

## Trigger SQL:

A trigger in SQL is a set of instructions that are automatically executed ("triggered") in response to certain events on a particular table or view. These events can include actions like INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and other database-related operations. Triggers are used to enforce business rules, validate input data, or maintain referential integrity.

For example, you might have a trigger that automatically updates a timestamp whenever a certain column is modified or inserts a record into another table when a specific condition is met.

Triggers are written in a procedural language that is supported by the database management system (such as PL/pgSQL for PostgreSQL or PL/SQL for Oracle). They can be powerful tools, but they should be used judiciously to avoid complexity and potential performance issues.