



# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

## Experiment - 7

**Student Name:** Rishi Jain

**UID:** 23BAI70569

**Branch:** BE-AIT-CSE

**Section/Group:** 23AIT\_KRG-G1\_A

**Semester:** 5th

**Date of Performance:** 15 Oct, 2025

**Subject Name:** ADBMS

**Subject Code:** 23CSP-333

### **1. Aim:**

#### **MEDIUM LEVEL PROBLEM:**

Design a PostgreSQL trigger such that whenever an insertion occurs on the *student* table, the currently inserted or deleted row details (ID, Name, Age, Class) should be printed exactly as they are in the output console.

#### **HARD LEVEL PROBLEM:**

Design a PostgreSQL trigger system where:

- When a new employee is inserted into *tbl\_employee*, a record is added to *tbl\_employee\_audit* with the message:  
“Employee name <emp\_name> has been added at <current\_time>”.
- When an employee is deleted from *tbl\_employee*, a record is added to *tbl\_employee\_audit* with the message:  
“Employee name <emp\_name> has been deleted at <current\_time>”.

### **2. Objective:**

- To understand the concept and working of triggers in PostgreSQL.
- To learn how to create and implement trigger functions using PL/pgSQL.
- To utilize OLD and NEW records for handling row data before and after triggering events.
- To design automated auditing systems using triggers for data changes like INSERT and DELETE.

### **3. Theory:**

A trigger in PostgreSQL is a special function that is automatically executed or fired in response to certain events on a table or view. These events can be **INSERT**, **UPDATE**, **DELETE**, or **TRUNCATE** operations. Triggers help automate tasks, maintain data integrity, and perform complex business logic directly within the database.

In PostgreSQL, a trigger function is written in the **PL/pgSQL** language and is always associated with a table. The trigger function executes each time the specified event occurs on that table. There are two main types of triggers based on their timing: **BEFORE** triggers and **AFTER** triggers.

- A BEFORE trigger executes before the event occurs and can be used to validate or modify data.
- An AFTER trigger executes after the event has occurred and is often used for logging, auditing, or maintaining related tables.

Triggers can also be defined as **ROW-level** or **STATEMENT-level**. A ROW-level trigger fires once for each affected row, whereas a STATEMENT-level trigger executes once per SQL statement, regardless of how many rows are affected.

### **4. Procedure:**

#### **Medium Level Solution:**

- Create or verify the student table with columns id (auto-generated), name, age, and class so the inserted row has an id available.
- Write a PL/pgSQL trigger function fn\_student\_audit() that checks TG\_OP and uses RAISE NOTICE to print NEW.\* on INSERT and OLD.\* on DELETE, returning NEW for INSERT and OLD for DELETE.
- Create an AFTER trigger on student for INSERT OR DELETE, FOR EACH ROW, executing fn\_student\_audit() so a message is emitted for each affected row.
- Test by inserting and deleting a row from student; ensure client\_min\_messages allows NOTICE to display in your client.

### **Hard Level Solution:**

- Create or verify the student table with columns id (auto-generated), name, age, and class so the inserted row has an id available.
- Write a PL/pgSQL trigger function fn\_student\_audit() that checks TG\_OP and uses RAISE NOTICE to print NEW.\* on INSERT and OLD.\* on DELETE, returning NEW for INSERT and OLD for DELETE.
- Create an AFTER trigger on student for INSERT OR DELETE, FOR EACH ROW, executing fn\_student\_audit() so a message is emitted for each affected row.
- Test by inserting and deleting a row from student; ensure client\_min\_messages allows NOTICE to display in your client.

