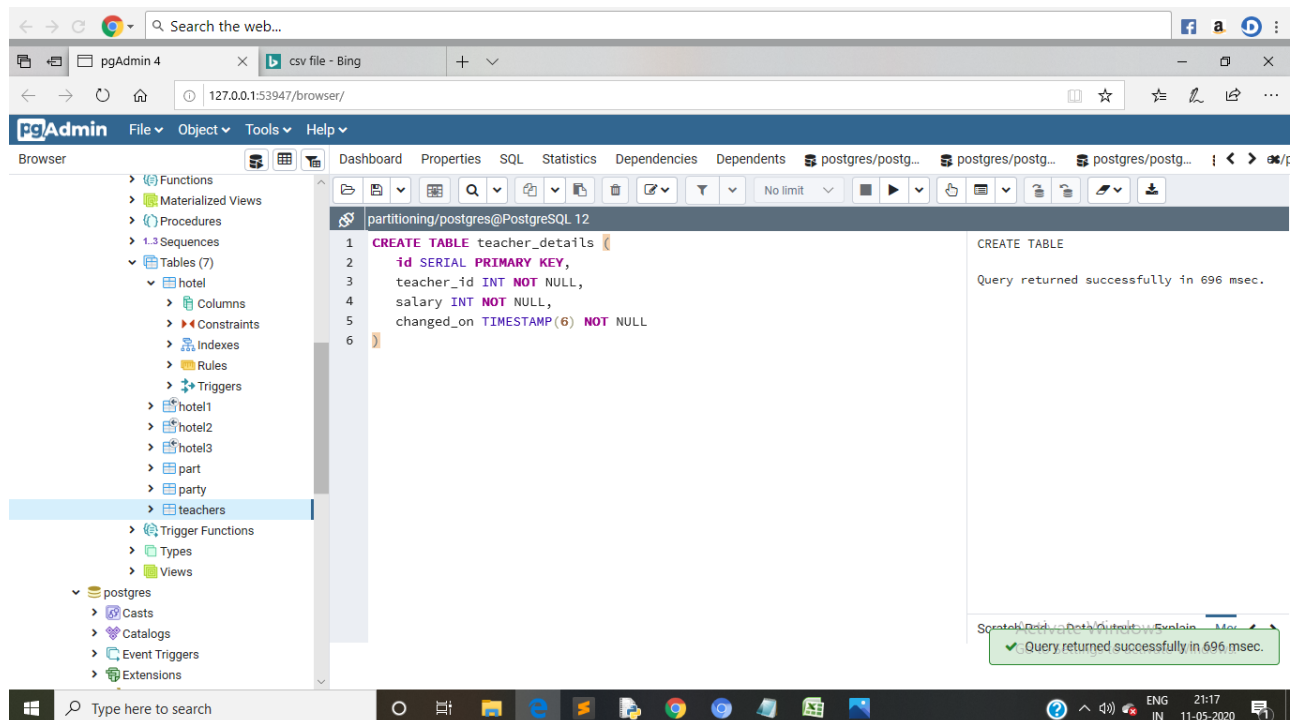
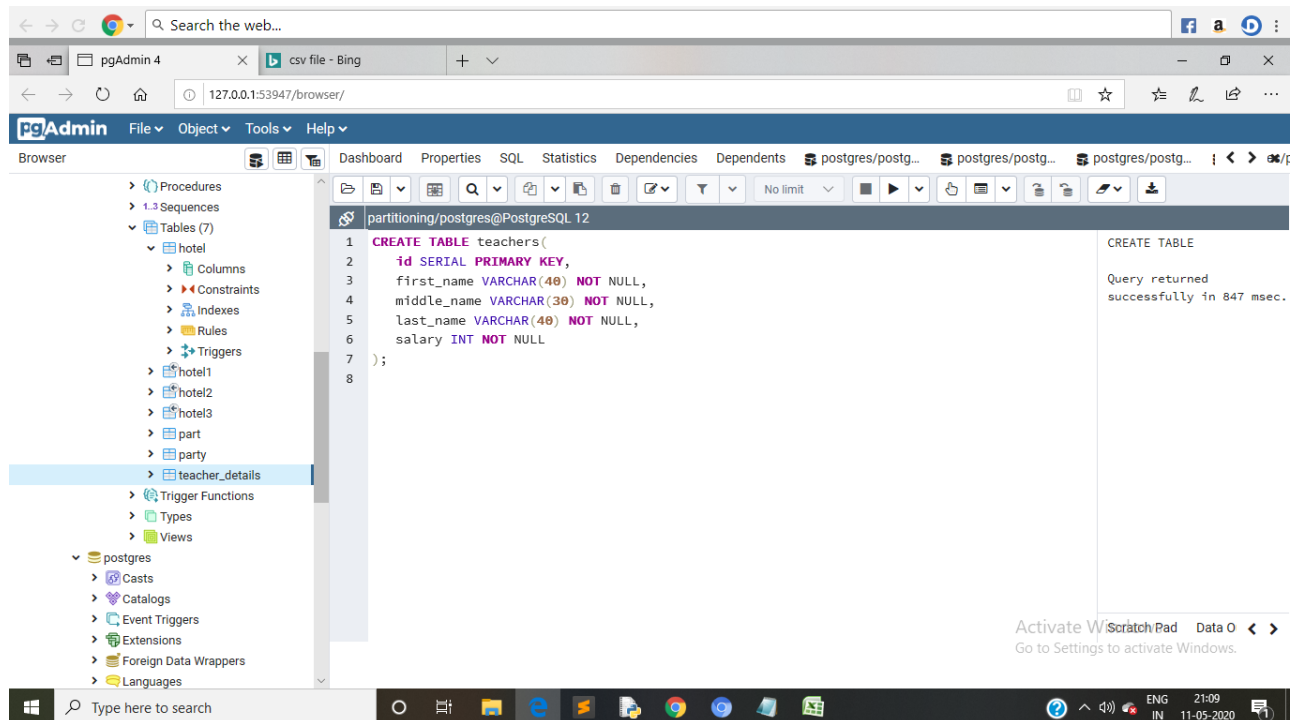


