To create the required tables, we utilized our relational schema for the column names and their corresponding relations/constraints `(Primary Key/Foreign key/Attribute).`

The tables were created using the "`CREATE TABLE`" construct.

The attributes of string types were declared as `VARCHAR(255)`, arbitrarily assuming the strings to be limited to 255 characters.

Phone and card numbers were limited using the `BIGINT` datatype, allowing them to assume values more than `INT_MAX`.

The rest of the integer values were declared as normal `INTs`.

Data constraints include the following:

- `NOT NULL` - attributes that must take a value within the specified domain
- `AUTO_INCREMENT` - Primary Keys of the type *entity_name*_ID use `AUTO_INCREMENT` to ensure no two instances of the same entity get the same ID i.e. ensure Key Constraint is not violated
- `NULL` – attributes that could potentially be NULL (including payment information in the person table).

Then we used an online data generator (https://filldb.info/) to populate the tables with data that fits, even in the context of real life and our predefined constraints.

The data is inserted using the "`INSERT INTO`" commands for each data value. Each table takes an arbitrary number of entries, while maintaining consistency across tables to ensure there is no redundancy or unmatched data instances.