The SQL code represents the creation of several tables in a car dealership context. Here are the entity relationships between the tables:

The "service_invoice" represents the relationship between mechanic, service, sold parts, and a specific customer.

It is only one specific mechanic for multiple service invoices, and many service invoices for one type of service provided. The “service_invoice” and “parts” tables have relationship many to one, where is many invoices to particular type of car parts. One customer can have many service_invoices.

There is a one-to-many relationship between the "salesperson" table and the "sales_invoice" table since a salesperson can sell multiple car services. Additionally, there is a one-to-many relationship between the "inventory" table and the "sales_invoice" as many sales invoices can have the same inventory item. The "sales_invoice" table also describes an entity relationship where a customer can make purchases. (one-to-many as one customer can have many sales invoices).

The "customer" table is related to the "car" and "service_invoice” and "sales_invoice" tables, while the "car" table is related to the "customer". There is a one-to-many relationship between "customer" and "car" tables, as each customer can own multiple cars while each car can have only one owner.

The "service_invoice" table serves as a connector for various tables. Meanwhile, "salesperson" is almost a standalone table. The relationship between these tables is impacted by foreign keys (except for the "salesperson" table).