Following is the explanation of logical data model:

In the conceptual model, we have modeled the multi-valued attributes. Here in the logical model we have modeled the multi-valued attributes separately into individual entities for each.

1. The contact details of the realtor are modeled as a separate entity. Every realtor will have a phone number and the type of phone number — for example, a fax number, personal mobile number, etc. As every realtor must have a phone number to contact, the type of relationship between the realtor and the contact details is a 'mandatory one to mandatory many' kind of relationship.
2. A customer agrees to the Terms of Use. Therefore, we have modeled the agreement entity as a bridge between the customer and the Terms of Use. Again, the multi-valued attribute, contact details, is modeled as a separate entity.
3. Similarly, for the other entities such as property owner and property, we modeled the multi-valued attributes into separate individual entities for each. For example, for the property entity, we have modeled property type and property class as separate individual attributes, and for the property owner, contact details is modeled as separate entities.
4. The relationship between the property owner and contact details is of the 'Mandatory One to Mandatory Many' type of relationship.
5. The relationship between property and property class is a mandatory one to optional many relationships. A property can have multiple classes such as 1 bedroom & 1 bathroom, 2 bedrooms & 1 bathroom with a guest house, etc. A property can be of multiple types such as commercial, residential, land, etc. Also, a property may optionally have one mortgage calculator, to help calculate the mortgage on that particular property. A property has mandatory attributes such as coordinates, registration date, the area of the given property, and the HOA.