

2. A primary key is the most specific of the keys when referring to a table. There should only be one primary key per table unless it is a linking table. Also, a primary key cannot be null and is sometimes referred to as a candidate key that is the reference key. A candidate key is the middle of the keys when referring to a table. It is also referred to as a minimal super key because it is for any column or composite of column that uniquely identifies every row. An example would be an employee's name. When an employee's first and last name are listed in a table, together they are a candidate key because they uniquely identify that row. A super key is the most broad of the keys. A super key is a field or set of fields that uniquely identifies each row. It can also be all of the attributes in a table, such as cid, name, city, and discount.