Experiment No.8
Implementation of Views and Triggers
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Aim :- Write a SQL query to implement views and triggers

Objective :- To learn about virtual tables in the database and also PLSQL constructs

Theory:

SQL Views:

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.

A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.

You can add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

A view is created with the CREATE VIEW statement.

CREATE VIEW Syntax

CREATE VIEW view_name AS

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

SQL Updating a View

A view can be updated with the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW statement.

SQL CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW Syntax

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_name AS

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

SQL Dropping a View

A view is deleted with the DROP VIEW statement.

SQL DROP VIEW Syntax

DROP VIEW view name;

Trigger: A trigger is a stored procedure in the database which automatically invokes whenever



a special event in the database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated.

Syntax:

create trigger [trigger_name]

[before | after]

{insert | update | delete}

on [table_name]

[for each row]

[trigger_body]

Explanation of syntax:

- 1. create trigger [trigger_name]: Creates or replaces an existing trigger with the trigger_name.
- 2. [before | after]: This specifies when the trigger will be executed.
- 3. {insert | update | delete}: This specifies the DML operation.
- 4. on [table_name]: This specifies the name of the table associated with the trigger. 5. [for each row]: This specifies a row-level trigger, i.e., the trigger will be executed for each row being affected.
- 6. [trigger_body]: This provides the operation to be performed as trigger is fired

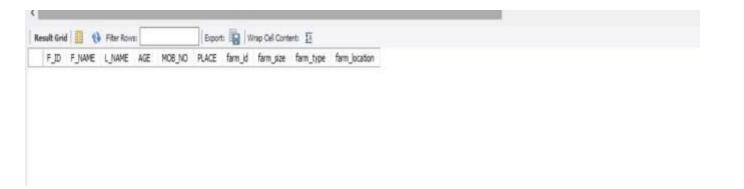


Implementation:

Code: View:-

```
🗎 🗟 🎅 🖟 🔯 🕒 😘 🚳 🚳 🚳 Limit to 1000 rows 🔹 🎉 🍼 🔍 🐧 🖃
     CREATE USER 'ankit'@'localhost';
137 •
      DROP USER 'ankit'@'localhost';
139 *
       GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON FMS TO "ankit'@'localhost';
141 *
142
     GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON FMS TO "ankit'@'localhost';
143 €
144
145 ●
     LOCK TABLES FMS WRITE;
147 . LOCK TABLES SUPPLIERS READ;
       UNLOCK TABLES;
149 .
158
151 • CREATE VIEW Farmer_Farm_View AS
       SELECT FMS.F_ID, FMS.F_NAME, FMS.L_NAME, FMS.AGE, FMS.MOB_NO, FMS.PLACE, FARM.farm_id, FARM.farm_size, FARM.farm_type, FARM.farm_location
152
153
       INNER JOIN FARM ON FMS.F_ID = FARM.farm_id;
154
155
156 * SELECT * FROM Farmer_Farm_View;
157
120
```

Output:





Code:

186

Trigger:

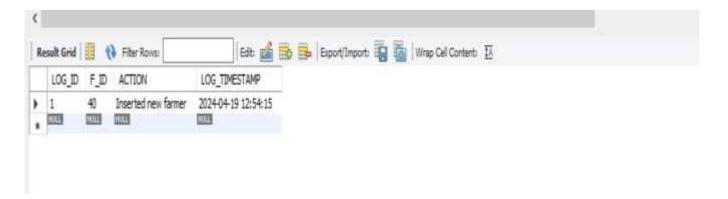
```
58
      INSERT INTO FMS VALUES(10, "Ankit", "Bari", 20, 787000098, "Dahanu", 9500);
60 • INSERT INTO FMS VALUES(20, "Yash", "Kerkar", 19, 457495550, "Nallasopara",9000);
61 •
     INSERT INTO FMS VALUES(30, "Komal", "Sapatale", 20, 787034546, NULL,5000);
      INSERT INTO FMS VALUES(40, "Mihir", "Dhuri", 18, 787034286, "Kandivali");
62 .
63
158 ●
         SELECT * FROM Farmer Farm View;
 159
 160 • CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS FARMER LOG (
            LOG ID INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
 161
           F ID INT,
162
 163
             ACTION VARCHAR(50),
             LOG TIMESTAMP TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
 164
             FOREIGN KEY (F_ID) REFERENCES FMS(F_ID)
 165
       - );
 166
 167
         DELIMITER //
 168
 169
       DELIMITER //
 170
 171
 172 •
         CREATE TRIGGER fms insert trigger AFTER INSERT ON FMS
 173
         FOR EACH ROW
 174
      ⊖ BEGIN
             INSERT INTO FARMER_LOG (F_ID, ACTION)
 175
             VALUES (NEW.F_ID, 'Inserted new farmer');
 176
 177
       - END;
         11
 178
 179
 180
         DELIMITER ;
 181
 182 •
         DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS fms_insert_trigger;
 183
         SELECT * FROM FARMER LOG;
 184 •
 185
```



