1. Normalisation is a process to reduce redundancies and data anomalies, bringing the database to a more consistent state. It uses a series of stages called normal forms.
2. A table is in 1NF when it is presented in a table format, when repeating groups are removed, when it identifies the primary key, which is used to uniquely identify each row, and when it identifies all dependencies.
3. A table is in 2NF when each key component is written on a separate line, and when you assign corresponding dependent attributes, at this point, most anomalies have been eliminated.
4. A table is in 3NF when you identify each new determinant, identify the dependent attributes, and remove the dependent attributes from transitive dependencies.
5.