1. Writing a trigger to generate values

Write a trigger for any INSERT or DELETE on the SalesDetail table that will update the ytdSales value for the corresponding title in the Title table. For example, an insert to SalesDetail should increase the value of ytdSales by the qtyOrdered value multiplied by the price. Deleting will reduce the ytdsales. HINT: You can use IF INSERTING THEN and IF DELETING THEN (also UPDATING) to check what kind of operation is occurring in the trigger.

1. Writing a trigger for advanced data validation

Write a trigger on the RoySched table that will prevent any INSERT from occurring if the loRange and hiRange overlap existing rows for the titleID that is being inserted. If the values overlap, generate an error code of -20952 with an error message of "Range overlaps existing range: <loRange>, <hiRange>".

1. Write an instead of insert trigger on a new view called TitleAuthor\_View that will automatically increment the auorder field for the book and split the royaltyshare evenly. So if an INSERT is performed on the view that has a titleid of BU1032 it would notice that there are already two authors for this book and so the new entry would have an auorder of 3. Also, an update should be performed that will set each of the royaltyshare values for that book to 1 divided by the total number of authors (so 3 authors would end up each with a royaltyshare of 0.33). To test use:
   * insert into titleauthor\_view values ('486-29-1786', 'BU1032', 10, 0.5);
   * note that the above has a auorder of 10 which should end up as 3 and then all 3 records for BU1032 should end up with royaltyshares of 0.33
   * You can create the view by selecting \* from the titleauthor table to just get all of the fields.