

*Database Using SQL Server & Raw Data available over
my GitHub Profile*



PostgreSQL

SQL Triggers With 12 Most Used Queries



AnshLibrary

What is a Trigger

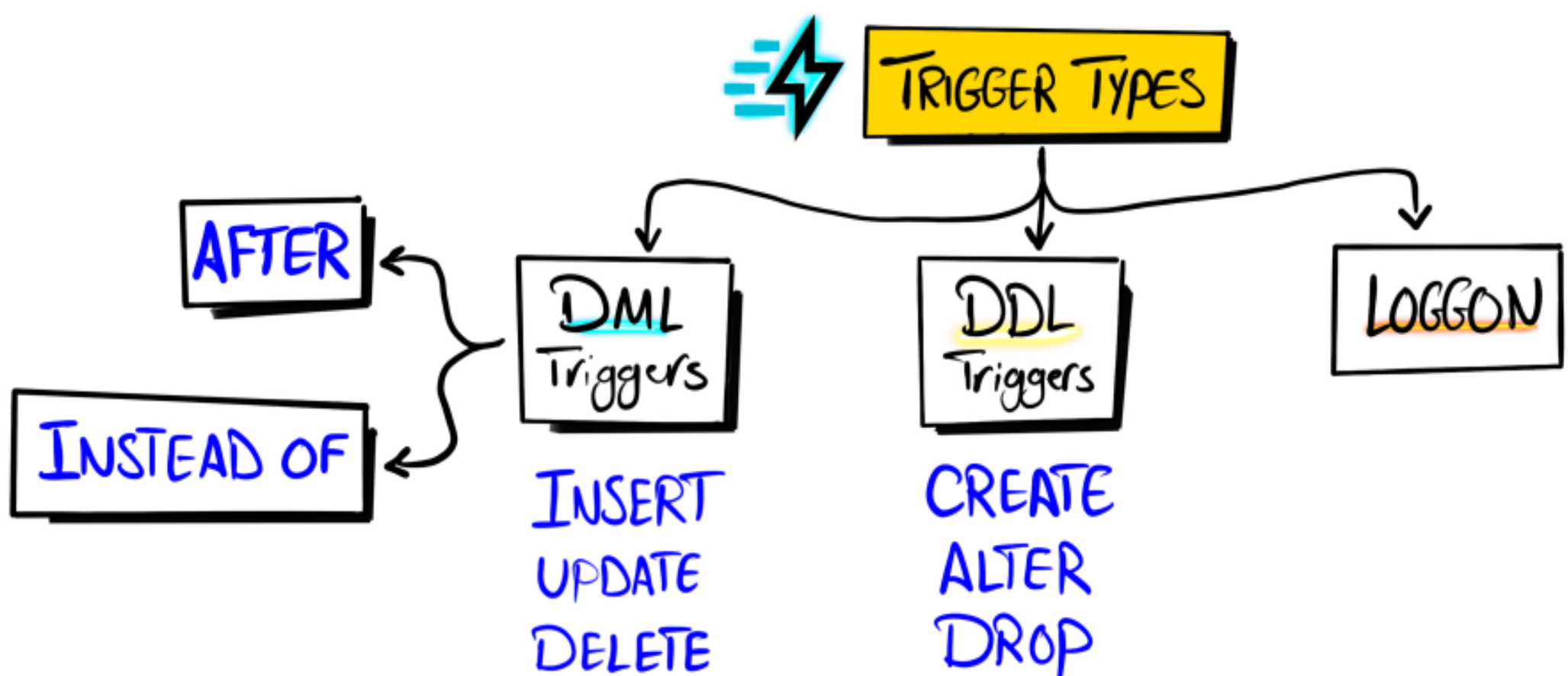
A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes when an event (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) occurs on a table or view.

Syntax :

