

# Database Programming with PL/SQL 13-1: Introduction to Triggers Practice Activities **Vocabulary**

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Trigger | Execute automatically whenever a particular event occurs within an application. |
| Application triggers | Programs to execute a specific action whenever a specific event occurs in an application or in the database. |
| Database triggers | Execute automatically whenever a data event (such as DML or DDL) or system event (such as logon or shutdown) occurs on a schema or database. Should be used sparingly so as to not slow down the database or create complex interdependencies. |

**Try It / Solve It**

1. What are triggers commonly used for in a database?

Sunt utilizate pentru a realiza automat o actiune fara ca sa fie necesar sa mai scriem extra-code .

1. List the types of events that cause a database trigger to fire?

-DML operation on a table

-DML operations on a view with an INSTEAD OF trigger

-DDL statements, such as CREATE and ALTER

-Database system events, such as when a user logs on or the DBA shuts down the databse

1. What is the most important thing to check before creating a database trigger?

The recursive and cascading effects.

1. Describe four differences between triggers and procedures.

-Procedurile trebuie sa fie invocate explicit, trigerele nu.

-Procedurile pot primi parametrii, trigerele nu.

-Codul trigger-lor se executa mai putin eficient decat cel al procedurilor stocate.

-Pt triggere nu sunt permise COMMIT, SAVEPOINT and ROLLBACK.