

The ER diagram illustrates the database structure for an online clothing store. It features the following entities and their attributes:

- EXTERNAL_STAKEHOLDER**: stakeholder_id (PK), email, address, contact_number.
- CUSTOMER**: name, surname, password, customer_id (PK), payment_method, card_no, exp_date.
- JURISTIC**: trading_name, jurist_id (PK), freight_rate, banking_details, branch_no, account_no.
- WISHLIST**: prod_id, wish_id (PK), customer_id, timestamp.
- COLLECTION**: coll_id (PK), timestamp, customer_id, prod_id.
- CART**: prod_id, cart_id (PK), customer_id, timestamp.
- COURIER**: courier_id (PK).
- SUPPLIER**: supplier_id (PK).
- PRODUCT**: prod_id (PK), prod_name, prod_desc, selling_price, Sizes, prod_img, stock_count, supplier_id.
- WORK-ITEM**: workitem_id (PK), date.
- ORDER**: customer_id, order_total, order_id (PK), order_desc, courier_id.
- RETURN**: order_id, return_id (PK).
- RESTOCKING**: restock_id (PK).
- MENS**, **WOMENS**, **GIRLS**, **BOYS**: Gender categories.

Relationships and Cardinalities:

- Aggregates** (CUSTOMER to COLLECTION): 1 to many.
- Contains** (COLLECTION to PRODUCT): 1 to many.
- Creates** (CART to PRODUCT): 1 to many.
- Fulfills** (COURIER to SUPPLIER): 1 to many.
- Moves** (PRODUCT to WORK-ITEM): 1 to many.
- Disjoint Cardinalities** (d):
 - EXTERNAL_STAKEHOLDER to CUSTOMER and JURISTIC: 1 to disjoint many.
 - JURISTIC to COURIER and SUPPLIER: 1 to disjoint many.
 - ORDER, RETURN, and RESTOCKING: disjoint many to 1.