Triggers

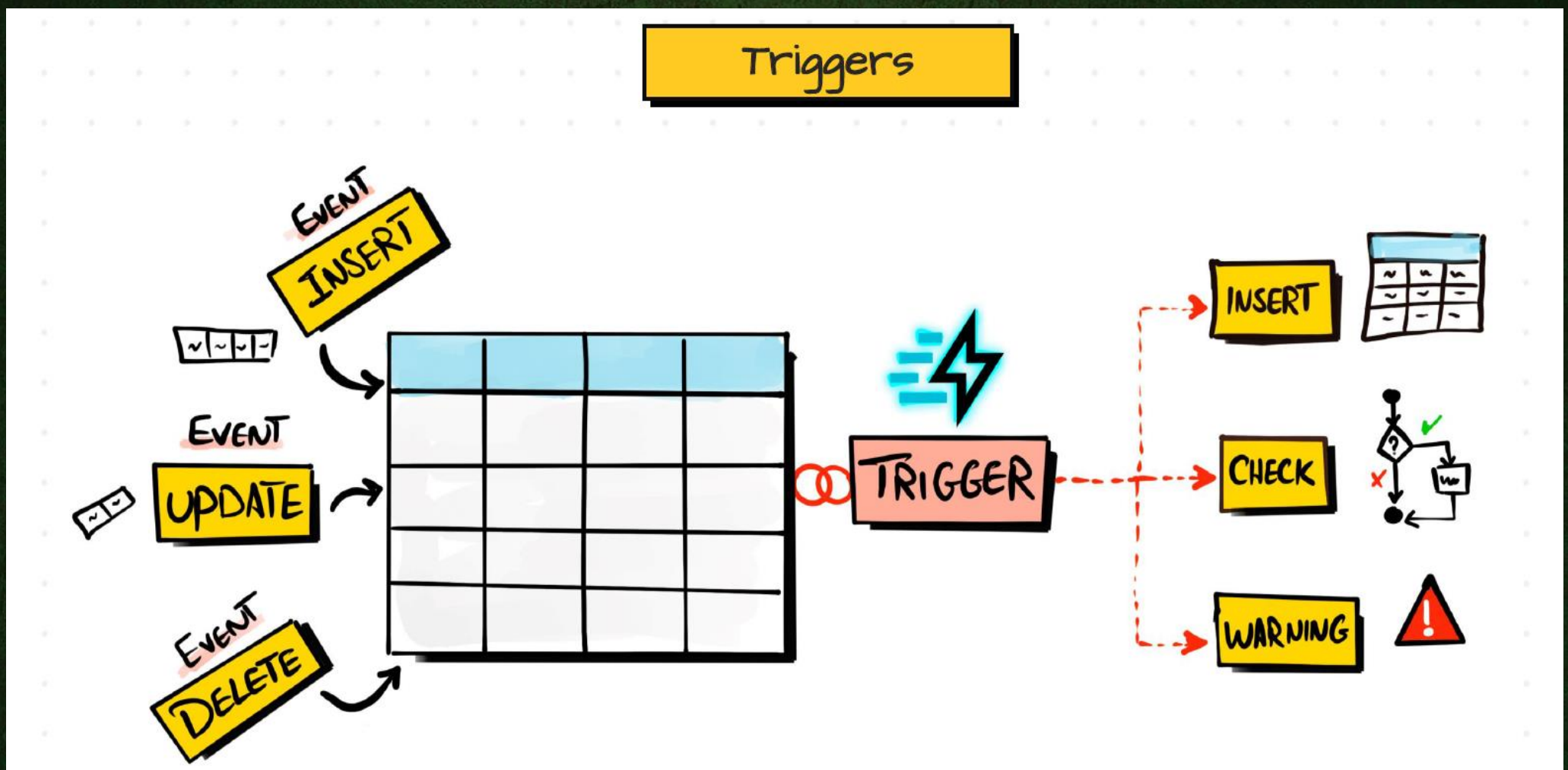
```
CREATE TRIGGER TriggerName ON TableName
WHEN --> AFTER INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
BEGIN
WHAT --> -- SQL STATEMENTS GO HERE
END
```

Trigger Types:

