

## DATA MODELING AND DESIGN Primary Key and Secondary Key



## **Primary Key**

- A primary key is used to ensure data in the specific column is unique.
- It uniquely identifies a record in the relational database table.
- Only one primary key is allowed in a table in a table.
- It is a combination of UNIQUE and Not Null constraints.
- It does not allow NULL values cannot be deleted from the parent table.
- Its constraint can be implicitly defined on the temporary tables.
- Examples of primary keys include: Unique last name, Social security number,
  online username.

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## **Secondary Key**

- A secondary key provides a secondary reference point for objects whose primary keys do not adequately distinguish them for reference purposes.
- It is used for identification of rows but not usually unique.
- We can have multiple secondary key per table.
- In the event that a primary key is not enough to distinguish an object, a secondary key can be used to render that object unique.
- Attributes used for Secondary Key are not the ones used for Super key i.e
  secondary Key is not even be one of the Super key.
- Examples of secondary keys include: Street address number, Phone number,
  Middle name etc

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## Difference Between Primary Key And Secondary Key In Tabular Form

BASIS OF COMPARISON	PRIMARY KEY	SECONDARY KEY
Description		A field or combination of fields that is basis for retrieval is known as secondary key (mainly used for finding details from large data).
Use	It uniquely identifies a record in the relational database table.	It is used for identification of rows but not usually unique.
NULL Values	It does not allow NULL values cannot be deleted from the parent table.	Allows NULL values.
Number Of Keys	Only one primary key is allowed in a table in a table.	We can have multiple secondary key per table.
Examples	Examples of primary keys include: Unique last name, Social security number, Online username	Examples of secondary keys include: Street address number, Phone number, Middle name etc
Deletion	Cannot be deleted from the parent table.	Can be deleted from the parent table.

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