

Primary Key	Foreign Key
A primary key constrain is a column or group of columns that uniquely identifies every row in the table of the relational database management system.	Foreign key is a column that creates a relationship between two tables.
It helps you to uniquely identify a record in the table.	It is a field in the table that is a primary key of another table.
Primary Key never accepts null values.	A foreign key may accept multiple null values.
The primary key is a clustered index, and data in the DBMS table are physically organized in the sequence of the clustered index.	A foreign key cannot automatically create an index, clustered, or non-clustered.
You can have the single Primary Key in a table.	You can have multiple foreign keys in a table.
The value of the primary key can't be removed from the parent table.	The value of foreign key value can be removed from the child table.
You can define the primary key implicitly on the temporary tables.	You cannot define foreign keys on the local or global temporary tables.
Primary key is a clustered index.	By default, it is not a clustered index.
No two rows can have any identical values for a primary key.	A foreign key can contain duplicate values.
There is no limitation in inserting the values into the table column.	While inserting any value in the foreign key table, ensure that the value is present into a column of a primary key.