First Normal Form (1NF)→

Book (isbn(PK), title, description, editorial, publi\_date, price, offer, discount\_rate, stock, nameG(FK), nameA(FK))

| isbn | title | description | editorial | publi\_date | price | offer | discount\_rate | stock | nameG | nameA |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*When it is a 1NF relation, all attributes have to be atomic.*



1FN Book (isbn(PK), title, description, editorial, publi\_date, price, offer, discount\_rate, stock, nameG1(FK), nameG2(FK), nameG3(FK), nameA1(FK), nameA2(FK))

| isbn | title | description | editorial | publi\_date | price | offer | discount\_rate | stock | nameG1 | nameG2 | nameG3 | nameA1 | nameA2 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Second Normal Form (2NF)→

*A relationship is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and the attributes that are not primary key depend entirely on the primary key. There are no partial functional dependencies regarding candidate keys:*

*This database is in 2NF.*

Third Normal Form (3NF)→

*It is said that a relationship is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and any attribute that is not part of a candidate key depends directly on it. There are no transitive functional dependencies between attributes that are not key.*

*This database is in 3NF.*