TASK 2

SCHEDULED TRIGGER

(The code for the procedure and the table creation is present in ScheduledTrigger folder)

When you create a *schedule trigger*, you specify a schedule like a start date, recurrence, or end date for the trigger and associate it with a pipeline. Pipelines and triggers have a many-to-many relationship. Multiple triggers can kick off a single pipeline. A single trigger can kick off multiple pipelines.

The task performed in the following scheduled trigger task:

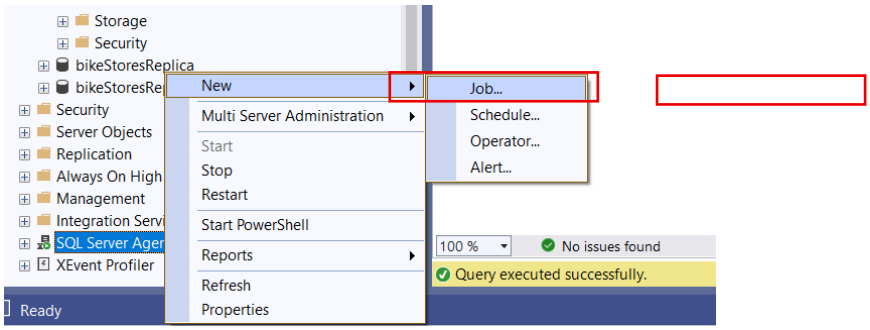
The source table is **production.categories** present in the **bikeStores** database and the destination table is **pr.categories** present in **bikeStoresRep** database. The destination table is updated with the data everyday at specific time from the updated source table.

STEP 1: Create Procedure

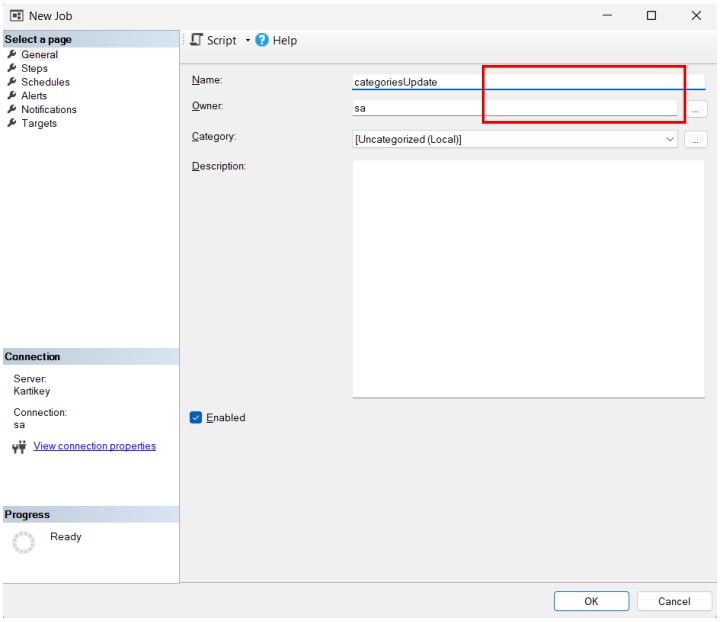
```
USE [bikeStoresRep];
GO
CREATE OR ALTER PROCEDURE CopyData
AS
BEGIN
   INSERT INTO pr.categories (category_name)
   SELECT category_name
   FROM bikeStores.production.categories bsc
   WHERE bsc.category_id NOT IN (
      SELECT category_id from pr.categories
   );
END;
```

STEP 2:

