

# Triggers: Déclencheurs MySQL

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Nous utiliserons l'ensemble de données de la librairie(**bookstore**), à collecter auprès du formateur.

## Créer un Trigger

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```
CREATE TRIGGER [IF NOT EXISTS] trigger_name
  { BEFORE | AFTER } { INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE }
  ON tbl_name FOR EACH ROW
  trigger_body
```

Code ci-haut est une version simplifiée de la syntaxe. Version complète [ici](#)

## Obtenir tous les déclencheurs existants

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```
SHOW TRIGGERS
```

## Supprimer un Trigger

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```
DROP TRIGGER [IF EXISTS] trigger_name
```

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## Exemple 1

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Un déclencheur pour réduire automatiquement la quantité de livres en stock à chaque nouvel achat

### Création

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER trg_purchases_update_qty_on_purchase
AFTER INSERT ON purchases
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  UPDATE books SET quantity = quantity - NEW.quantity WHERE id = NEW.book_id;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

### déclencheur

```
INSERT INTO purchases (book_id, quantity) VALUES(1, 10);
```

## Example 2

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_purchase_insert_fail_qty_gt_stock
BEFORE INSERT ON purchases FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF NEW.quantity > (SELECT quantity FROM books WHERE id = NEW.book_id)
    THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Quantity in purchase greater than
    END IF;
END
```

In the example above, we use an *IF Statement* to verify that the purchase quantity does not exceeds the available quantity in stock. We then throw an exception using the SQLSTATE condition with a generic value for unhandled exception. The syntax for an IF statement is as follow:

```
IF search_condition THEN statement_list
    [ELSEIF search_condition THEN statement_list] ...
    [ELSE statement_list]
END IF
```

Syntax for an throwing an exception:

```
SIGNAL condition_value [SET signal_information_item];
```

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