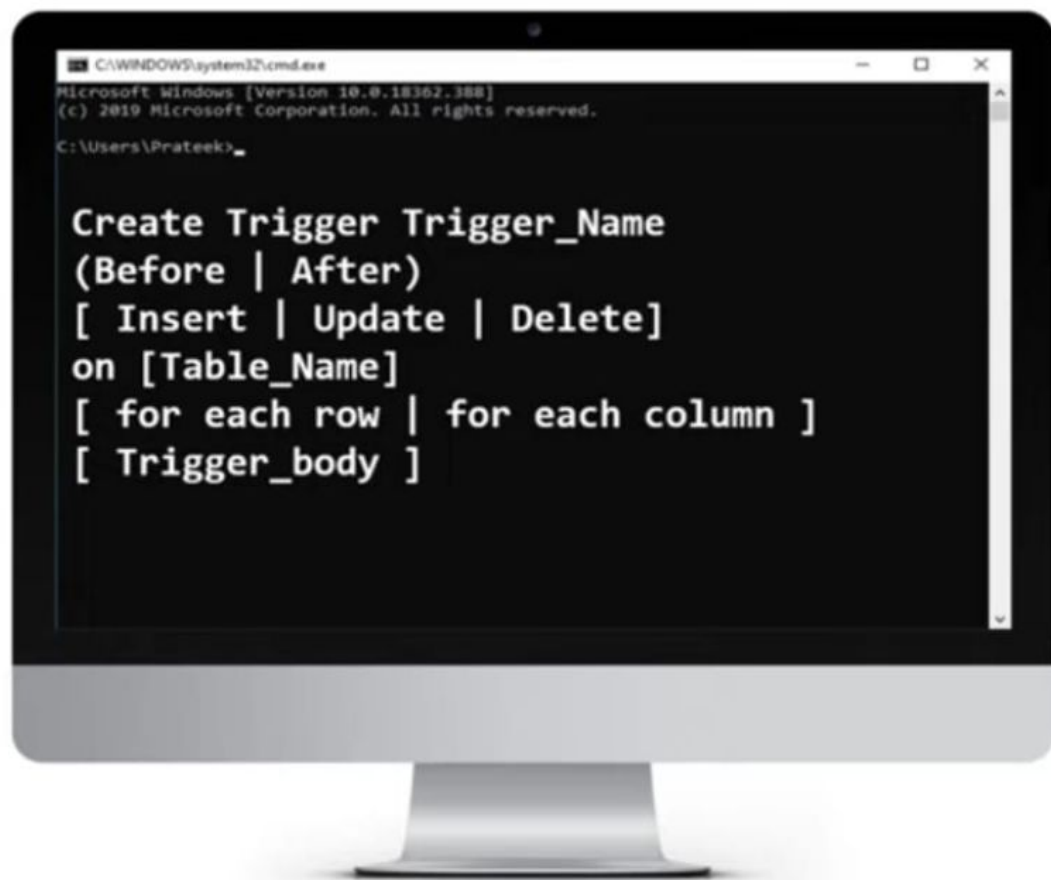
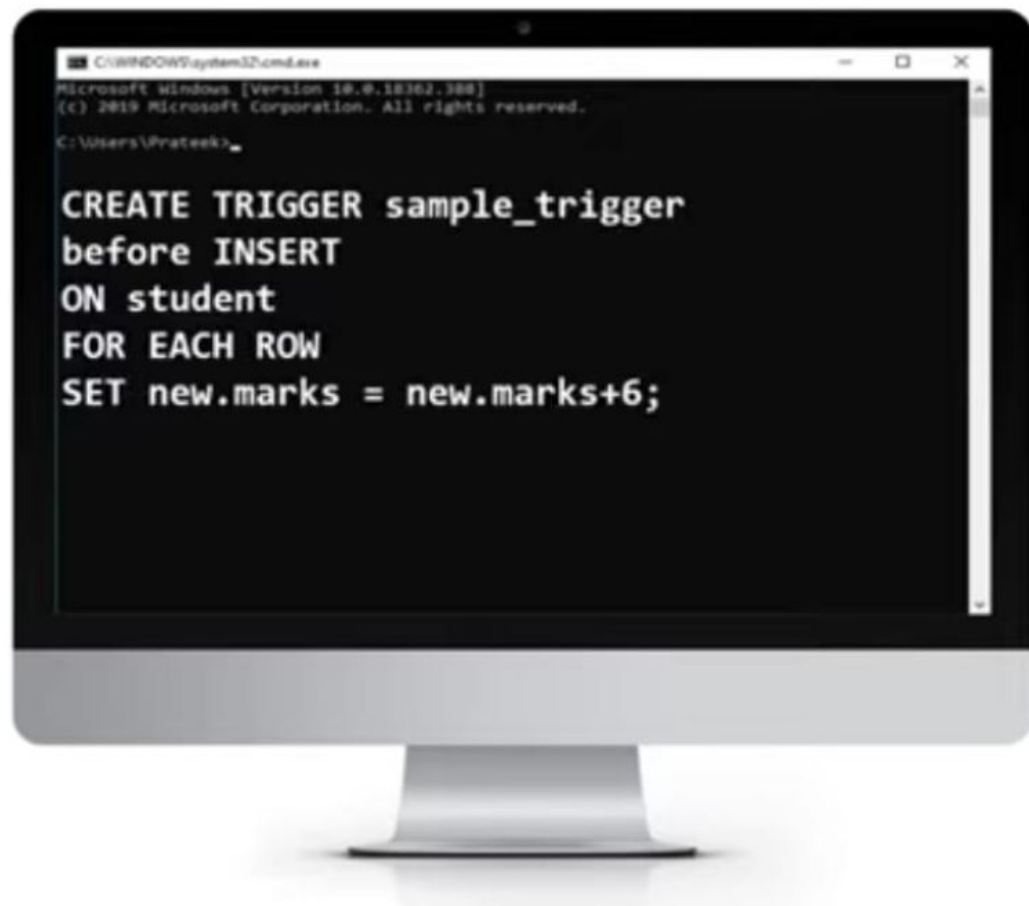


Trigger in SQL

Trigger: A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated.

