Q9. What is the Difference Between a Primary Key and a Foreign Key?

Answer 9. Primary key : A primary key is a column (or set of columns) in a database table that uniquely identifies each record and ensures no duplicates or NULL values are allowed.

Foreign key : A foreign key is a column (or set of columns) in one table that establishes a link to the primary key in another table. It's the backbone of relationships in relational databases.

Q10. What Are Constraints in SQL and Why Are They Used?

Answer 10. Constraints in SQL are rules applied to table columns that enforce data integrity, accuracy, and consistency by restricting the type of values that can be stored. They are used to prevent invalid data entry and maintain reliable relationships between tables.

Constraints and their uses

Not Null - Ensures a column cannot store NULL values.

UNIQUE - Ensures all values in a column are distinct.

PRIMARY KEY - Uniquely identifies each row in a table (combines NOT NULL + UNIQUE).

FOREIGN KEY - Links one table to another, enforcing referential integrity.

CHECK - Ensures values meet a condition.

DEFAULT - Provides a default value if none is supplied.