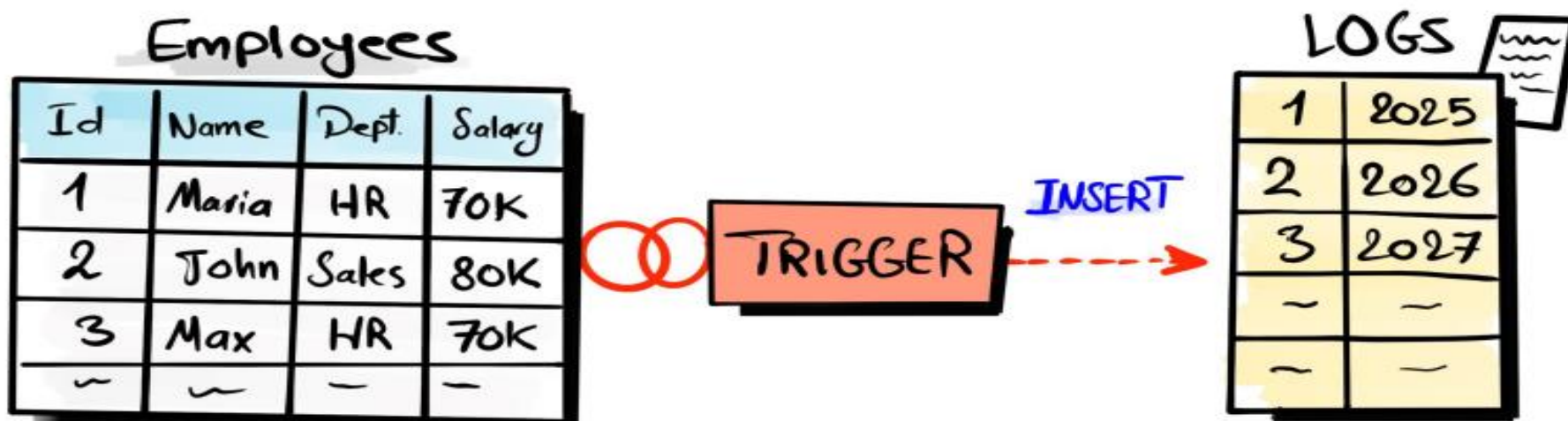


Why We Using :

- **Enforce business rules** automatically on data changes.
- **Log changes** for auditing purposes.
- **Validate data** before it's inserted or updated.
- **Send alerts or notifications** based on data events.
- **Automate repetitive tasks** tied to data changes.



Maintaining Logs



01

Audit Log After New Order Insert

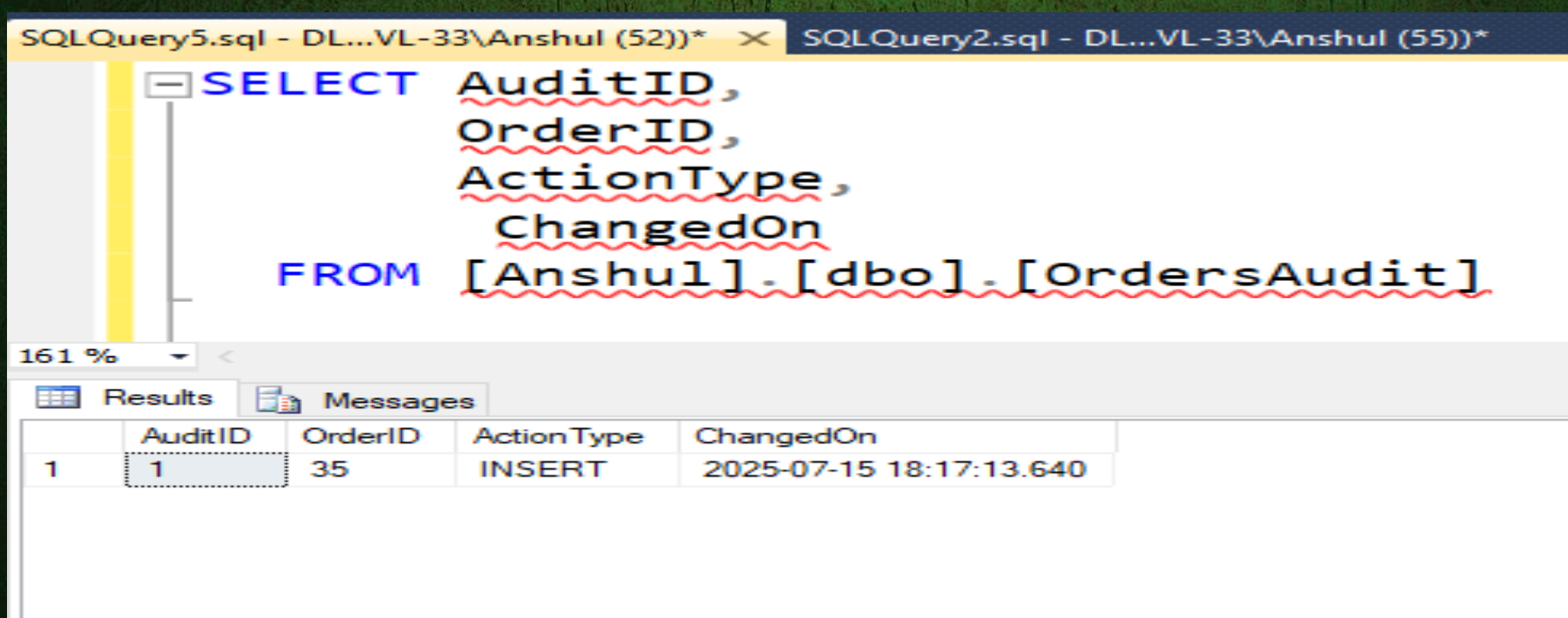
--Created Table First Like This

```
CREATE TABLE OrdersAudit (  
    AuditID INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    OrderID INT,  
    ActionType VARCHAR(10),  
    ChangedOn DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

--Create Trigger With This Select Query

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Audit_Order_Insert  
ON Orders  
AFTER INSERT  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO OrdersAudit (OrderID, ActionType)  
    SELECT OrderID, 'INSERT' FROM inserted;  
END;
```