SYNTAX OF TRIGGER

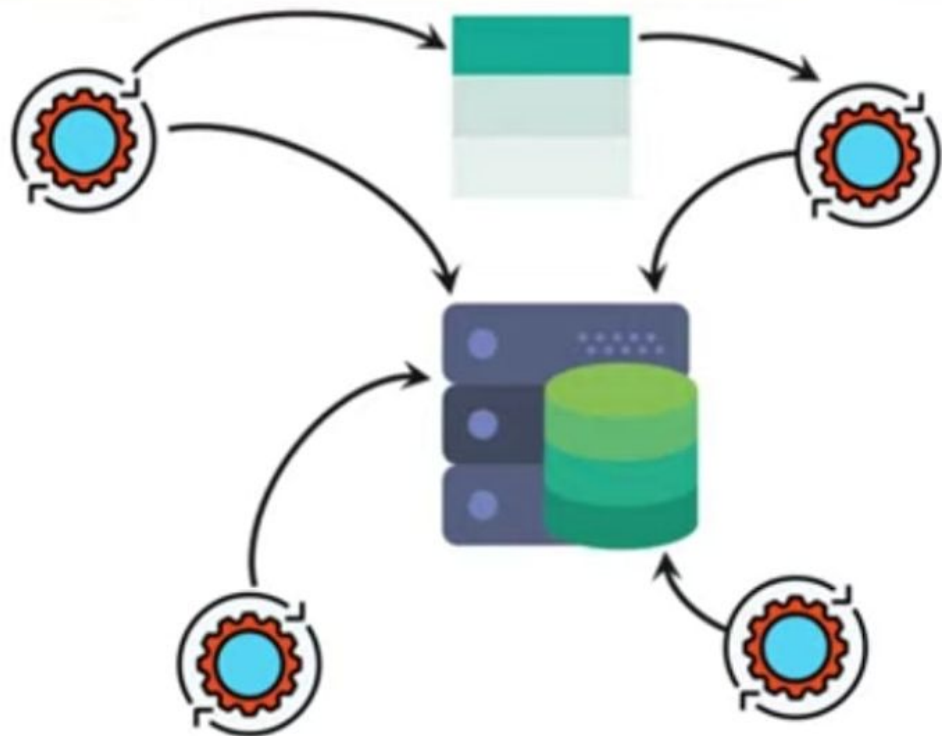




EXAMPLE OF TRIGGER

NESTED TRIGGERS

Nested Triggers in SQL are the actions that automatically executed when a certain database operation is performed



DROP

We can use DROP command to remove a trigger from the database

SYNTAX:

```
DROP TRIGGER trigger name;
```

EXAMPLE:

```
DROP TRIGGER calculate name;
```

DISPLAY

We can use SHOW command to display triggers from the database

SYNTAX:

```
SHOW TRIGGERS  
IN database_name;
```

EXAMPLE:

```
SHOW TRIGGERS  
IN edureka;
```

INSERT

Before Insert
Triggers are used
to update or
validate record
values before
they're saved to
the database

SYNTAX:

```
CREATE TRIGGER calculate  
before INSERT  
ON student  
FOR EACH ROW  
SET new.marks = new.marks+100;
```

INSERT

After Insert
Triggers are used
to access field
values that are set
by the system and
to effect changes
in other records

SYNTAX:

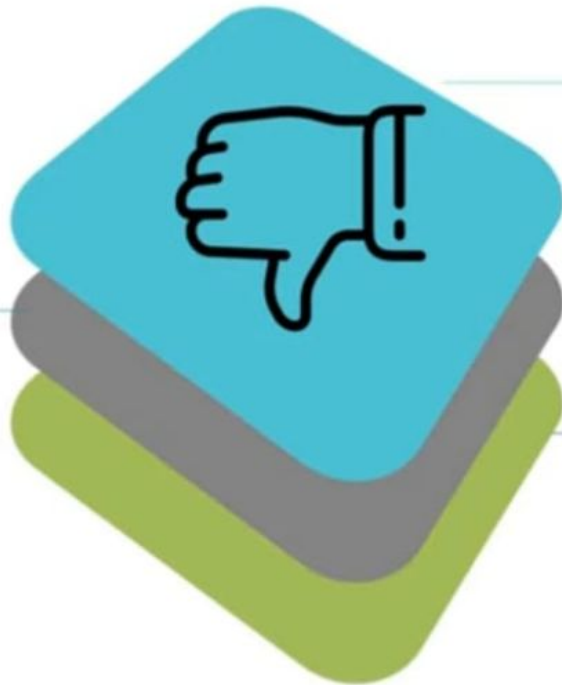
```
CREATE TRIGGER total_mark  
after insert  
ON student  
FOR EACH ROW  
insert into Final_mark values(new.marks);
```


ADVANTAGES OF TRIGGERS



DISADVANTAGES OF TRIGGERS

Overhead
Triggers may increase
the overhead of the
database



Validation
Triggers can only
provide extended
validations, i.e, not
all kind validations



Troubleshoot
Triggers can be difficult
to troubleshoot because
they execute
automatically in the
database