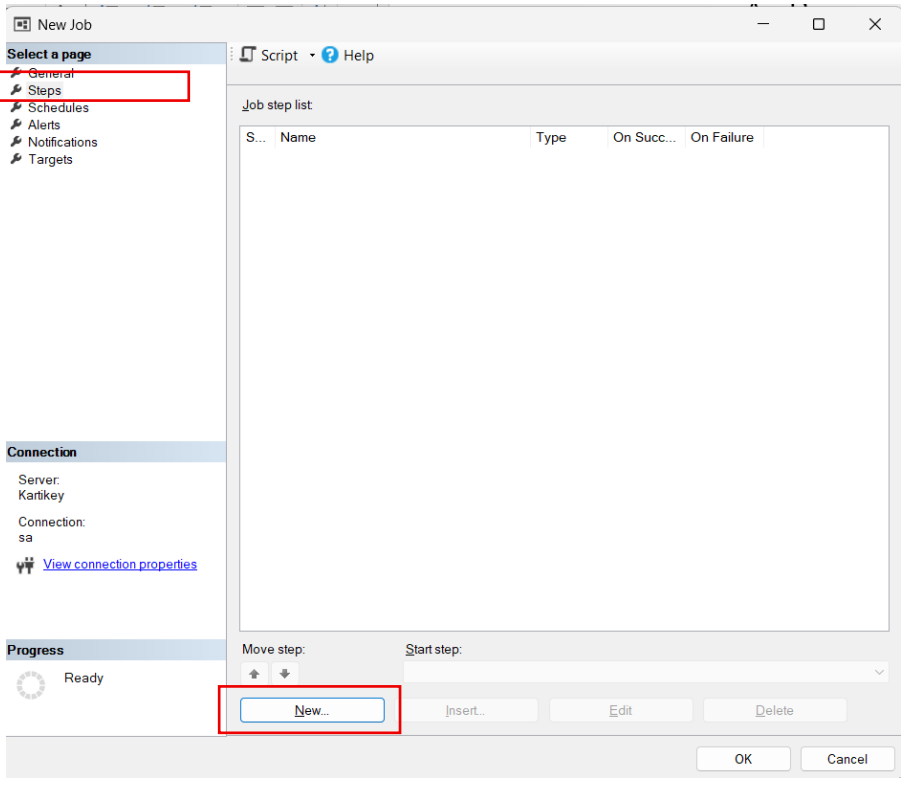
1. **Create Server Job**



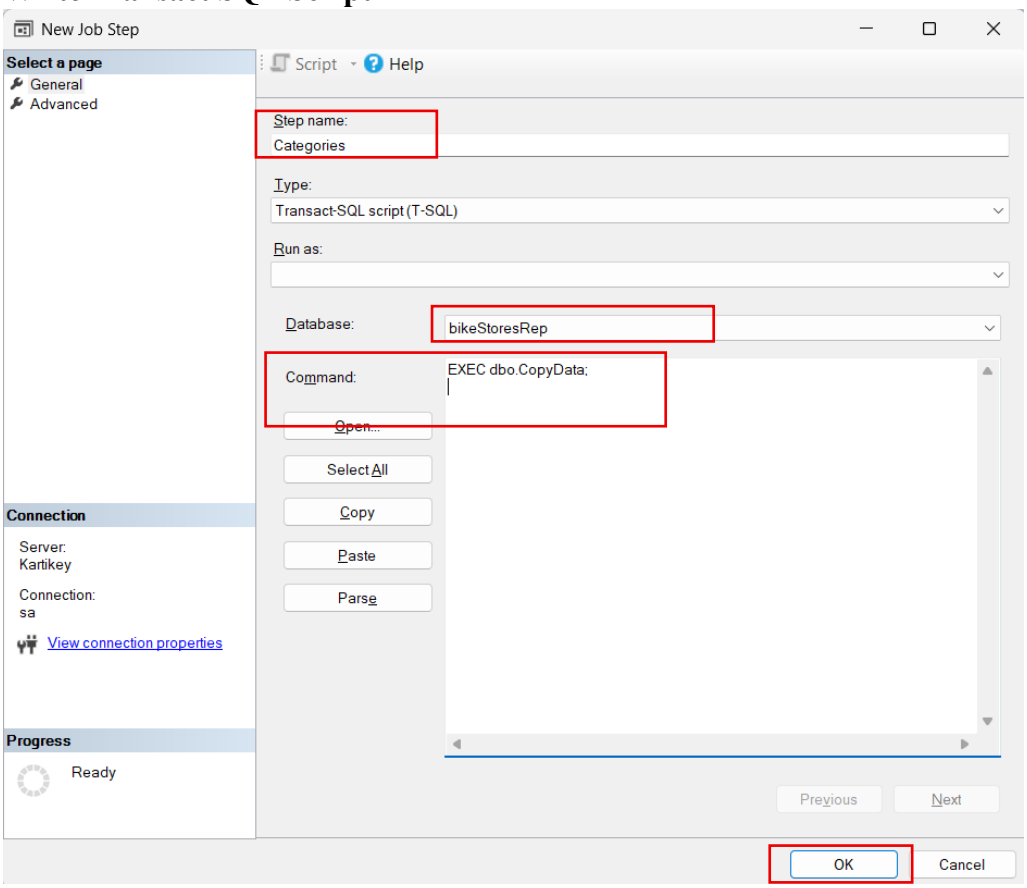
2. **Set Job Name and Owner**



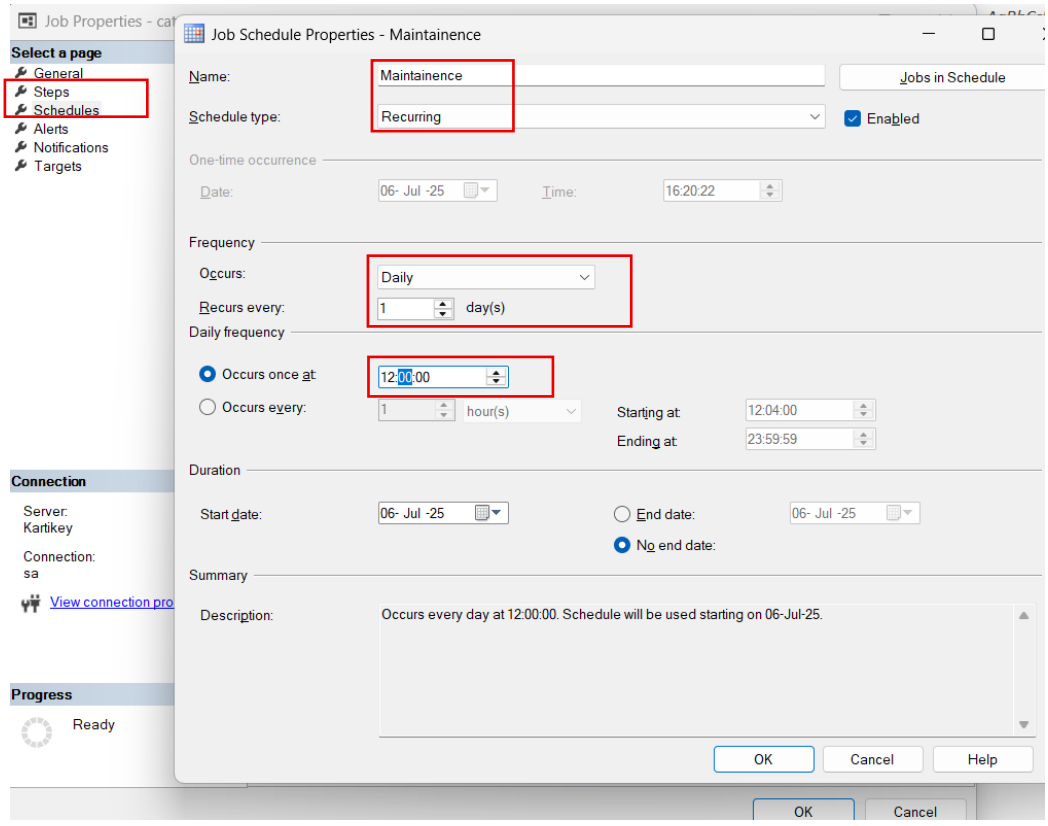
