Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database to avoid data redundancy, insertional anomalies, deletional anomalies, and data integrity. Let's discuss anomalies in detail. Anomalies in DBMS there are three types of anomalies that occur when the database is not normalized.

First normal form (1NF): A table is in 1NF if it doesn't have any repeating groups, where a repeating group is a group of columns with the same name and value in the same order, and is repeated several times in the table. To achieve 1NF, we need to divide each repeating group into a separate table. For example, if we have a table of students' grades with columns for Name, Subject, and Grade, and each student can have multiple grades for the same subject, we need to create a separate table for each subject.

Second normal form (2NF): A table is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and all non-key attributes depend on the entire key of the candidate, and remove the price in a separate table, so that the price is not related to any other column.

Third normal form (3NF): A table is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and each non-candidate key attribute depends on the entire key of the candidate, and remove the price in a separate table, so that the price is not related to any other column.

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