Part 2 :

1. To store customer orders in a simple database, I would create a table named **Orders** with fields like **OrderID**, **CustomerName**, **Email**, **ProductName**, **Quantity**, and **OrderDate**. This setup makes it easy to track who ordered what, when, and how many, while also allowing for quick data retrieval and analysis.

   I'd create a table called Orders with the following fields:
   - OrderID (unique identifier)
   - CustomerName
   - Email
   - ProductName
   - Quantity
   - OrderDate

   This structure allows easy tracking, sorting, and filtering of customer orders.

2. An online store must have easy-to-use navigation, distinct categories, filters, and a dependable search feature to make it simple for customers to locate products. In order to lower cart abandonment, a safe and easy checkout experience is equally important. This includes providing guest checkouts, a variety of payment methods, and unambiguous shipping information. In order for clients to purchase easily from any device, the store must be completely optimized for mobile devices, guaranteeing quick loading times and a responsive design.

2.1. User-Friendly Navigation & Search

- Why it matters: Shoppers should be able to easily find products through clear menus, categories, and a fast, accurate search bar.

- Key elements: Filters, sorting options, breadcrumbs, predictive search.

2.2. Secure & Simple Checkout Process

- Why it matters: A complicated or insecure checkout can cause cart abandonment.

- Key elements: Guest checkout, multiple payment options (credit card, PayPal, etc.), clear shipping info, SSL encryption.

2.3. Mobile Optimization

- Why it matters: A large portion of users shop via mobile. If the site isn't responsive, you lose sales.

- Key elements: Responsive design, fast loading times, mobile-friendly navigation and buttons.