3. **Set new Step**



4. Write Transact SQL Script

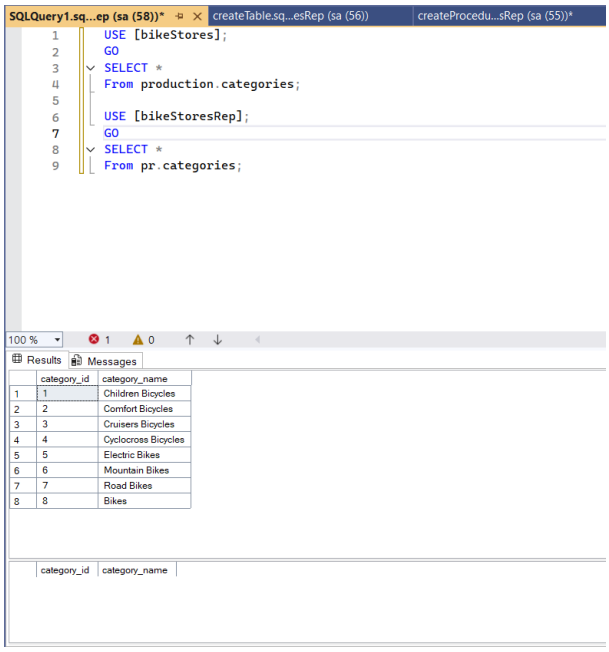


5. Create Schedule

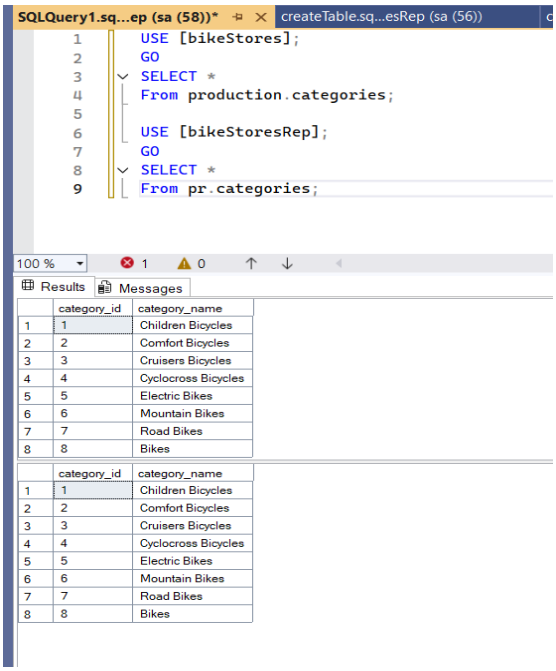


OUTPUT:

