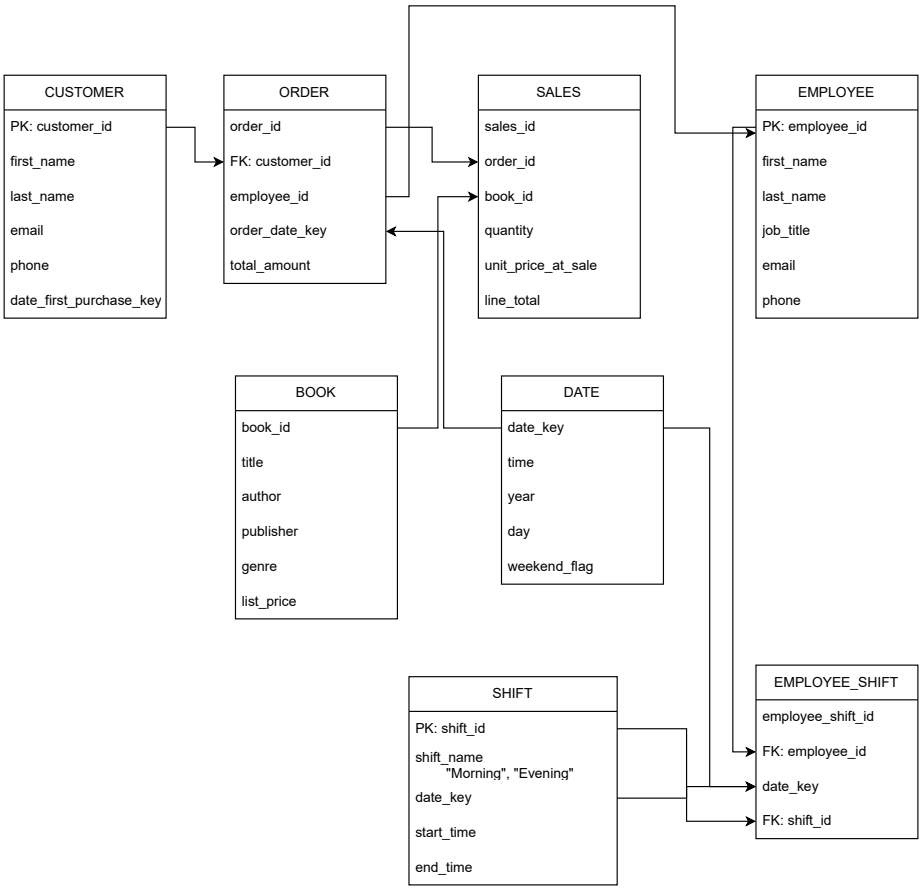
Prompt 1 and Promop2: This ERD models a bookstore system where employees process customer orders, sales record individual book purchases, and daily operations are organized through a date table and employee shift assignments. Employees are linked to their scheduled morning or evening shifts through the **EMPLOYEE_SHIFT** bridge table, which combines an employee, a specific shift, and a calendar date. Each employee can handle many orders, and each order can have multiple sales records, each tied to a specific book. The **DATE** table standardizes all dates across orders, sales, and shift scheduling, ensuring consistent tracking of daily activity. Overall, the ERD captures how employees work, how books are sold, and how transactions and schedules unfold across time.



prompt 3: If the store wants to keep customer addresses, there are two ways to design the **CUSTOMER_ADDRESS** table. The first option is the **overwrite approach**, where each customer has only one address on file. When they move, we simply update the existing row with the new address. This design does **not** keep any history of where the customer lived before, and it is known as a **Type 1 Slowly Changing Dimension**. The second option keeps a full **history** of all past addresses. In this design, every time a customer moves, we insert a new row with the new address and mark the old row as no longer current (for example, using start and end dates or a “current” flag). This allows the store to see where the customer lived at any point in time. This approach is known as a **Type 2 Slowly Changing Dimension**.