



### Table Relationships:

1. **Species & Animals:** In the **Animals** table, the **species\_id** column is a many-to-one relationship to the **species\_id** in the **Species** table. Because many animals can belong to one species.
2. **Animals & adoption\_records:** In the **adoption\_records** table, the **animal\_id** column is a many-to-one relationship to the **animal\_id** in the **Animals** table. Because many adoption records can be for one animal.
3. **new\_owner & adoption\_records:** In the **adoption\_records** table, the **new\_owner\_id** column is a many-to-one relationship to the **new\_owner\_id** in the **new\_owner** table. This means that many adoption records can be associated with one owner (Different adoptions).

```
1
2 Animals {
3     animal_id serial pk increments
4     animal_name varchar(50)
5     species_id integer *> Species.species_id
6     adoption_status varchar(20)
7     arrival_date date
8     animal_age integer
9     animal_gender varchar(15)
10 }
11
12 Species {
13     species_id serial pk increments
14     species_name varchar(30)
15 }
16
17 adoption_records {
18     records_id serial pk increments
19     animal_id integer *> Animals.animal_id
20     new_owner_id integer *> new_owner.new_owner_id
21     adoption_date date
22 }
23
24 new_owner {
25     new_owner_id serial pk increments
26     new_owner_name varchar(60)
27     new_owner_email varchar(60)
28     new_owner_address text
29     new_owner_phone varchar(20)
30 }
31
32
```