**Products table**

CREATE TABLE products (

id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

description TEXT,

price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,

quantity\_in\_stock INT NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (id)

);

**Customers table**

CREATE TABLE customers (

id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

shipping\_address TEXT,

billing\_address TEXT,

PRIMARY KEY (id)

);

**Orders table**

CREATE TABLE orders (

id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

customer\_id INT NOT NULL,

order\_date DATETIME NOT NULL,

shipping\_address TEXT,

billing\_address TEXT,

total\_amount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,

order\_status VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (id),

FOREIGN KEY (customer\_id) REFERENCES customers(id)

);

**Order items table**

CREATE TABLE order\_items (

id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

order\_id INT NOT NULL,

product\_id INT NOT NULL,

quantity INT NOT NULL,

price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (id),

FOREIGN KEY (order\_id) REFERENCES orders(id),

FOREIGN KEY (product\_id) REFERENCES products(id)

);

**Relationships between the tables**

* The products table has a one-to-many relationship with the order\_items table. This means that a product can have multiple order items, but an order item can only belong to one product.
* The customers table has a one-to-many relationship with the orders table. This means that a customer can place multiple orders, but an order can only belong to one customer.
* The orders table has a one-to-many relationship with the order\_items table. This means that an order can have multiple order items, but an order item can only belong to one order.