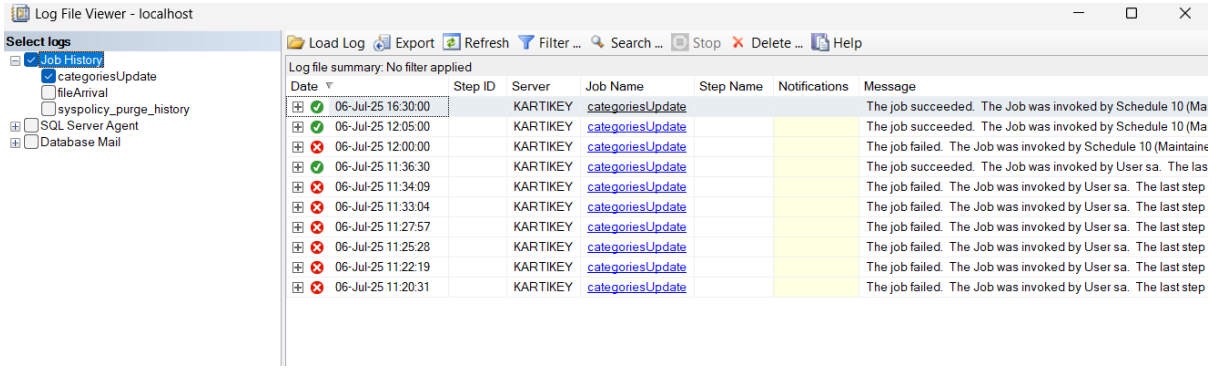
Before



After



LOGS:



There are several unsuccessful execution, as I was learning at the time. The correct exection runs, i.e, top 2, are the successful runs conducted at 4:30pm and 12:05pm.

The schedule was modified accordingly.

EVENT TRIGGER

(The codes are present in their respective folders)

Event Triggers are special types of database triggers that automatically execute or fire in response to certain events or database-wide events, such as:

- Creating, altering, or dropping tables, views, or other database objects
- User login or logout (in some DBMS)
- Transactions starting or committing (in some systems)
- Data Manipulation Language events like INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE on tables.

1. **Database Changes**

Table which will be tracked for changes is **pr.categories** present in **bikeStoresRep** database. If any record is inserted or deleted from the table, the changes are audited or logged in the **pr.category_audits** table automatically using trigger.

STEP 1: Create audit table

```
CREATE TABLE pr.category_audits(
   change_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
   category_id INT NOT NULL,
   category_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
   updated_at DATETIME NOT NULL,
   operation CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
   CHECK(operation = 'INS' or operation='DEL')
);
```

STEP 2: Create trigger

```
CREATE TRIGGER
        pr.trg_category_audit
ON
        pr.categories
AFTER INSERT, DELETE
AS
BEGIN
        SET NOCOUNT ON;
```

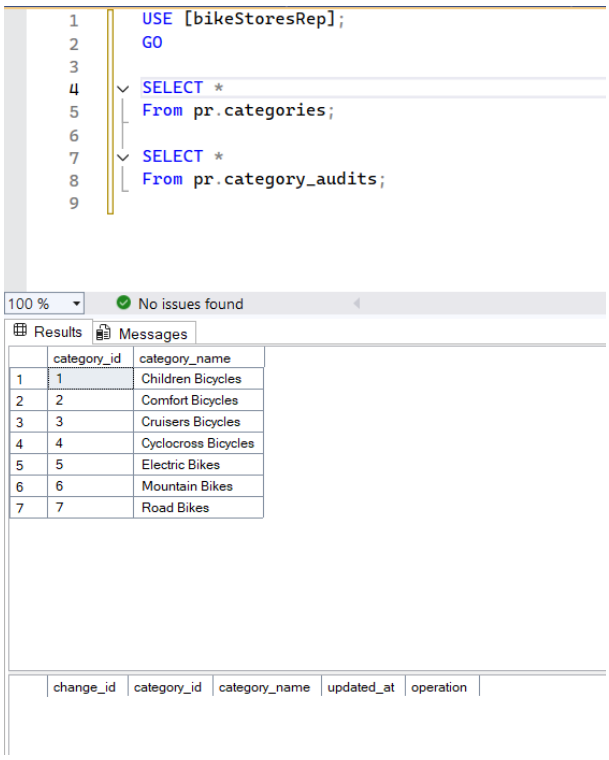
```
    INSERT INTO pr.category_audits(
        category_id,
        category_name,
        updated_at,
        operation
    )
    SELECT
        i.category_id,
        category_name,
        GETDATE(),
        'INS'
    FROM
        inserted as i
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        d.category_id,
        category_name,
        GETDATE(),
        'DEL'
    FROM
        deleted as d;
END
```