# PostgreSQL Drop trigger

Step1: Creating two tables teacher and teacher\_details and insert values

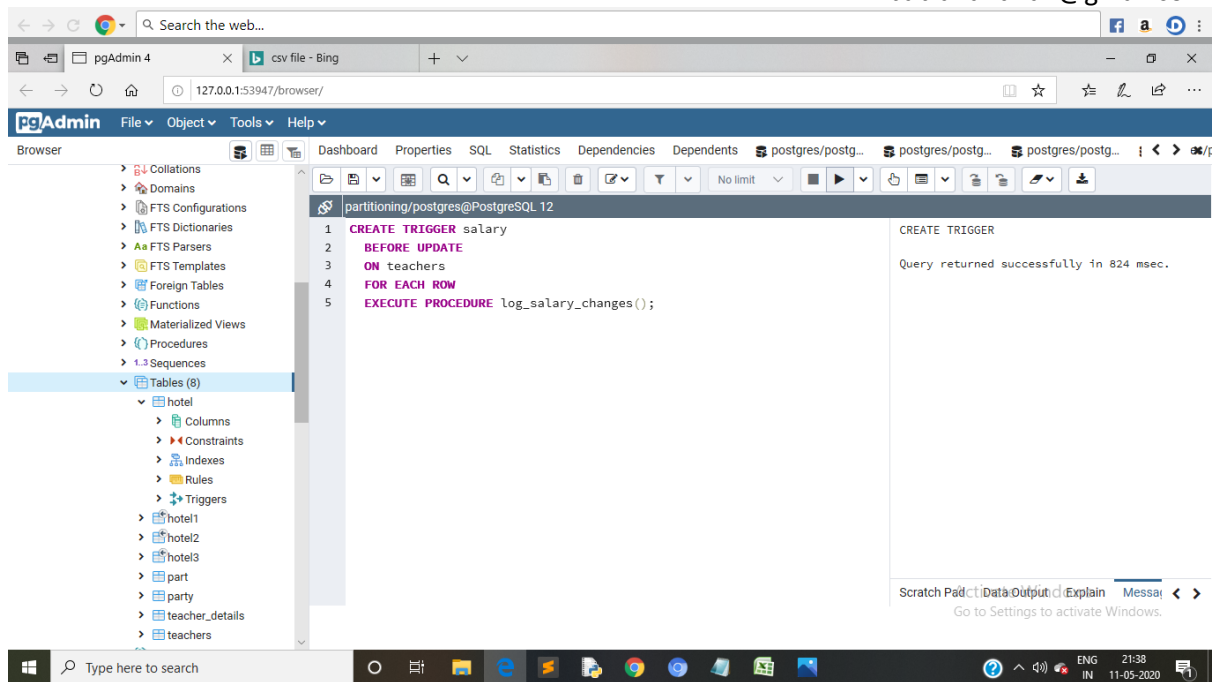


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Tables (8)' folder is expanded, showing a tree of database objects including 'hotel', 'hotel1', 'hotel2', 'hotel3', 'part', 'party', 'teacher\_details', and 'teachers'. The main pane displays a SQL query: `select * from teachers;`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with the following