**Tables**

1. **Customers**

This table stores information about the customers who placed orders.

* **Customer ID (serial PRIMARY KEY):** A unique identifier assigned to each customer. The serial data type ensures this value automatically increments for each new customer record. PRIMARY KEY enforces that this column has unique values and identifies each row uniquely.
* **Customer Name (VARCHAR (50)):** Stores the customer's full name. VARCHAR (50) specifies that this column can hold text data (letters) up to 50 characters long.
* **Email ID (VARCHAR):** Stores the customer's email address. VARCHAR allows for variable length text data, suitable for email addresses. Note that it's recommended to specify a reasonable limit on the length to avoid storing unnecessarily long email addresses.
* **Mobile Number (VARCHAR):** Stores the customer's mobile phone number. Similar to Email ID, VARCHAR is used for variable length text data.
* **Order ID (serial):** This column references the Order ID in the Orders table. It stores the order ID associated with the customer. serial ensures automatic incrementing for new orders.
* **Product ID (serial):** This column references the Product ID in the Products table. It stores the ID of the product the customer purchased. serial again ensures automatic incrementing for new products.
* **FOREIGN KEY (Order ID) REFERENCES Orders (Order ID), FOREIGN KEY (Product ID) REFERENCES Products(Product ID):** These constraints enforce referential integrity. They ensure that the Order ID and Product ID values in the Customers table exist as valid IDs in the Orders and Products tables, respectively. This prevents orphaned data where customer records reference non-existent orders or products.

1. **Orders**

This table stores information about customer orders.

* **Order ID (serial PRIMARY KEY):** A unique identifier assigned to each order. Similar to the Customers table, serial ensures automatic incrementing and PRIMARY KEY enforces uniqueness.
* **Order Date (DATE):** Stores the date the order was placed. DATE data type specifically holds date values.
* **Ship Date (DATE):** Stores the date the order was shipped. Similar to Order\_Date, DATE is used for date values.

1. **Products**

This table stores information about the products available for purchase.

* **Product ID (serial PRIMARY KEY):** A unique identifier assigned to each product. serial again ensures automatic incrementing and PRIMARY KEY enforces uniqueness.
* **Product Name (VARCHAR (50)):** Stores the name of the product. VARCHAR (50) allows for text data up to 50 characters.
* **Discount rate (int):** Stores the discount rate offered on the product, likely as a percentage. int specifies an integer data type for whole numbers.

**Sample Data**

The provided INSERT statements populate the tables with sample data. You can see how customer names, email addresses, mobile numbers, order dates, ship dates, product names, and discount rates are inserted.

This detailed explanation provides a clearer understanding of how these tables are structured and how the data relates between them.