--Once you insert any values into **Orders** table
then you able to find that records in this **OrdersAudit** table



The screenshot shows a SQL Server query window with the following query:

```
SELECT AuditID,  
       OrderID,  
       ActionType,  
       ChangedOn  
FROM [Anshul].[dbo].[OrdersAudit]
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following data:

AuditID	OrderID	ActionType	ChangedOn
1	35	INSERT	2025-07-15 18:17:13.640

Use Case: Maintain audit log when new orders are added.



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02

Track Employee Promotions (Department Changes)

```
CREATE TABLE EmployeeChanges (  
    EmpID INT,  
    OldDept VARCHAR(50),  
    NewDept VARCHAR(50),  
    ChangeDate DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Employee_DeptChange  
ON Employees  
AFTER UPDATE  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO EmployeeChanges (EmpID, OldDept, NewDept)  
    SELECT d.Employee_id, d.Department, i.Department  
    FROM deleted d  
    JOIN inserted i ON d.Employee_id = i.Employee_id  
    WHERE d.Department <> i.Department;  
END;
```

```
--After update  
Update Employees set LastName = ' Moore ' , Department = 'IT'  
where Employee_id = 4  
  
--We can Check  
SELECT [EmpID]  
      , [OldDept]  
      , [NewDept]  
      , [ChangeDate]  
FROM [Anshul].[dbo].[EmployeeChanges]
```

133 %

Results Messages

	EmpID	OldDept	NewDept	ChangeDate
1	4	Sales	IT	2025-07-15 19:24:06.213

Use Case: Track internal movement in HR systems



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03

Prevent Orders with NULL Shipping Address

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Prevent_Null_ShipAddress
ON Orders
AFTER INSERT, UPDATE
AS
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM inserted WHERE
ShipAddress IS NULL)
    BEGIN
        RAISERROR ('ShipAddress cannot be NULL', 16,
1);
        ROLLBACK;
    END
END;
```

Use Case: Enforce data quality



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04

Auto-Archive Orders on DELETE

```
CREATE TABLE OrdersHistory (  
    OrderID INT,  
    OrderStatus VARCHAR(50),  
    Quantity INT,  
    CreationTime DATETIME,  
    ChangeDate DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Archive_Orders_OnDelete  
ON Orders  
AFTER DELETE  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO OrdersHistory (OrderID, OrderStatus, Quantity, CreationTime)  
    SELECT OrderID, OrderStatus, Quantity, CreationTime  
    FROM deleted;  
END;
```

```
--Once I delete any row  
Delete FROM Orders WHERE OrderID = 5
```

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface on the left, showing the database structure of 'Anshul'. The 'dbo.OrdersHistory' table is highlighted. On the right, the SQL Query window shows the trigger code and a query to verify the data.

```
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO OrdersHistory (OrderID, OrderStatus, Qua  
    SELECT OrderID, OrderStatus, Quantity, CreationTime  
    FROM deleted;  
END;  
  
--Once I delete any order then  
Delete FROM Orders WHERE OrderID = 5  
  
--If I want to check  
SELECT [OrderID]  
    ,[OrderStatus]  
    ,[Quantity]  
    ,[CreationTime]  
    ,[ChangeDate]  
FROM [Anshul].[dbo].[OrdersHistory]
```

OrderID	OrderStatus	Quantity	CreationTime	ChangeDate
5	Delivered	1	2025-02-01 14:02:41.000	2025-07-15 19:48:49.963

Use Case: Keep deleted orders archived for historical access.



