

He creado un disparador (Trigger) para después de insertar (AFTER INSERT)
Se realiza sobre la tabla Orders (Pedidos) en el cual si un cliente realiza X pedidos
se le asigna a este un crédito disponible.

para eliminar un cliente primero debemos de eliminar sus pedidos, si no, nos saltará error
en la FK
usamos 2 consultas.

```
DELETE FROM orders WHERE customerNumber = 79;  
DELETE FROM customers WHERE customerNumber = 79;
```

Agregamos un cliente, con ID 79 con la siguiente sentencia.

```
INSERT INTO customers (customernumber, customerName, contactLastName,  
contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country,  
salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)  
VALUES ('79', 'ELXOKAS', 'del betis', 'joaquin', '5555', 'foka', '654', 'Madrid', 'niidea', '12345',  
'ESPAÑA', '1143', '0');
```

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> INSERT INTO customers (customernumber, customerName, contactLast  
tName, contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, co  
untry, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)  
-> VALUES ('79', 'ELXOKAS', 'del betis', 'joaquin', '5555', 'foka', '654', 'Madrid',  
'niidea', '12345', 'ESPAÑA', '1143', '0');  
Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.004 sec)
```

Hacemos una comprobación para ver que se haya creado correctamente

Usamos Select customernumber, customername from customer limit 2;
en mi caso lo limito a 2 para que me muestro los 2 primeros que he creado de prueba.
(EL DISPARADOR CREADO ES DE PRUEBA, SE MODIFICARÍA DEPENDIENDO DEL
CREDITO QUE SE QUIERA DAR EN RELACIÓN AL NUMERO DE PEDIDOS
REALIZADOS POR EL CLIENTE)

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> select customernumber, customername from customers limit 2;  
+-----+-----+  
| customernumber | customername |  
+-----+-----+  
|          78 | Ibai llanos |  
|          79 | ELXOKAS     |  
+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

para probarlo usaremos esta sentencia

```
INSERT INTO `orders` (`orderNumber`, `orderDate`, `requiredDate`, `shippedDate`, `status`,  
`comments`, `customerNumber`)  
SELECT (MAX(orderNumber)+1),
```

```

    NOW() - INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*10) DAY - INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*24) HOUR
- INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*60) MINUTE - INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*60) SECOND,
    NOW() + INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*30) DAY,
    NOW() + INTERVAL FLOOR(RAND()*10) DAY,
    'en camino',
    CONCAT('Comentario para la orden ', (MAX(orderNumber)+1)),
    '79'
FROM `orders`
LIMIT 50;

```

la cuál añade pedidos aleatorios

```

MariaDB [classicmodels]> SELECT customerName, COUNT(*) as total_pedidos
-> FROM customers
-> JOIN orders ON customers.customerNumber = orders.customerNumber
-> GROUP BY customers.customerNumber;

```

customerName	total_pedidos
Ibai llanos	65
ELXOKAS	1
Atelier graphique	3
Signal Gift Stores	3

Nos genera un pedido, ahora comprobamos que el crédito (DE PRUEBA) se haya añadido, en este caso entre 0 y 4 pedidos el crédito es de 0.

entre 5 y 6 = 400.

entre 7 y 8 = 1000.

y más de 8 =40000.

Hacemos una select y limitamos en mi caso a 2

```

SELECT c.customerNumber, c.customerName, COUNT(o.orderNumber) as orders,
c.creditLimit
FROM customers as c
INNER JOIN orders as o
ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
GROUP BY c.customerNumber
LIMIT 2;

```

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> SELECT c.customerNumber, c.customerName, COUNT(o.orderNumber)
as orders, c.creditLimit
  -> FROM customers as c
  -> INNER JOIN orders as o
  -> ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
  -> GROUP BY c.customerNumber
  -> LIMIT 2;
```

customerNumber	customerName	orders	creditLimit
78	Ibai llanos	65	400
79	ELXOKAS	1	0

2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

le añadimos los pedidos para el siguiente nivel, en mi caso 5 a 6.

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> SELECT c.customerNumber, c.customerName, COUNT(o.orderNumber)
as orders, c.creditLimit
  -> FROM customers as c
  -> INNER JOIN orders as o
  -> ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
  -> GROUP BY c.customerNumber
  -> LIMIT 2;
```

customerNumber	customerName	orders	creditLimit
78	Ibai llanos	65	400
79	ELXOKAS	5	400

2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

A continuación entre 7 y 8

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> SELECT c.customerNumber, c.customerName, COUNT(o.orderNumber)
as orders, c.creditLimit
  -> FROM customers as c
  -> INNER JOIN orders as o
  -> ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
  -> GROUP BY c.customerNumber
  -> LIMIT 2;
```

customerNumber	customerName	orders	creditLimit
78	Ibai llanos	65	400
79	ELXOKAS	7	1000

2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

y por último más de 8.

```
MariaDB [classicmodels]> SELECT c.customerNumber, c.customerName, COUNT(o.orderNumber)
as orders, c.creditLimit
  -> FROM customers as c
  -> INNER JOIN orders as o
  -> ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
  -> GROUP BY c.customerNumber
  -> LIMIT 2;
```

customerNumber	customerName	orders	creditLimit
78	Ibai llanos	65	400
79	ELXOKAS	14	40000

2 rows in set (0.000 sec)