

Differences between Procedures and Triggers

A procedure is executed explicitly from another block via a procedure call with passing arguments, while a trigger is executed (or fired) **implicitly** whenever the triggering event (**DML**: INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE) happens, and a trigger doesn't accept arguments.

Types of triggers

There are two types of triggers in Oracle including row-level triggers and statement-level triggers

Row-level triggers for **data**-related activities

- Row-level triggers execute **once for each row** in a transaction.
- Row-level triggers are the most common type of triggers; they are often used in data auditing applications.
- Row-level trigger is identified by the **FOR EACH ROW** clause in the CREATE TRIGGER command.

Statement-level triggers for **transaction**-related activities

- Statement-level triggers execute **once for each transaction**. For example, if a single transaction inserted 500 rows into the Customer table, then a statement-level trigger on that table would only be executed once.
- Statement-level triggers therefore are not often used for *data-related* activities; they are normally used to enforce additional security measures on the types of transactions that may be performed on a table.
- Statement-level triggers are the default type of triggers created and are identified by **omitting** the **FOR EACH ROW** clause in the CREATE TRIGGER command.