OUTPUT:

Insert Record

```
INSERT INTO pr.categories(
    category_name
)
VALUES (
    'Test product'
);
```

Before



```
USE [bikeStoresRep];
GO

SELECT *
From pr.categories;

SELECT *
From pr.category_audits;
```

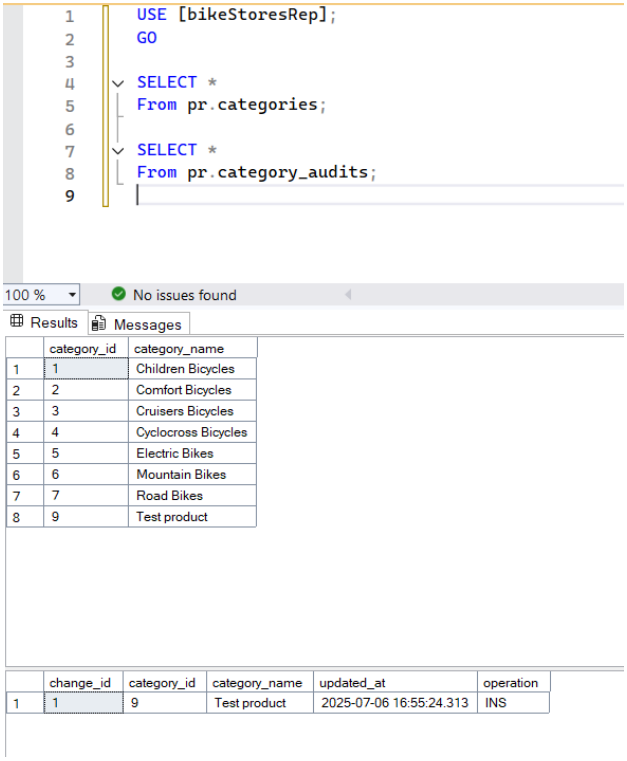
100 % No issues found

Results Messages

	category_id	category_name
1	1	Children Bicycles
2	2	Comfort Bicycles
3	3	Cruisers Bicycles
4	4	Cyclocross Bicycles
5	5	Electric Bikes
6	6	Mountain Bikes
7	7	Road Bikes

	change_id	category_id	category_name	updated_at	operation

After



```
USE [bikeStoresRep];
GO

SELECT *
From pr.categories;

SELECT *
From pr.category_audits;
```

100 % No issues found

Results Messages

	category_id	category_name
1	1	Children Bicycles
2	2	Comfort Bicycles
3	3	Cruisers Bicycles
4	4	Cyclocross Bicycles
5	5	Electric Bikes
6	6	Mountain Bikes
7	7	Road Bikes
8	9	Test product

	change_id	category_id	category_name	updated_at	operation
1	1	9	Test product	2025-07-06 16:55:24.313	INS

2. File Arrival

A **powerchell** script listens for **.csv** files in the **fileArrival** folder. When new csv file is identified, the shell runs the sqlcmd command, connects to the server and runs the job to add the data to the MS SQL Server.

STEP 1: Create tables

```
CREATE SCHEMA fl;
GO

IF OBJECT_ID('fl.stores', 'U') IS NULL
BEGIN
   CREATE TABLE fl.stores (
        store_id INT IDENTITY (1, 1) PRIMARY KEY,
           store_name VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
           phone VARCHAR (25),
           email VARCHAR (255),
           street VARCHAR (255),
           city VARCHAR (255),
           state VARCHAR (10),
           zip_code VARCHAR (5)
   );
END;
GO

IF OBJECT_ID('dbo.FileQueue', 'U') IS NULL
BEGIN
   CREATE TABLE fl.FileQueue (
      id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
      file_path NVARCHAR(500),
      processed BIT DEFAULT 0,
      created_at DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE()
   );
END;
```

The data from csv file will be stored in **fl.stores** table and the file_path, path, where the file was identified will be stored in the **fl.FileQueue** table to track the processed and unprocessed files.

