List out the entities and identify the relationship between them. Also, identify related attributes supposed to be recorded while considering the normalization rule.

For a sentiment analysis project on Flipkart reviews, you can consider the following entities, their relationships, and related attributes for normalization:

1. Entities:

- Review: Represents a single review left by a user for a product.

- Product: Represents a product available on Flipkart.

- User: Represents a user who writes reviews.

2. Relationships:

- Review-Product: Each review is about a specific product.

- Review-User: Each review is written by a specific user.

- Product-User: A user can review multiple products.

3. Attributes:

- Review:

- Review ID: Unique identifier for each review.

- Review Text: The actual review content provided by the user.

- Sentiment: The sentiment expressed in the review (positive, negative, neutral).

- Rating: The numerical rating given by the user (1 to 5 stars).

- Review Date: The date when the review was posted.

- Product:

- Product ID: Unique identifier for each product.

- Product Name: The name of the product.

- Brand: The brand or manufacturer of the product.

- Category: The category to which the product belongs (e.g., electronics, clothing).

- User:

- User ID: Unique identifier for each user.

- Username: The username or display name of the user.

- Location: The location of the user (optional).

These entities and their attributes can be organized into tables for a database schema, following normalization rules to minimize redundancy and ensure data integrity.