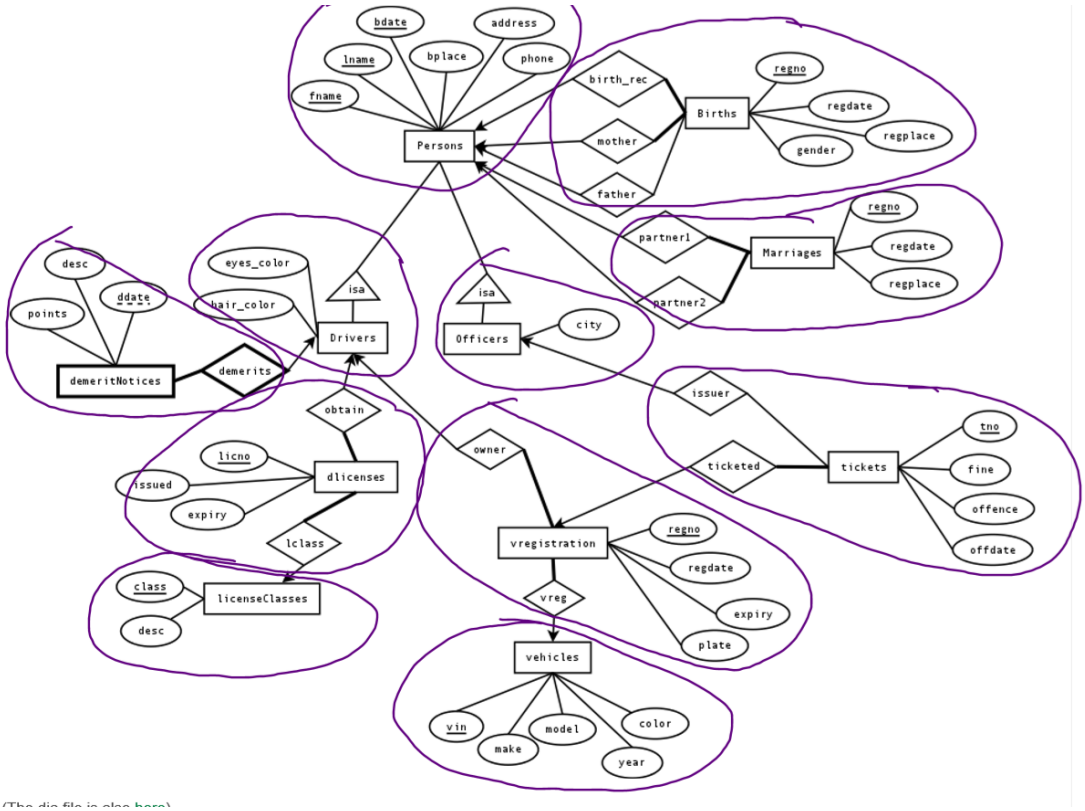
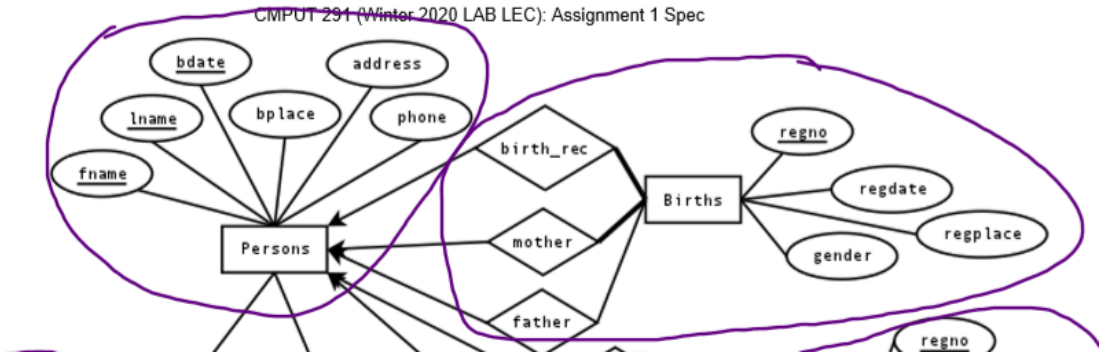


The diagram above is the logic we used for grouping the entities and relationships.

For example, when grouping the 'Births' with 3 relationships,



as we want to know from which relationship the entity 'Birth' is connected with entity 'Person', when we create 'Birth' table, we do following::

```
CREATE TABLE Persons(
  bplace            CHAR(20),
  address           CHAR(20),
  phone             CHAR(10),
  bdate             DATE,
  lname             CHAR(10),
  fname             CHAR(10),
  PRIMARY KEY(bdate,lname,fname),


CREATE TABLE Births_rel_3(
  regno             INTEGER,
  regdate           DATE,
  regplace          CHAR(20),
  gender            CHAR(6),
  b_bdate           DATE      NOT NULL,
  b_lname           CHAR(10)  NOT NULL,
  b_fname           CHAR(10)  NOT NULL,
  m_bdate           DATE      NOT NULL,
  m_lname           CHAR(10)  NOT NULL,
  m_fname           CHAR(10)  NOT NULL,
  f_bdate           DATE,
  f_lname           CHAR(10),
  f_fname           CHAR(10),
  PRIMARY KEY (regno),
  FOREIGN KEY(b_bdate,b_lname,b_fname) REFERENCES Persons
            ON DELETE NO ACTION,
  FOREIGN KEY(m_bdate,m_lname,m_fname) REFERENCES Persons
            ON DELETE NO ACTION,
  FOREIGN KEY(f_bdate,f_lname,f_fname) REFERENCES Persons
);
```

The prefix indicates how these two tables relate together. If the prefix is 'm'(e.g. m_bdate) then they are related through 'mother' relationship. If the prefix is ''f'(e.g. f_bdate), then they are related through 'father' relationship.

The list of reasonable entities and attributes we added by ourselves:

Entity	**Attribute**
Item	Item ID
Other_reviews	O_language
Self_reviews	S_language