Ex.No.11 03.05.2025

TRIGGERS

AIM:

To implement and demonstrate the use of database triggers to perform and control insert, update, and delete function.

CREATE TABLE:

SQL>create table student(s_id number primary key, name varchar2(10), department varchar2(10));

Table created.

INSERT VALUES TO TABLE:

```
SQL> insert into student values (1, 'Kabesh', 'IT');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into student values (2, 'Kamalesh', 'ECE');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into student values (3, 'Jegan', 'EEE');
1 row created.
SQL>create table audit(s id number, action time date, action type varchar2(10));
Table created.
SQL> create or replace trigger trg add student
after insert on student
for each row
begin
  insert into audit(s id, action time, action type)
  values(:new.s id, sysdate, 'insert');
end;
trigger created.
```

SQL> insert into student values (4, 'Kabesh', 'IT');

1 row created.

SQL> select * from audit;

S_ID	ACTION_TIME	ACTION_TYPE
4	06-MAY-25	INSERT

SQL> create or replace trigger trg_update_student

after update on student

for each row

begin

insert into audit(s_id, action_time, action_type)

values(:new.s_id, sysdate, 'update');

end;

/

Trigger created.

SQL> update student set department = 'FT' where s_id = 2; 1 row updated.

SQL> select * from audit;

S_ID	ACTION_TIME	ACTION_TYPE
4	06-MAY-25	INSERT
2	06-MAY-25	UPDATE

```
SQL> create or replace trigger trg_delete_student
after delete on student
for each row
begin
    insert into audit(s_id, action_time, action_type)
    values(:old.s_id, sysdate, 'delete');
end;

/
Trigger created.

SQL> delete from student where s_id = 3;
1 row deleted.

SQL> select * from audit;
```

S_ID	ACTION_TIME	ACTION_TYPE
4	06-MAY-25	INSERT
2	06-MAY-25	UPDATE
3	06-MAY-25	DELETE

EXAMPLE 1

INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON STUDENT TABLE

SQL> create or replace trigger trg_all_actions
after insert or update or delete on student
for each row
begin
if inserting then

```
insert into audit(s id, action time, action type)
     values(:new.s id, sysdate, 'insert');
  elsif updating then
     insert into audit(s_id, action_time, action_type)
     values(:new.s_id, sysdate, 'update');
  elsif deleting then
     insert into audit(s_id, action_time, action_type)
     values(:old.s id, sysdate, 'delete');
  end if;
end;
Trigger created.
SQL> insert into student values (5, 'Sanjay', 'IT');
1 row created.
SQL> update student set department = 'EEE' where s_id = 1;
1 row created.
SQL> delete from student where s_id = 2;
1 row deleted.
```

SQL> select * from audit;

S_ID	ACTION_TIME	ACTION_TYPE
4	06-MAY-25	INSERT
2	06-MAY-25	UPDATE
3	06-MAY-25	DELETE
5	06-MAY-25	INSERT
5	06-MAY-25	INSERT

1	06-MAY-25	UPDATE
1	06-MAY-25	UPDATE
2	06-MAY-25	DELETE
2	06-MAY-25	DELETE

9 rows selected.

EXAMPLE 2

PREVENT NULL VALUE FOR DEPARTMENT

```
SQL> create or replace trigger trg_prevent_null_dept
before update on student
for each row
begin
    if :new.department is null then
        raise_application_error(-20002, 'department cannot be set to null.');
    end if;
end;
/
Trigger created

SQL> update student set department = null where s_id = 1;
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20002: Department cannot be set to NULL.
ORA-06512: at "SYSTEM.TRG_PREVENT_NULL_DEPT", line 3
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'SYSTEM.TRG_PREVENT_NULL_DEPT'
```

CONTENTS	MARKS ALLOTED	MARKS OBTAINED
Aim,Algorithm,SQL,PL/SQL	30	
Execution and Result	20	
Viva	10	
Total	60	

RESULT

The experiment effectively demonstrated the use of database triggers in enforcing business rules and automatically maintaining audit trails.