

1. Two candidate keys:

- {BookingID, RoomID}
- {ArrivalDate, RoomID}

2. Functional dependencies

- {RoomID} \rightarrow {roomPrice}
- {GuestID} \rightarrow {GuestName}
- {BookingID} \rightarrow {ArrivalDate, Nights, GuestID, GuestName}
- {BookingID, RoomID} \rightarrow {RoomID}
- {ArrivalDate, RoomID} \rightarrow {BookingID}

3. Currently, the relation is not even in the 1NF, since it doesn't have a primary key. We can select one of the candidate keys (the one we deem most useful) as the PK. I'll choose {BookingID, RoomID}, since its the most descriptive logically.

The relation now would look like this:

- Stay: {[BookingID, ArrivalDate, Nights, RoomID, roomPrice, GuestID, GuestName]}

Now we move onto the 2nd normal form. We need to eliminate all partial dependencies on the candidate keys. Those include:

- {RoomID} \rightarrow {roomPrice}
- {BookingID} \rightarrow {ArrivalDate, Nights, GuestID, GuestName}

I would extract the relations in such a way:

- Stay: {[BookingID (FK), RoomID (FK)]}
- Booking: {[BookingID, ArrivalDate, GuestID, GuestName]}
- Room: {[RoomID, roomPrice]}

Now, we move onto the 3rd normal form by eliminating all transitive dependencies on the keys. That's just:

- {GuestID} \rightarrow {GuestName}

So we get:

- Stay: {[BookingID (FK), RoomID (FK)]}
- Booking: {[BookingID, ArrivalDate, GuestID (FK)]}
- Guest: {[GuestID, GuestName]}
- Room: {[RoomID, roomPrice]}

Now, we can see that the table no longer needs any decomposition, since it's already in BCNF — every attribute is dependent only on the candidate keys.

The resulting tables will look like this:

<u>BookingID</u> (FK)	<u>RoomID</u> (FK)	<u>BookingID</u>	ArrivalDate	GuestID (FK)
2021-001	3	2021-001	2024-01-06	1
2021-002	11	2021-002	2024-01-06	2
2021-002	21	2021-003	2024-01-07	3
2021-002	30	2021-004	2024-01-07	3
2021-003	30			
2021-003	11			
2021-004	3			

<u>GuestID</u>	GuestName	<u>RoomID</u>	roomPrice
1	Miller	3	65.00
2	Summer	11	65.00
3	Mais	21	65.00
		30	35.00