### **5. Code:**

```
-- Experiment - 7 (Medium Level Problem)
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS student (

    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    age INT,
    class VARCHAR(20)

);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION fn_student_audit()
RETURNS TRIGGER
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$

BEGIN

    IF TG_OP = 'INSERT' THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Inserted Row -> ID: %, Name: %, Age: %, Class: %',
        NEW.id, NEW.name, NEW.age, NEW.class;
        RETURN NEW;
    ELSIF TG_OP = 'DELETE' THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Deleted Row -> ID: %, Name: %, Age: %, Class: %',
        OLD.id, OLD.name, OLD.age, OLD.class;
        RETURN OLD;
    END IF;
END;
```

```
    OLD.id, OLD.name, OLD.age, OLD.class;  
  
    RETURN OLD;  
  
END IF;  
  
  
RETURN NULL;  
  
END;  
  
$$;
```

```
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS trg_student_audit ON student;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER trg_student_audit  
AFTER INSERT OR DELETE  
ON student  
FOR EACH ROW  
EXECUTE FUNCTION fn_student_audit();
```

```
-- Insert
```

```
INSERT INTO student (name, age, class) VALUES ('Priyanka', 20, '11th');
```

```
-- Delete
```

```
DELETE FROM student WHERE name = 'Priyanka';
```

```
-- Experiment - 7 (Hard Level Solution)
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS tbl_employee_audit;
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS tbl_employee;
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tbl_employee (
```

```
    emp_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    emp_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    emp_salary NUMERIC  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tbl_employee_audit (  
    sno SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    message TEXT NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION audit_employee_changes()  
RETURNS TRIGGER  
LANGUAGE plpgsql  
AS $$  
BEGIN  
    IF TG_OP = 'INSERT' THEN  
        INSERT INTO tbl_employee_audit(message)  
        VALUES ('Employee name ' || NEW.emp_name || ' has been added at ' ||  
        NOW());  
        RETURN NEW;  
  
    ELSIF TG_OP = 'DELETE' THEN  
        INSERT INTO tbl_employee_audit(message)  
        VALUES ('Employee name ' || OLD.emp_name || ' has been deleted at ' ||  
        NOW());  
        RETURN OLD;  
    END IF;
```

```
    RETURN NULL;  
END;  
$$;  
  
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS trg_employee_audit ON tbl_employee;  
  
CREATE TRIGGER trg_employee_audit  
AFTER INSERT OR DELETE  
ON tbl_employee  
FOR EACH ROW  
EXECUTE FUNCTION audit_employee_changes();  
  
-- Insert and verify audit  
INSERT INTO tbl_employee (emp_name, emp_salary) VALUES ('Priyanka', 50000);  
SELECT * FROM tbl_employee_audit;  
  
-- Delete and verify audit  
DELETE FROM tbl_employee WHERE emp_name = 'Priyanka';  
SELECT * FROM tbl_employee_audit;
```

## 6. Output:

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2 | Page No: 1

	sno [PK] integer	message text
1	1	Employee name Priyanka has been added at 2025-11-05 14:27:50.35425+05:...
2	2	Employee name Priyanka has been deleted at 2025-11-05 14:27:50.35425+0...

10      **IF TG\_OP = 'DELETE' THEN**

Data Output Messages Notifications

```
NOTICE: trigger "trg_student_audit" for relation "student" does not exist, skipping
NOTICE: Inserted Row -> ID: 1, Name: Priyanka, Age: 20, Class: 11th
NOTICE: Deleted Row -> ID: 1, Name: Priyanka, Age: 20, Class: 11th
DELETE 1
```

## 7. Learning Outcomes:

- Explain what PostgreSQL triggers are, when they fire (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, TRUNCATE), and how timing types (BEFORE vs AFTER) affect behavior and use cases.
- Implement PL/pgSQL trigger functions that correctly use TG\_OP along with NEW and OLD records to access row states for different events.
- Create and bind row-level triggers to tables using CREATE TRIGGER with the proper timing, events, and FOR EACH ROW vs FOR EACH STATEMENT semantics.
- Build practical auditing solutions: emit RAISE NOTICE messages showing affected row data, and persist human-readable audit logs to an audit table on INSERT and DELETE.
- Enforce business rules with BEFORE triggers to validate or block operations, and use RETURN NEW/OLD or NULL appropriately to allow or prevent changes.
- Test and troubleshoot triggers end-to-end, including verifying NOTICE visibility and confirming audit entries after DML operations.