List of assumption

- Table and relationship:
  - branch and department
    - a branch could have one to many departments while a department must be assigned to one branch
  - branch and employee
    - an employee only work for one branch and a branch must have an employee
  - department and employee
    - a department could have one to many employees while an employee must be assigned to a department
  - employee and qualification
    - an employee could have zero to many qualifications while a qualification is assigned to an employee
  - employee and certification
    - an employee could have zero to many certifications while a certification is assigned to an employee
  - employee and sales
    - an employee could manage zero to many car sales while a car sale is assigned to a specific employee (employees that work in sales department)
      - zero to many because employees that work in service department might not be allowed to also work in sales department. That being said, the mechanics might only repair the secondhand cars while not selling the cars.
  - employee and valuation
    - the number of employees working as mechanics could be zero to many while there must be an employee working as mechanics to make the car sellable
      - zero to many because employees that work in service department might not be allowed to also work in sales department. That being said, the sales person might only sell the vehicles while not repairing the secondhand cars.
  - sales and payment
    - a car sale can have one to many payment method (payment by credit then cash) and a payment is specific to a particular sale

- sales and customer
    - sales (salesNumber) must be specific to one customer while a customer could purchase one to many sales
- sales and vehicle
    - sales could be made from many vehicles and many vehicles could be sold
- customer and test drive
    - test drive must be assigned to a customer while a customer could have zero to many number of test drive (zero because the customer could just buy the vehicle without testing it)
- vehicle and test drive
    - test drive must be assigned to a particular vehicle while zero to many vehicles could be test driven (zero because the customer could just buy the vehicle without testing it)
- vehicle and branch
    - a vehicle must be assigned to a specific branch while a branch could have one to many vehicles stored in it
- vehicle and model
    - model could be assigned to one to many vehicles while a vehicle must have a car model
- manufacturer and model
    - car manufacturer could create one to many car models while a car model must have a car manufacturer
- vehicle and secondhand_vehicle
    - zero to many vehicle could be taken from valuated secondhand_vehicle while there must be a vehicle taken from the valuated secondhand_vehicle
- secondhand_vehicle and previousOwner
    - a previous owner could sell one to many vehicle to the company while each secondhand_vehicle is taken from a specific previous owner
- secondhand_vehicle and valuation
    - one to many secondhand vehicle could be evaluated by the mechanics while every valuation is specific to a particular secondhand_vehicle
- secondhand_vehicle and model

- model could be assigned to one to many secondhand_vehicle while a secondhand_vehicle must have a car model
- valuation and parts
  - one to many parts could be bought to improve the salability of the secondhand_vehicle while valuation process could need one to many parts
- parts and supplier
  - each supplier sells a unique part (e.g. a tire supplier only sells tires) and a supplier could sell one to many parts
- supplier and manufacturer
  - zero to many parts could be bought by the supplier from the manufacturer while manufacturer could provide zero to many supplier