columns: `id` (integer), `first_name` (character varying (40)), `middle_name` (character varying (30)), `last_name` (character varying (40)), and `salary` (integer). The results table contains two rows: one with `id` 1, `first_name` 'mani', `last_name` 'damodaran', and `salary` 20000; and another with `id` 2, `first_name` 'babi', `last_name` 'anandan', and `salary` 25000.

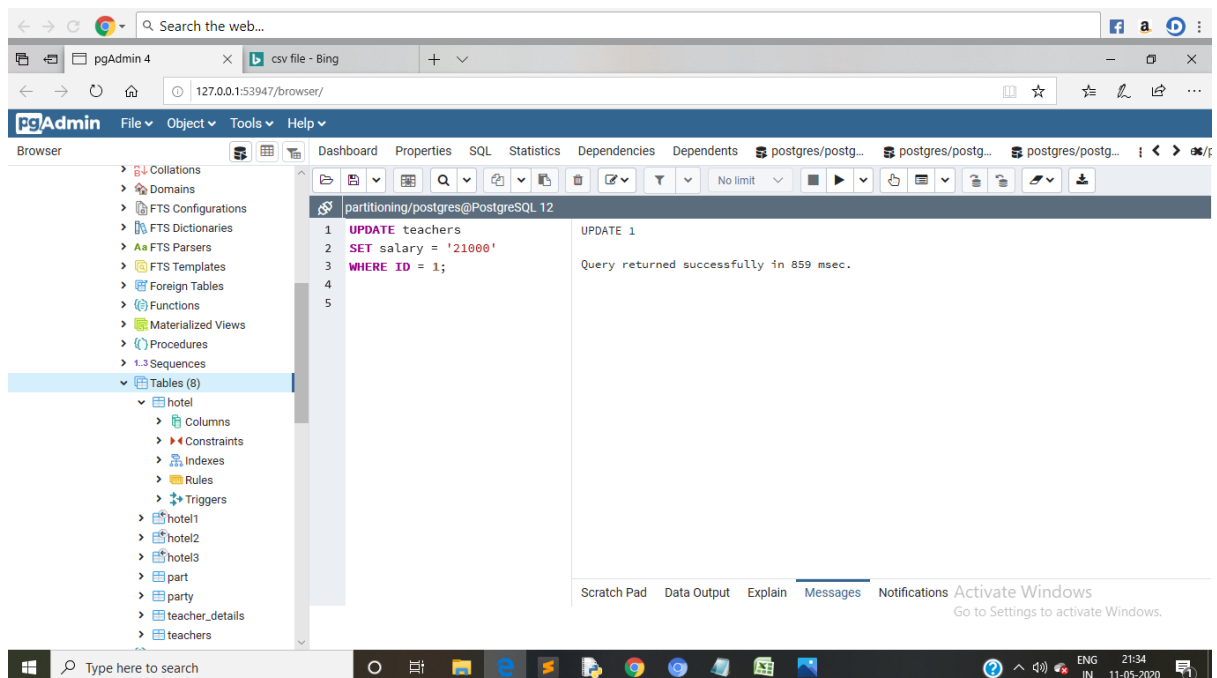
id	first_name	middle_name	last_name	salary
1	mani		damodaran	20000
2	babi		anandan	25000

