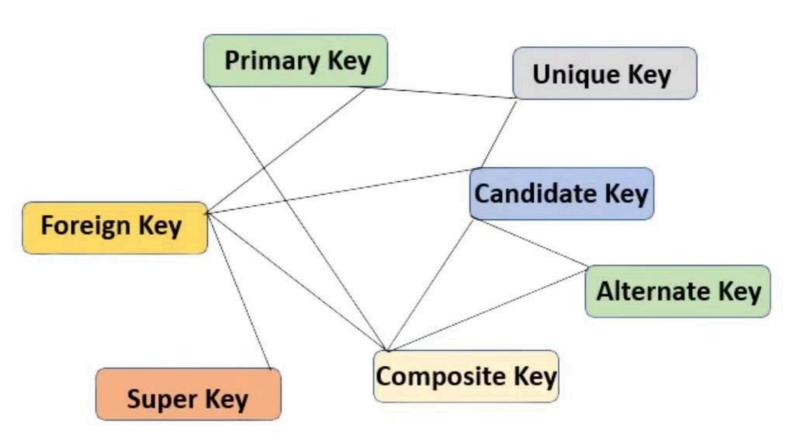
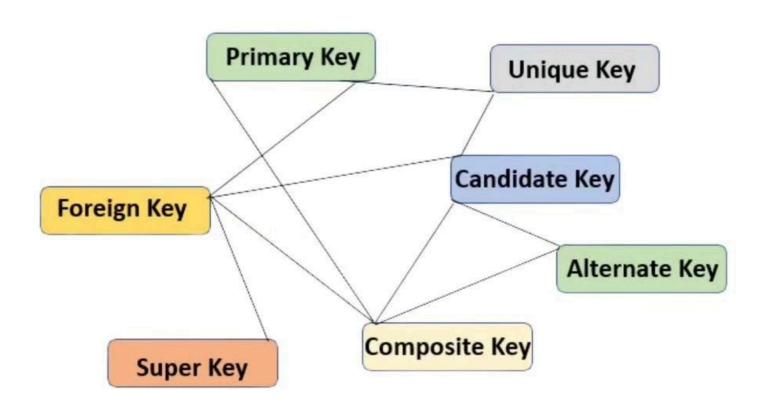
Keys In SQL



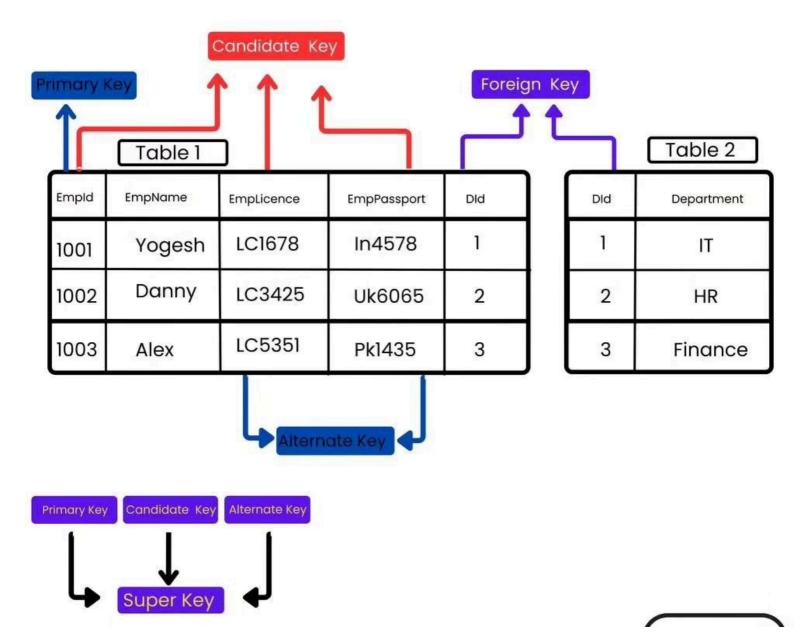
What is a KEY in SQL?

A key in SQL is an attribute or a set of attributes which helps you uniquely identify a record or a row of data in a relation/table.



Types Of Keys:

We are going to see five common types of keys available in SQL.



Primary Key:

A primary key is a table attribute or column that identify every record present in a table uniquely.

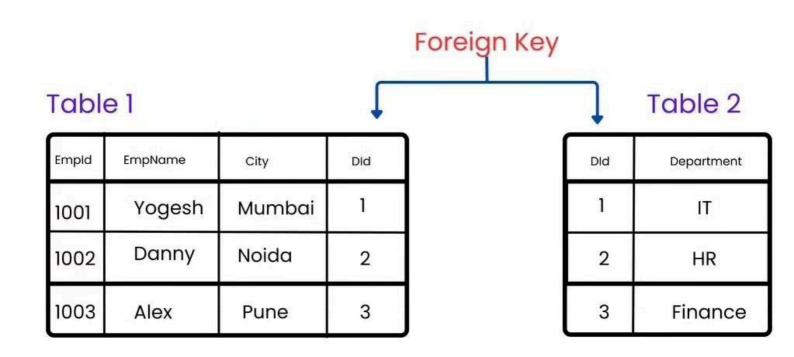
There can be only one primary key attribute in a table and primary key column element can; be same or has Null value.

Empld	EmpName	EmpLicence	EmpPassport	DId
1001	Yogesh	LC1678	In4578	1
1002	Danny	LC3425	Uk6065	2
1003	Alex	LC5351	Pk1435	3

In the above table, Empld is the primary key.

Foreign Key:

A foreign key is a key used to link two tables together. It is sometimes also called as referencing key.



Candidate Key:

A candidate key is a column or a set of columns the can qualify as a primary key in the database.

There can be multiple candidate keys in a table and only one candidate key can qualify as the primary key.

The candidate key other than the primary key is called an Alternate Key.

Candidate Key			Candidate Key	
			*	*
	Empld	EmpName	EmpLicence	EmpPassport
	1001	Yogesh	LC1678	In4578
	1002	Danny	LC3425	Uk6065
	1003	Alex	LC5351	Pk1435

Composite Key:

It is a set of two or more attributes that helps to identify each tuple in a table uniquely.

Any key such as super, primary, or candidate key can be called a composite key if it has more than one attribute.

Composite	Key
	T

Empld	EmpName	City	EmpPassport
1001	Yogesh	Mumbai	In4578
1002	Danny	Noida	Uk6065
1003	Alex	Pune	Pk1435

Super Key:

It is the set of columns that helps to identify rows in a table uniquely.