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05

Restrict Deleting Managers with Active Reportees

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Prevent_Manager_Delete
ON Employees
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (
        SELECT 1 FROM Employees e
        JOIN deleted d ON e.ManagerID =
d.Employee_id
    )
    BEGIN
        RAISERROR ('Cannot delete manager with
active reportees.', 16, 1);
        RETURN;
    END
    ELSE
    BEGIN
        DELETE FROM Employees WHERE Employee_id IN
(SELECT Employee_id FROM deleted);
    END
END;
```

Used Case : Prevent accidental deletion of hierarchy.



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06

Log Product Price Changes

```
CREATE TABLE ProductPriceAudit (  
    ProductID INT,  
    OldPrice DECIMAL(10,2),  
    NewPrice DECIMAL(10,2),  
    ChangedOn DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_ProductPriceChange  
ON Products  
AFTER UPDATE  
AS  
BEGIN
```

```
    INSERT INTO ProductPriceAudit (ProductID, OldPrice, NewPrice)  
    SELECT d.ProductID, d.Price, i.Price  
    FROM deleted d  
    JOIN inserted i ON d.ProductID = i.ProductID  
    WHERE d.Price <> i.Price;  
END;
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Anshul' database is expanded, showing the 'Tables' folder. The 'dbo.ProductPriceAudit' table is highlighted. On the right, a SQL query is executed, and the results are displayed in a table. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT d.ProductID, d.Price, i.Price  
FROM deleted d  
JOIN inserted i ON d.ProductID = i.ProductID  
WHERE d.Price <> i.Price;  
END;  
  
--Updating  
Update Products SET Product = 'Helmet' , Price = 80  
WHERE ProductID = 108  
  
--Time to confirm  
SELECT TOP 1000 [ProductID]  
    , [OldPrice]  
    , [NewPrice]  
    , [ChangedOn]  
FROM [Anshul].[dbo].[ProductPriceAudit]
```

The results table shows the following data:

	ProductID	OldPrice	NewPrice	ChangedOn
1	108	35.00	80.00	2025-07-15 20:04:11.103

Use Case: Track pricing history for audit.



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07

Prevent Orders for Discontinued Products

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Discontinued_Product
ON Orders
AFTER INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (
        SELECT 1 FROM inserted i
        LEFT JOIN Products p
        ON i.ProductID = p.ProductID
        WHERE p.Product IS NULL
    )
    BEGIN
        RAISERROR ('Product does not exist or
is discontinued.', 16, 1);
        ROLLBACK;
    END
END;
```

Use Case: Block invalid SKUs..



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08

Sync New Customers to CRM Table

```
CREATE TABLE CRM_Customers (  
    CustomerID INT,  
    FullName VARCHAR(100),  
    Country VARCHAR(50),  
    Score INT  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Sync_New_Customer  
ON Customers  
AFTER INSERT  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO CRM_Customers (CustomerID,  
    FullName, Country, Score)  
    SELECT Customer_id, First_Name + ' ' +  
    ISNULL(Last_Name, ''), Country, Score  
    FROM inserted;  
END;
```

Use Case: Real-time CRM sync on new customer creation.



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09

Prevent Sales Over ANY AMOUNT in One Order

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Limit_High_Sales
ON Orders
AFTER INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM inserted WHERE
Sales > 150)
    BEGIN
        RAISERROR ('Sales exceeds allowed
transaction limit.', 16, 1);
        ROLLBACK;
    END
END;
```

Use Case: Fraud detection or compliance enforcement.



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10

Log Failed Shipments

```
CREATE TABLE FailedShipments (  
    OrderID INT,  
    ShipStatus VARCHAR(50),  
    LoggedOn DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_Log_Failed_Shipment  
ON Orders  
AFTER UPDATE  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO FailedShipments (OrderID,  
    ShipStatus)  
    SELECT OrderID, OrderStatus FROM inserted  
    WHERE OrderStatus = 'Failed';  
END;
```

Use Case: Monitor logistics failure for escalation.



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11

Track Customer Score Updates

```
CREATE TABLE CustomerScoreAudit (  
    CustomerID INT,  
    OldScore INT,  
    NewScore INT,  
    ChangedOn DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()  
);
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_CustomerScoreAudit  
ON Customers  
AFTER UPDATE  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO CustomerScoreAudit (CustomerID,  
    OldScore, NewScore)  
    SELECT d.Customer_id, d.Score, i.Score  
    FROM deleted d  
    JOIN inserted i  
    ON d.Customer_id = i.Customer_id  
    WHERE d.Score <> i.Score;  
END;
```

Use Case: Record credit score history.



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12

Auto Update OrderStatus on High Quantity

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_HighQty_AutoHold
ON Orders
AFTER INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    UPDATE o
    SET OrderStatus = 'Hold'
    FROM Orders o
    JOIN inserted i
    ON o.OrderID = i.OrderID
    WHERE i.Quantity >= 10;
END;
```

Use Case: Flag bulk orders for manual review.



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