**Primary key:-**

Primary key is used to identify the records uniquely from the table. We have only one primary key in a table. When primary key travel one table to another table it becomes foreign key.

Example :- Student are routinely assigned unique identification(ID) numbers , driver license numbers.

**Candidate key :-**

The minimum set of attributes that can uniquely identify a tuple is known as candidate key.

Example:- Student num in student relation. For example student\_num is candidate key for relation student.

**Unique Key :-**

A Set of columns that uniquely identify each record in table. All values will have be unique in this key

Example :- In case if student is changing the university, in that case he/she would not have any stud id. The entry may have null value as only null is allowed in the unique key constrain.

**Super key :-**

A set of attributes that can uniquely indentify a tuple, is known as Super Key.

Example :- STUD\_NO,(STUD\_NO,STUD\_NAME),etc Adding zero or more attributes to the candidate key generates super key. A candidate key is a super key but vice versa is not true.

**Composite Key** :-

Composite Key in Sql can be defind as a combination of multiple columns, and these columns are used to identify all the rows that are involved uniquely.Even though a single column can’t identify any row uniquely, a combination of over one column can uniquely identify any record.

Example:- a table representing students our primary key would now be firstname + lastname. Because students can have the same first name or the same last names these attributes are not simple keys. The primary key firstname + lastname for students is a composite key.

Surrogate Key :-

a surrogate key in a database is a uniquely identifier for either an entity in the modeled world or an object in the database.

Example :- System date & time. Random alphanumeric string.