SESSION WILL BE DIVIDED INTO

1. Understand what is a Trigger
2. Types of Trigger
3. Learn the syntax and structure of Trigger
4. Important Point

SECTION 1

Understanding Triggers

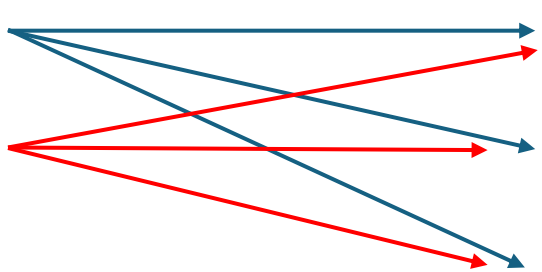
What is concept of Triggers in SQL

- A trigger is a stored procedure in a database that automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs.
- By using SQL triggers, developers can automate tasks, ensure data consistency, and keep accurate records of database activities.
- For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when specific table columns are updated.
- In simple words, a trigger is a collection of SQL statements with particular names that are stored in system memory.
- It belongs to a specific class of stored procedures that are automatically invoked in response to database server events. Every trigger has a table attached to it.

SECTION 2

Types of Triggers

- Types of Triggers
  - When
    - BEFORE
    - AFTER
  - Based on what
    - INSERT
    - UPDATE
    - DELETE



SECTION 2

Types of Triggers

- Types of Triggers
  - Therefore
    1. BEFORE INSERT
    2. AFTER INSERT
    3. BEFORE UPDATE
    4. AFTER UPDATE
    5. BEFORE DELETE
    6. AFTER DELETE

SECTION 3

Basic Syntax

- **Understanding the syntax of Triggers**

```
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER} {INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE}
ON table_name
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  -- trigger logic
END;
```

Explanation:

- BEFORE or AFTER: When the trigger should execute.
- INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE: The DML event that activates the trigger.
- FOR EACH ROW: It is row-level, meaning it runs once per affected row.

SECTION 4

IMPORTANT POINT

- **Understanding of NEW and OLD Keyword**
    - NEW :- Refers to new values in INSERT or UPDATE
    - OLD: - Refers to existing values in UPDATE or DELETE