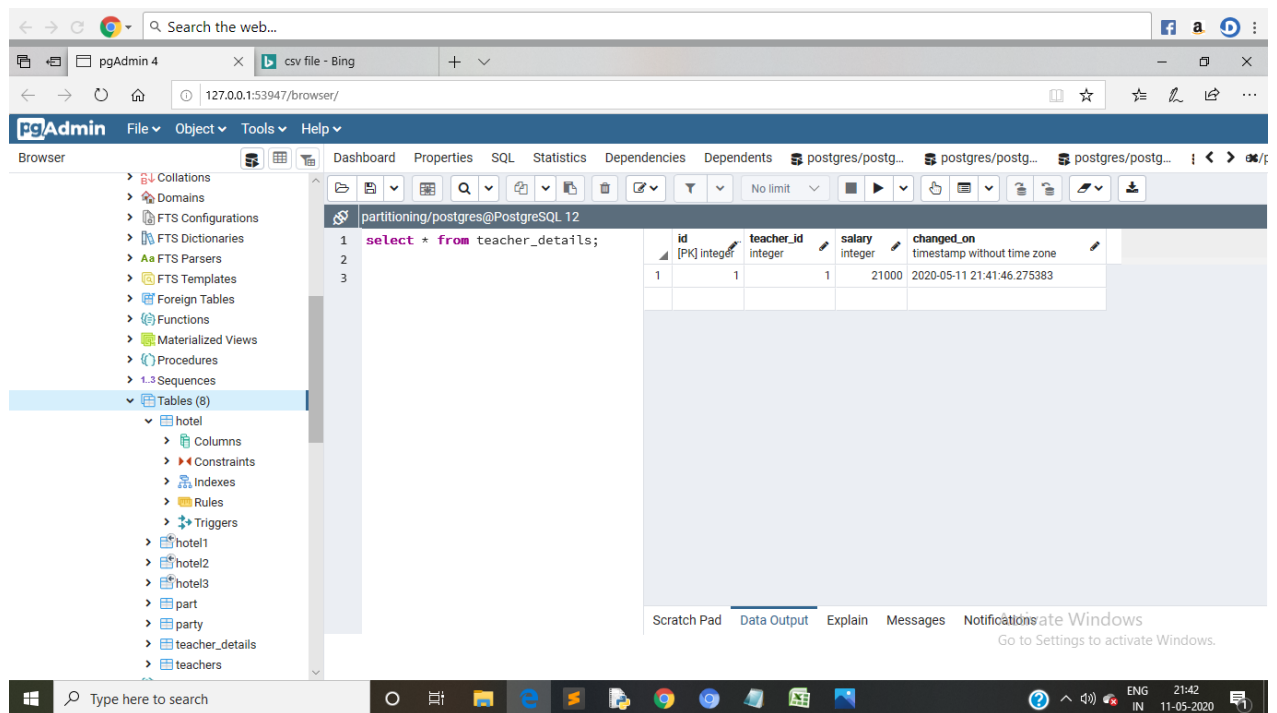
## Step2: Creating Function and Trigger

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the SQL editor open. The query editor contains the following SQL code: `CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION log_salary_changes()  
RETURNS trigger AS $$  
BEGIN  
IF NEW.salary <> OLD.salary THEN  
INSERT INTO teacher_details(teacher_id,salary,changed_on)  
VALUES(OLD.id,OLD.salary,now());  
END IF;  
RETURN NEW;  
END;  
$$ language plpgsql;`. The right pane shows the execution results: 'CREATE FUNCTION' and 'Query returned successfully in 1 secs 235 msec.'.



### Step3: Update the values





## Step4 : Drop the trigger

