Course Code: CSL402	Course Name: Database Management System Lab
Class: SE-CO	Batch: 2020-24
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Experiment: 10

Aim: Implementation of View and Triggers.

Case Study Title – Currency Converter

Theory:

Views:

When the database is defined using the CREATE TABLE command in SQL, the user is instructing the DBMS to create tables and store them on disk. These tables can be retrieved, updated or deleted as the user wishes. These are real tables or base tables. The result of any SQL query is itself a table.

In normal query sessions, a query is executed and table is materialized, displayed and once the query is completed, discarded. In some situations, it may be convenient to store the query definition as a definition of a table that could be used in other queries. Such a table is called a view of the database.

A view is a virtual table that does not really exist physically as the base tables do and it has no real existence. Since the view is a virtual table, it is automatically updated when the base tables are updated.

Views are useful in controlling access to a database. Users may be permitted to see and manipulate only that data which is visible through some views. It also provides logical independence as the user dealing with the database through a view does not need to be aware of the tables that exist, since a view may be based on one or more base tables.

Q.1. Create a view having the player details who have done batting.

create view Batsmen (PID, Fname, Lname, Country, MID, Score) as select PlayerID, FName,Lname, Country, MID, NRuns From Player, Batting where PlayerID = PID;

Q.2. Create a view having the player details who have done bowling.

create view Bowling2689 (PID, Fname, Lname, Country, NOvers, NWickets) as Select PlayerID, Fname, Lname, Country, NOvers, NWickets from Player, Bowling where PlayerID = PID;

Q.3. Create a view having the player details who have done bowling in MatchID 2689.

create view Bowling2689 (PID, Fname, Lname, Country, NOvers, NWickets) as Select PlayerID, Fname, Lname, Country, NOvers, NWickets from Player, Bowling where PlayerID = PID and MID = 2689;

Triggers: -

A trigger is a named database object that is associated with a table, and that activates when a particular event occurs for the table. Some uses for triggers are to perform checks of values to be inserted into a table or to perform calculations on values involved in an update.

A trigger is defined to activate when a statement inserts, updates, or deletes rows in the associated table. These row operations are trigger events. For example, rows can be inserted by INSERT or LOAD DATA statements, and an insert trigger activates for each inserted row. A trigger can be set to activate either before or after the trigger event. For example, you can have a trigger activate before each row that is inserted into a table or after each row that is updated.

Syntax:

DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER TRIGGERNAME

BEFORE / AFTER

INSERT / UPDATE / DELETE

ON TABLE

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

-------CODE-----

END

//

Output:

Attach the output of the nested queries on your project in txt format.

Conclusion:

In this experiment we have successfully implemented views and triggers and I have learned how to create triggers and views.