

实验名称	触发器实验
实验类型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 验证 <input type="checkbox"/> 综合 <input type="checkbox"/> 设计 <input type="checkbox"/> 创新
实验日期	4 月 29 日
实验成绩	

### 一、实验目的

掌握数据库触发器的设计和使用方法.

### 二、实验要求

定义 BEFORE 触发器和 AFTER 触发器.能够理解不同类型触发器的作用和执行原理,验证触发器的有效性.

### 三、实验内容

(1) AFTER 触发器

1. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 UPDATE 触发器,当修改订单明细(即修改订单明细价格 extendedprice ,折扣 discount ,税率 tax)时,自动修改订单 Orders 的 TotalPrice ,以保持数据一致性。

```
use tpch;
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Price_UPDATE
  after update
  ON lineitem
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff := new.extendedprice * (1 - new.discount) + (1 + new.tax) - old.extendedprice * (1 - old.discount) * (1 + old.tax);
  Update orders set totalprice = totalprice + @L_valuediff where orderkey = new.orderkey;
END;
```

Trigger	Event	Table	Statement
TRI_Lineitem_Price_UPDATE	UPDATE	lineitem	BEGIN

2. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 INSERT 触发器,当增加一项订单明细时,自动修改订单 Orders 的 TotalPrice,以保持数据一致性。

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Price_INSERT
  after insert
  ON lineitem
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff = NEW.extendedprice * (1 - NEW.discount) * (1 + NEW.tax);
  Update orders set totalprice = totalprice + @L_valuediff where orderkey = NEW.orderkey;
END;
```

TRI_Lineitem_Price_UPDATE	UPDATE	lineitem	BEGIN
			AFTER

3. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 DELETE 触发器,当删除一项订单明细时,自动修改订单

Orders 的 TotalPrice,以保持数据一致性。

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Price_DELETE
  after delete
  ON lineitem
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff = - old.extendedprice * (1 - old.discount) * (1 + old.tax);
  Update orders set totalprice = totalprice + @L_valuediff where orderkey = old.orderkey;
END;
```

TRI_Lineitem_Price_DELETE	DELETE	lineitem	BEGIN	AFTER
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#### 4. 验证触发器 TRI\_Lineitem\_Price\_UPDATE。

```
select totalprice
from orders
where orderkey = 5;
```

totalprice
13.42

```
update lineitem
set tax = tax + 0.05
where orderkey = 5
and linenum = 5;
```

update lineitem	Affected rows: 0, Time: 0.004000s
-----------------	-----------------------------------

```
select totalprice
from orders
where orderkey = 5;
```

totalprice
13.42

#### (2) BEFORE 触发器

1. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 BEFORE UPDATE 触发器,当修改订单明细中的数量(quantity)时,先检查供应表 PartSupp 中的可用数量 availqty 是否足够。

```

CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_UPDATE
  before update
  ON lineitem
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff := NEW.quantity - OLD.quantity;
  select availqty
  into @L_availqty
  from partsupp
  where partkey = new.partkey
     and suppkey = new.suppkey;
  if (@L_availqty - @L_valuediff >= 0) THEN
    begin
      UPDATE partsupp
      set availqty = availqty - @L_valuediff
      where partkey = NEW.partkey
         and suppkey = NEW.suppkey;
    end;
  end if;
END;

```

CREATE TRIGGER TRI\_Lineitem\_Quantity\_UP... Affected rows: 0, Time: 0.007000s

2. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 BEFORE INSERT 触发器,当插入订单明细,先检查供应表 PartSupp 中的可用数量 availqty 是否足够。

```

CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_INSERT
  before insert
  ON lineitem
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff := NEW.quantity;
  select availqty
  into @L_availqty
  from partsupp
  where partkey = new.partkey
     and suppkey = new.suppkey;
  if (@L_availqty - @L_valuediff >= 0) THEN
    begin
      #MySQL没有raise notice提示,用select代替 (在触发器中不能执行select, 于是删除)
      UPDATE partsupp
      set availqty = availqty - @L_valuediff
      where partkey = NEW.partkey
         and suppkey = NEW.suppkey;
    end;
  end if;
END;

```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_INS... Affected rows: 0, Time: 0.006000s
```

3. 在 Lineitem 表上定义一个 BEFORE DELETE 触发器,当删除订单明细时,该订单明细项订购的数量要归还对应的零件供应记录。

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_DELETE
  before delete
  ON lineitem
  for each row
BEGIN
  set @L_valuediff := -OLD.quantity;
  update partsupp
  set availqty = availqty - @L_valuediff
  where partkey = OLD.partkey
    and suppkey = OLD.suppkey;
END;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_DE... Affected rows: 0, Time: 0.008000s
```

4. 验证触发器 TRI\_Lineitem\_Quantity\_UPDATE.

```
select l.partkey, l.suppkey, l.quantity, ps.availqty
from lineitem l,
     partsupp ps
where l.partkey = ps.partkey
   and l.suppkey = ps.suppkey
   and l.orderkey = 1
   and l.linenum = 1;
```

	partkey	suppkey	quantity	availqty
	1	99	67.99	21

```

update lineitem
set quantity = quantity + 5
where orderkey = 1
    and linenumber = 1;

select l.partkey, l.supkey, l.quantity, ps.availqty
from lineitem l,
     partsupp ps
where l.partkey = ps.partkey
    and l.supkey = ps.supkey
    and l.orderkey = 1
    and l.linenumber = 1;

```

partkey	supkey	quantity	availqty
1	99	72.99	16

### (3) 删除触发器

删除触发器 TRI\_Lineitem\_Price\_UPDATE.

```

drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Price_INSERT;
drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_INSERT;
drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Price_UPDATE;
drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_UPDATE;
drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Price_DELETE;
drop trigger TRI_Lineitem_Quantity_DELETE;

```

## 四、实验总结

通过本次实验,学习使用了触发器的设计和使用方法,对相关知识点掌握更加牢固。

本次实验中,我原本使用的是终端运行 mysql 进行实验,但是在前几个指令中,他会将一条指令视为多条指令运行,在进行一系列查询之后决定使用客户端进行实验。

更改之后,对每一个语句都能完美运行。

## 五、思考讨论

Create trigger TRI\_Lineitem\_Quantity\_UPDATE

After update on lineitem

for each row

```
as
begin
    declare L_valuediff integer;
    set L_valuediff = new.quantity - old.quantity;
    update lineitem, part
    set lineitem.extendedprice = lineitem.extendedprice * part.retailprice
    where lineitem.partkey = part.partkey;
    update partsupp
    set availqty = availqty - L_valuediff
    where partkey = new.partkey and suppkey = new.suppkey;
end;
```

## 六、参考资料

《数据库系统概论》第 5 版，高等教育出版社