Triggers

What is a Trigger in SQL

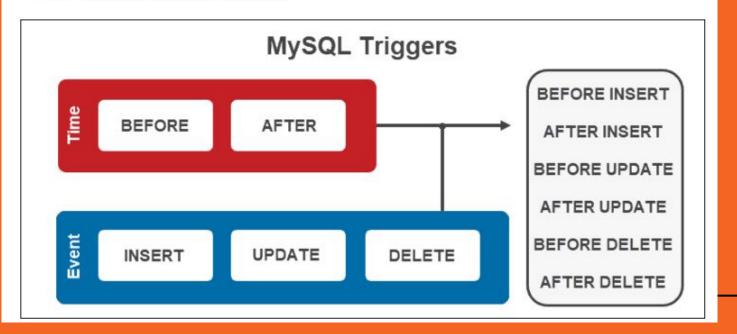
Trigger is a statement that a system executes automatically when there is any modification to the database.

Purpose of Trigger

- Enforce business rules.
- Validate input data.
- Write to other files for audit trail purposes
- Query from other files for cross-referencing purposes
- Replicate data to different files to achieve data consistency

Types of Trigger

- 1. Time. BEFORE or AFTER a specific row event.
- 2. Event. INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE.

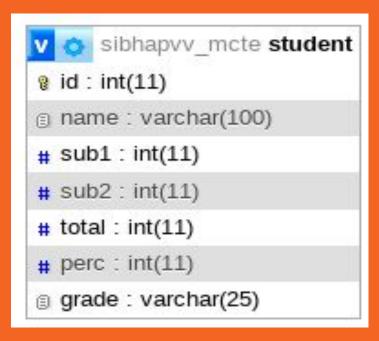


Example - Before Insert

- Let us take a Course Management.
- We want the grades updated based on marks obtained in different subjects
- Business Rules specify the grading method.
- Create a trigger to automatically compute the grade when update of marks done

Example - Before Insert

Table: Student



Key words 'old' and 'new'

Trigger Event	OLD	NEW
INSERT	No	Yes
UPDATE	Yes	Yes
DELETE	Yes	No

Example - Before Update - Syntax

CREATE TRIGGER `updt_grade` BEFORE UPDATE ON `student` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN

```
SET NEW.total = NEW.sub1+NEW.sub2;

SET NEW.perc = NEW.total/2;

IF NEW.perc >= 80 THEN

SET NEW.grade = 'Distinction';

ELSEIF NEW.perc>= 60 AND NEW.perc< 80 THEN

SET NEW.grade = 'Alpha';

ELSE SET NEW.grade = 'Qualified';

END IF;
```

Example - Before Insert - Syntax

Marks for sub1 cannot exceed 90.

When inserting a new record with marks exceeding 90, an alert should be flashed.

Syntax

IF NEW.sub1 > 90 THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '50001' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Marks for RDBM cannot exceed 90';
END IF:

Example - Before Delete - Syntax

Before deleting a record, copy it to a backup table

Syntax

insert into student_bu
 (id,name,sub1,sub2)
 values(old.id,old.name, old.sub1, old.sub2)

Before update trigger

CREATE TRIGGER `updt_grade` BEFORE UPDATE ON `student` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN

```
SET NEW.total = NEW.sub1+NEW.sub2:
SET NEW.perc = NEW.total/2:
IF NEW.perc >= 90 THEN
SET NEW.grade = 'EXCELLENT':
ELSEIF NEW.perc>=75 AND NEW.perc<90 THEN
SET NEW.grade = 'VERY GOOD';
ELSEIF NEW.perc>=60 AND NEW.perc<75 THEN
SET NEW.grade = 'GOOD';
ELSEIF NEW.perc>=40 AND NEW.perc<60 THEN
SET NEW.grade = 'AVERAGE':
ELSE SET NEW.grade = 'Qualified':
END IF:
END
```

Before Insert Trigger

CREATE TRIGGER 'bi_rdbm' BEFORE INSERT ON 'student'
FOR EACH ROW IF NEW.sub1 > 90 THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '50001' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Marks for RDBM cannot exceed 90';
END IF

Example - Before Delete - Syntax

CREATE TRIGGER `bd_backup` BEFORE DELETE ON `student` FOR EACH ROW insert into student_bu (id,name,sub1,sub2) values(old.id,old.name, old.sub1, old.sub2)

Example - After Delete - Syntax

Requirement: once a record is deleted, make a count of remaining records along with a time stamp.

Create a table called stu_log with two fields; time and count

Syntax

CREATE TRIGGER `ad_count` AFTER DELETE ON `student` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN insert into stu_log (time,count) values (now(),(select count(name) from student)); END

Example - After Update - Syntax

Requirement: once a record is updated, remake the list of recommended students

Create a table called recommended with two fields; name and perc

Syntax

CREATE TRIGGER `au_recom` AFTER UPDATE ON `student`
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
delete from recommended;
insert into recommended (name,perc) (select name,perc from student where grade='very good');
END

Example - After Insert - Syntax

Requirement: once a record is inserted, check if dob filled. If not take that name to another table reminder for giving a reminder to fill dob

Create a table called reminders with two fields; member_id and msg

Syntax

```
CREATE TRIGGER `ai_dob_check` AFTER INSERT ON `student`
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
IF NEW.dob='0000-00-00' THEN
INSERT INTO reminders(member_id, msg)
VALUES(new.id,CONCAT('Hi', NEW.name, ', please update your date of birth.'));
```