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Output:



Conclusion:

In this database implementation, we have utilized SQL views and triggers to enhance data management and automation.

- 1. Views: We created a view named "Farmer_Farm_View" to provide a consolidated perspective of farmer details along with their associated farms. This view simplifies querying by presenting relevant information from the FMS and FARM tables in a single virtual table.
- 2. Triggers: A trigger named "Update_Loan_Amount" was implemented to automatically update the loan amount in the FMS table after each insertion into the SUPPLIERS table. This trigger calculates the total loan amount based on the prices of tools inserted and updates the loan column accordingly, ensuring data accuracy and consistency.
 - 1. Brief about the benefits for using views and triggers.

Ans. Using views and triggers in a database system offers several benefits:

Views:

Simplified Data Access: Views allow users to access data from multiple tables in a simplified and structured manner. They can present complex queries as virtual tables, making it easier for users to retrieve the desired information without needing to understand the underlying database schema.

Enhanced Security: Views can restrict access to sensitive data by exposing only the necessary information to users or applications. They provide a layer of abstraction, allowing administrators to control which columns or rows are accessible to different users or user roles.

Data Consistency: Views can enforce business rules or data integrity constraints by filtering or transforming data before it is presented to users. This ensures that users always view consistent and accurate data, regardless of the underlying changes in the database.

Triggers:

Automated Actions: Triggers can automate repetitive tasks or enforce business logic by automatically executing predefined actions in response to specified database events (e.g., insert, update, delete). This reduces manual intervention and ensures consistent data management practices.

Data Integrity: Triggers can enforce referential integrity, data validation rules, or data consistency checks, preventing invalid or inconsistent data modifications. They can roll back transactions that violate constraints, maintaining the integrity and reliability of the database.

Auditing and Logging: Triggers can capture changes made to the database and log them for auditing purposes. They can record details such as who made the change, when it occurred, and what data was affected, providing a comprehensive audit trail for accountability and compliance purposes.

2. Explain different strategies to update views

Ans. Here are different strategies for updating views:

Simple Views with Single Base Table:

Views based on a single base table and selecting only directly updatable columns can
typically be updated straightforwardly. Users can issue INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
statements directly on such views, and the changes will be reflected in the underlying base
table.

Updatable Views with INSTEAD OF Triggers:



• For views that are not directly updatable due to complex joins, aggregations, or calculations, INSTEAD OF triggers can be used. These triggers intercept INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations on the view and specify custom logic to handle these operations. The trigger logic can translate the requested operation into appropriate modifications on the underlying base tables.

Materialized Views with Periodic Refresh:

Materialized views store the results of a query physically in the database, allowing for
faster access and reducing the need for expensive computations. While materialized views
are not typically updated directly, they can be refreshed periodically to synchronize their
data with changes in the underlying base tables. Refresh strategies include full refresh
(recomputing the entire view), fast refresh (applying incremental changes), and on-demand
refresh triggered by specific events.

View Maintenance Scripts:

 For views that are rarely updated or where the update logic is complex, view maintenance scripts can be used. These scripts are manually written to perform the necessary data modifications on the underlying tables based on the requirements of the view. While this approach provides flexibility, it requires careful implementation and maintenance to ensure data consistency.

Immutable Views:

• In some cases, views may represent read-only or derived data that should not be modified directly. In such scenarios, the view definition can explicitly specify the view as non-updatable. This prevents users from attempting to update the view and ensures data integrity by enforcing a separation between the view and the underlying base tables.