**Interview Questions (Quick Guide)**

1. **What is a database trigger?**  
   A trigger is a stored program that automatically executes when a specific database event (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) occurs on a table.
2. **What are BEFORE and AFTER triggers?**
   * **BEFORE**: Executes before the actual DML event (useful for validation/modification).
   * **AFTER**: Executes after the DML event (commonly used for logging/auditing).
3. **/What are NEW and OLD references in triggers?**
   * NEW: Refers to the new row being inserted or updated.
   * OLD: Refers to the existing row before update or delete.
4. **How do triggers help in auditing?**  
   They capture changes (what was changed, when, and by whom) and log them into an audit table automatically.
5. **Can triggers affect performance?**  
   Yes, if poorly designed, since they add extra operations for every DML action.
6. **What happens if a trigger fails?**  
   The whole DML operation fails (since it’s part of the same transaction).
7. **Can you create multiple triggers on the same table?**  
   Yes, but execution order may depend on the database system.
8. **How do you prevent recursive trigger calls?**
   * Use conditions inside the trigger.
   * Disable triggers temporarily if needed.
   * Avoid having triggers that modify the same table in a way that re-fires themselves.
9. **How do triggers differ from stored procedures?**
   * Triggers fire automatically on events.
   * Stored procedures are executed explicitly by calling them.
10. **What is a practical use case of an audit trigger?**  
    Example: Keeping an **Employee\_Audit** table to log who updated salaries and when.