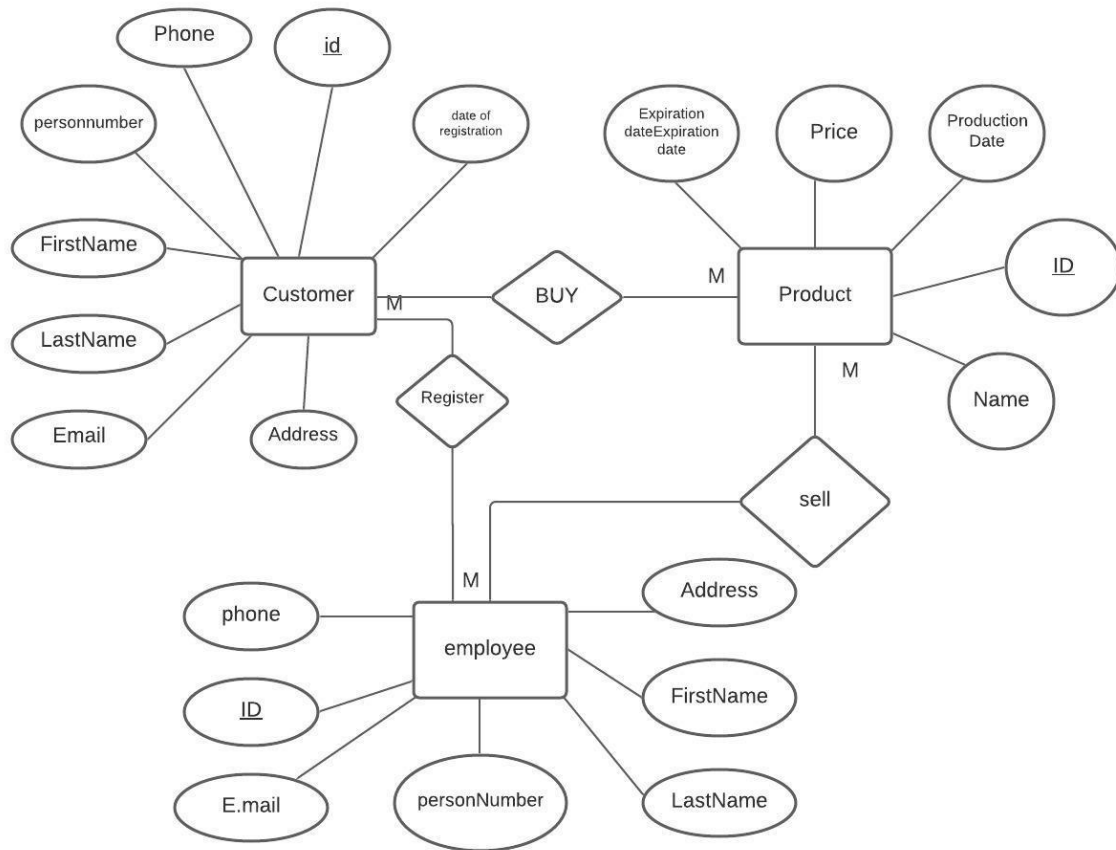


## ER diagram.

This diagram consists of three Entities that are related to each other, and we note that these Entities have attributes. The relationship diagram shows us a database of A super Market which has customers, employees, and products for sale. So we can see that all These entities form tables that are linked together by primary and foreign kyes.



## Relationsmodell:

Or the Crow's foot notation, there is no significant difference between it and the ER digram. We note here the presence of intermediate tables between employees, customers, and products. These tables break the previous relationships that were from many to many and became from one to many. This thing facilitates the use of the foreign key, and the primary key.

