CS1555 Recitation 9 Solution

**Objective:** To understand how triggers and cursors work

Before we start, download and run the script **bank\_db.sql** from the course website to setup the database. The database instance is shown below:

**Account**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **acc\_no** | **Ssn** | **Code** | **open\_date** | **Balance** | **close\_date** |
| 123 | 123456789 | 1234 | 2008-09-10 | 500 | null |
| 124 | 111222333 | 1234 | 2009-10-10 | 1000 | null |

**Loan**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ssn** | **Code** | **open\_date** | Amount | close\_date |
| 111222333 | 1234 | 2010-09-15 | 100 | null |

**Bank**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Code** | Name | Addr |
| 1234 | Pitt Bank | 111 University St |

**Customer**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ssn** | Name | Phone | Addr | num\_accounts |
| 123456789 | John | 555-535-5263 | 100 University St | 1 |
| 111222333 | Mary | 555-535-3333 | 20 University St | 1 |

**Alert**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Alert\_date** | Balance | Loan |
|  |  |  |

**Notes:**

* Triggers are defined on a single table in PostgreSQL.
* With the “*for each row*” option, the trigger is row-level. In this mode, there are 2 special variables **new** and **old** to refer to new and old tuples, respectively.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Old*** | ***New*** |
| **INSERT** | No values (null) | Has the recently inserted tuple values |
| **DELETE** | Has the recently deleted tuple values | No values (null) |
| **UPDATE** | Has the values before UPDATE | Has the values after UPDATE |

* If “for each row” is not specified, then the trigger is a statement trigger- i.e., the trigger is fired only once, when the triggering event is met, if the optional trigger constraint is met.
* The statements in the trigger function need to be properly ended with “**;**”
* Row level triggers return a record/row value or null:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | AFTER | BEFORE |
| INSERT | Ignored | new |
| DELETE | Ignored | old (non null to continue) |
| UPDATE | Ignored | new |

* PL/SQL is SQL enhanced with control statement like any high-level programming languages. Examples include: If-Then-Else, Loops, etc. PLpgSQL is a PostgreSQL implementation of the PLSQL standard.

Part 1: Triggers

1. Create a trigger upon inserting a tuple into the table customer, it makes sure that the name is in upper cases.

**create or replace function** *before\_insert\_on\_customer()***returns trigger**

**as $$  
begin  
 new.name := upper(new.name);**

**return new;  
end;  
$$ language** plpgsql;

**drop trigger if exists** *before\_insert\_on\_customer* **on** customer;

**create trigger** *before\_insert\_on\_customer* **before insert on** customer  
**for each row  
execute procedure** *before\_insert\_on\_customer();*

1. To test how the trigger works, insert a new tuple in customer with their name in lower case, and then check whether their name was altered by the trigger to be in upper case. An example tuple may be with values ('987654321', 'foo bar', '555-535-3333', '0 walnut st', 0).

**insert into customer values('987654321', 'foo bar', '555-535-333', '0 walnut st', 0);**

1. Create a trigger that, when a customer opens new account (s), updates the corresponding num\_accounts, to reflect the total number of accounts this customer has.
2. To test how the trigger works, insert a new account for customer '123456789', then display the num\_accounts of that customer. An example tuple may be with values ('333', '123456789', '1234', '2010-10-10', 300, null).
3. Similarly, create a trigger that, upon deleting an account, updates the corresponding num\_accounts. To test the trigger, delete from the account entries for ssn='123456789'. Then check the value of num\_accounts.
4. To test the trigger, delete from the account entries for ssn='123456789'. Then check the value of num\_accounts.
5. Create a trigger that upon updating an account's balance, if the new balance is negative then sets the balance to 0 and create a new loan for the negative amount (for this database, assume that this can happen only once per day).
6. To test how the trigger works, update the balance of the account '124' to -50, then check the data in the Loan table.
7. Create two triggers for Account and Loan tables that upon any changes in the two tables, if the sum of balance amount over all accounts is less than double the sum of loan amount over all loans, create a new alert with current date, total balance amount and total loan amount (for this database, assume that this can happen only once per day).
8. To test the trigger, update the balance of the account '124' to 50, then check the data in the Alert table.

Part 2: Cursors

1. Create a function that returns a report with the phone number and the name of each customer that can pay their loan.

We are having a lucky customer that is going to get double discount for their loan if they pay today. The rest of the customers are going to get a regular discount if they pay their loan today.

The function should have as parameters the lucky customer and the discount and the output should be like the following:

[555-535-3333] Mary you are getting the special double discount of 2% if you pay today, [555-535-5263] John you are getting the discount of 1% if you pay today