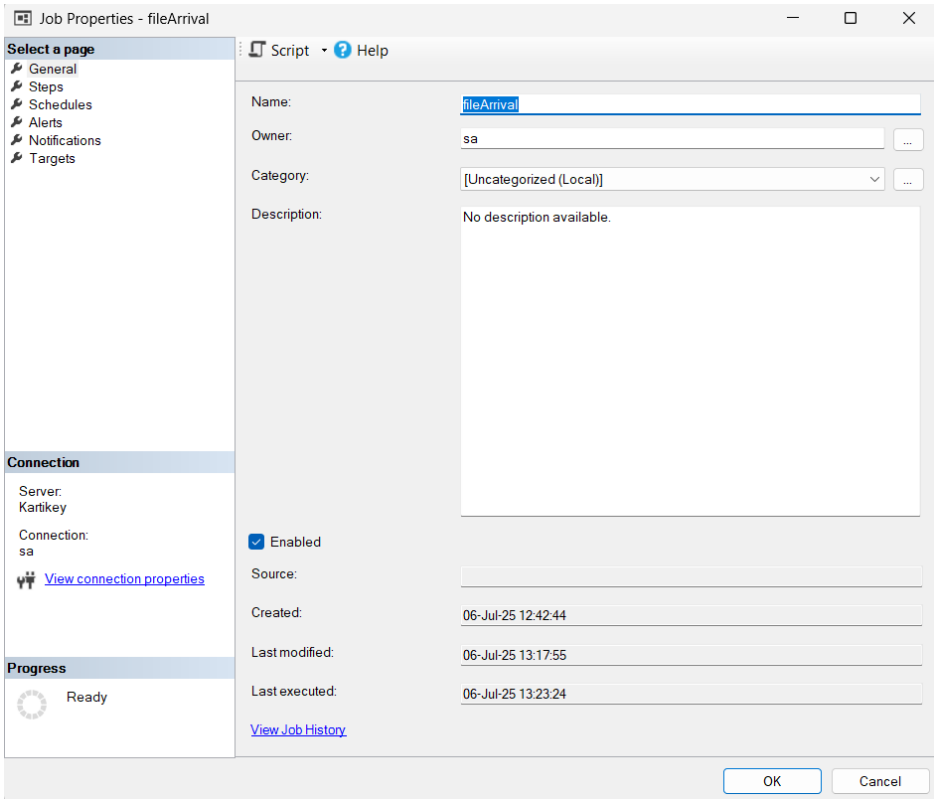
STEP 2: Create Procedure
(Comments have been added to the code for documenting the process)

