**Write short notes on the keys that are used to fetch records from SQL Server**

1. Primary Key: A primary key uniquely identifies each record in a table. It ensures that the key field does not contain null values and must be unique within the table. Queries involving the primary key provide fast and efficient record retrieval.

2. Foreign Key: A foreign key establishes a link between two tables. It refers to the primary key in another table, creating a relationship between them. Using foreign keys, records can be fetched from multiple related tables simultaneously, enabling complex queries and data retrieval across tables.

3. Unique Key: Similar to a primary key, a unique key ensures that the values in a column (or a set of columns) are unique within a table. While it allows null values, it still provides fast data retrieval for unique records.

4. Candidate Key: A candidate key is a column or a set of columns in a table that can uniquely identify each row in that table. These columns have two main properties:

1. Uniqueness: The values in the candidate key columns must be unique for each row in the table.
2. Irreducibility: No subset of the candidate key columns should have the uniqueness property. In other words, if you remove any column from the candidate key, it should not guarantee uniqueness anymore.

5. Alternative Key: An alternate key refers to a unique key attribute or combination of attributes that can be used to identify a record uniquely within a table. Unlike the primary key, which is the main unique identifier for a table, an alternate key provides an alternative method to uniquely identify records.

6. Super Key: A super key is a set of one or more columns (attributes) in a table that uniquely identifies a row in that table. It can be a single column or a combination of multiple columns. The concept of super key is important in database design because it helps uniquely identify records within a table.

7. Composite Key: A composite key refers to a key that consists of two or more columns in a database table. Unlike a single-column primary key, which uniquely identifies each record in a table, a composite key uses multiple columns to identify a record uniquely. This means that the combination of values in these columns must be unique for each row in the table.