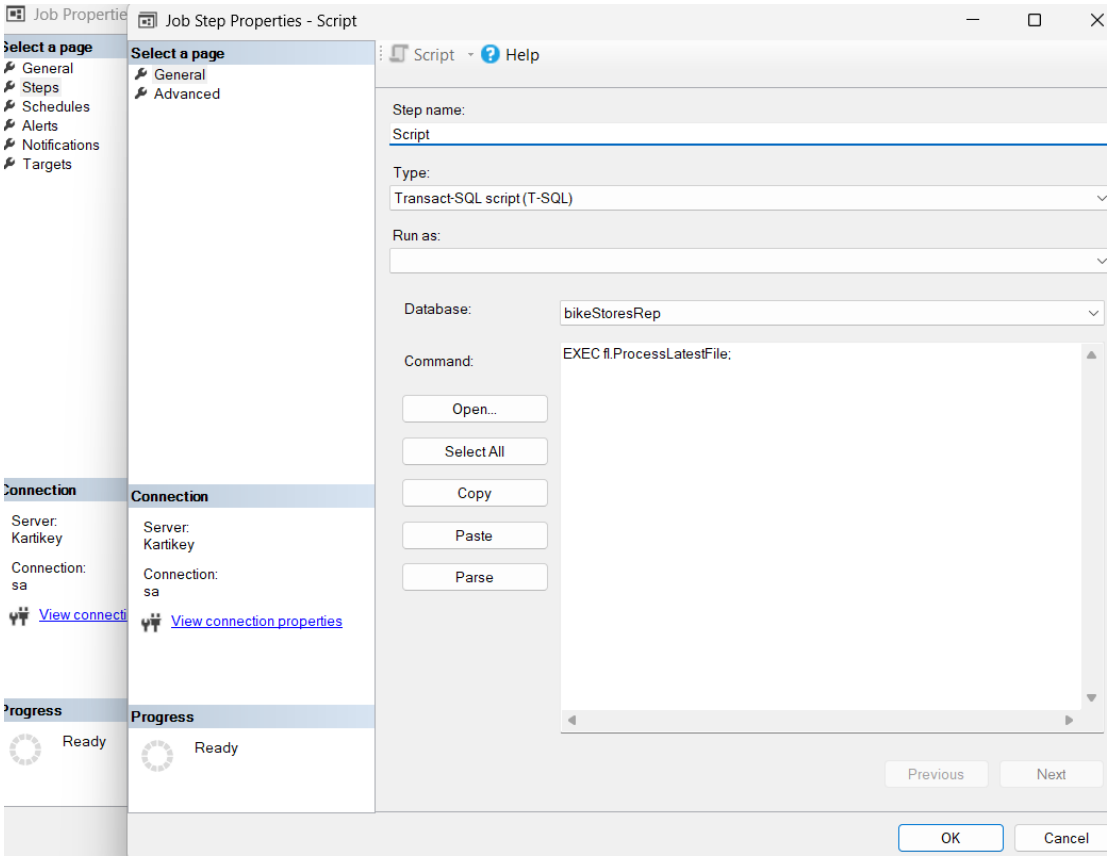
```
CREATE OR ALTER PROCEDURE fl.ProcessLatestFile
AS
BEGIN
   SET NOCOUNT ON; -- Prevents SQL to output the number of rows effected
   DECLARE @file_path NVARCHAR(500); -- Declare file_path variable to store the
path of the file

   -- Extract the file_path from fl.FileQueue and store it in file_path variable

   SELECT TOP 1 @file_path = file_path
   FROM fl.FileQueue
   WHERE processed = 0
   ORDER BY created_at DESC;
   IF @file_path IS NULL
   BEGIN
      PRINT 'No unprocessed files found.'; -- If file_path not present, return
      RETURN;
   END
   BEGIN TRY
      TRUNCATE TABLE fl.stores;
      -- Else, run the sql command, using delimiter, record terminator and skip the first
row( or start from second row), since first row is usually headers in csv file.
      DECLARE @sql NVARCHAR(MAX);
      SET @sql = '
         BULK INSERT fl.stores
         FROM ''' + @file_path + '''
         WITH (
            FIELDTERMINATOR = ",",
            ROWTERMINATOR = "\n",
            FIRSTROW = 2
         );
      ';
      EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
      UPDATE fl.FileQueue SET processed = 1 WHERE file_path = @file_path;
      PRINT 'File imported: ' + @file_path;
   END TRY
   BEGIN CATCH
      PRINT 'Error: ' + ERROR_MESSAGE(); -- Print error, if encountered.
   END CATCH
END;
GO
```

SQL SERVER JOB SETUP (Similar to job explained from page 2)





Schedule has **not been added**, as the event handling is being handled by powershell that continously listens for the csv file instead of updating at regular intervals.

STEP 3: Create Powershell Script

(I am using windows, therefore used powershell. There are multiple ways to achieve the same operation, the following script is just an example to depict the file handling trigger in MS SQL)

(Comments added for readability and understanding)

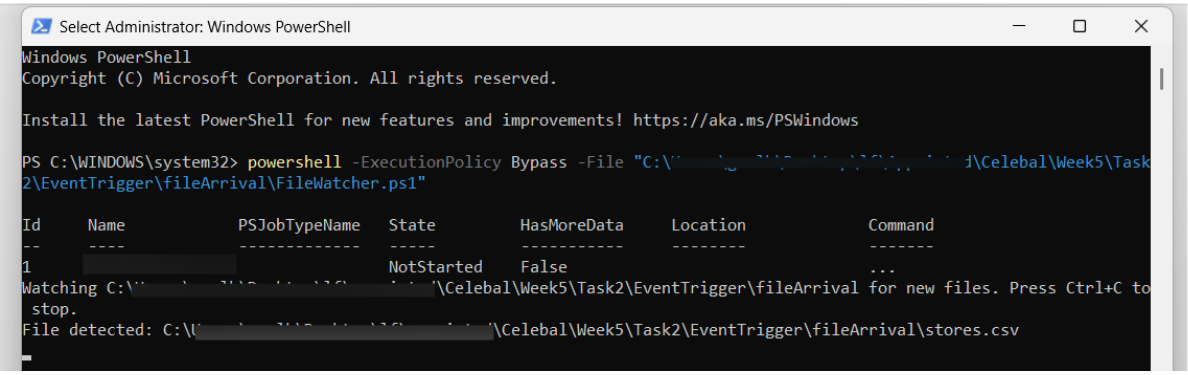
```
$watchFolder = "C: \EventTrigger\fileArrival"
$filter = "*.csv"
$sqlServer = "localhost"
$database = "bikeStoresRep"
$jobName = "fileArrival"
# Load SQL Server module
Import-Module SqlServer -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
# Attach the path, file extension, event to the powershell and monitoring control
$watcher = New-Object System.IO.FileSystemWatcher
$watcher.Path = $watchFolder
$watcher.Filter = $filter
$watcher.EnableRaisingEvents = $true
$watcher.IncludeSubdirectories = $false
# Event handler when new file is created
Register-ObjectEvent $watcher "Created" -Action {
   # Extracting file name and file path
   $fileName = $Event.SourceEventArgs.Name
   $fullPath = Join-Path $watchFolder $fileName
   Write-Host "File detected: $fullPath"

   try {
      # Insert file path into SQL Server queue
      $insertQuery = @"
INSERT INTO fl.FileQueue (file_path)
VALUES (N'$fullPath');
"@
      Invoke-Sqlcmd -ServerInstance $sqlServer -Database $database -Query
$insertQuery
```

```
        # Trigger the SQL Server Agent job
        Invoke-Sqlcmd -ServerInstance $sqlServer -Database "msdb" -Query "
            EXEC msdb.dbo.sp_start_job @job_name = N'$jobName';
        "
        Write-Host "Job triggered for file: $fileName"
    }
    catch {
        # If any error occurs, display it on the console
        Write-Host "ERROR: $_"
    }
}
Write-Host "Watching $watchFolder for new files. Press Ctrl+C to stop."
while ($true) { Start-Sleep -Seconds 5 }
```

OUTPUT:

Running Powershell script



SQL Table

createTable.sq...sRep (sa (56))* | createProcedur...sRep (sa (55)) | SQLQuery1.sq...ep (sa (58))*

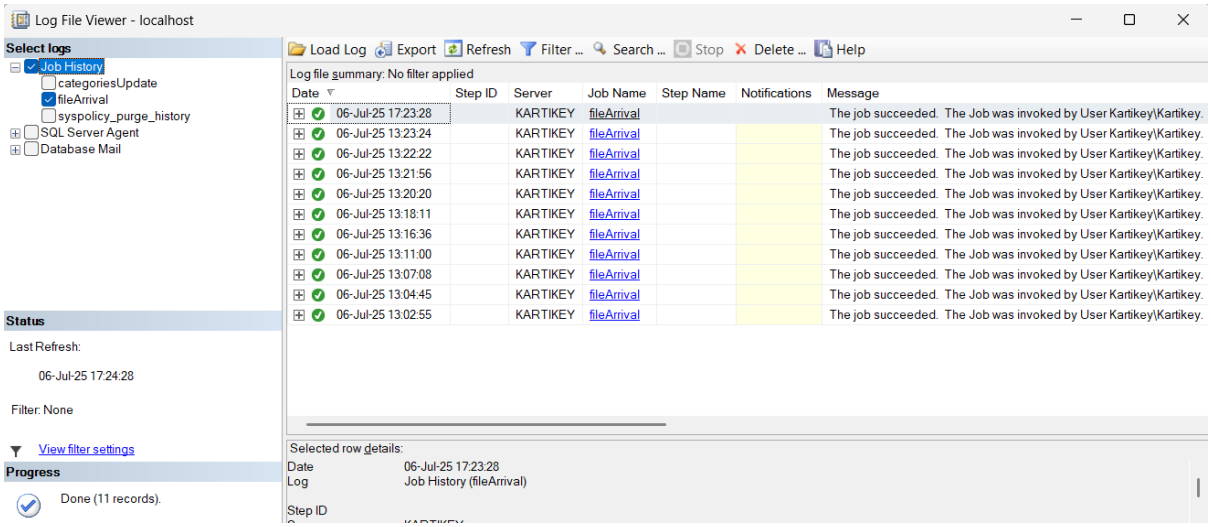
```
1  USE [bikeStoresRep];
2  GO
3
4  SELECT *
5  From fl.stores;
6
```

100 % — No issues found

Results | Messages

	store_id	store_name	phone	email	street	city	state	zip_code
1	1	Baldwin Bikes	(516) 379-8888	baldwin@bikes.shop	4200 Chestnut Lane	Baldwin	NY	11432
2	2	Rowlett Bikes	(972) 530-5555	rowlett@bikes.shop	8000 Fairway Avenue	Rowlett	TX	75088

LOGS:



The log for above execution corresponds to the timestamp: **06-Jul-25-25 17:23:28**