

MySQL Fundamentals Part 2

TRIGGERS AND EVENTS



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Stored Programs



Stored Procedure

Stored Function

Trigger

Event



Outline

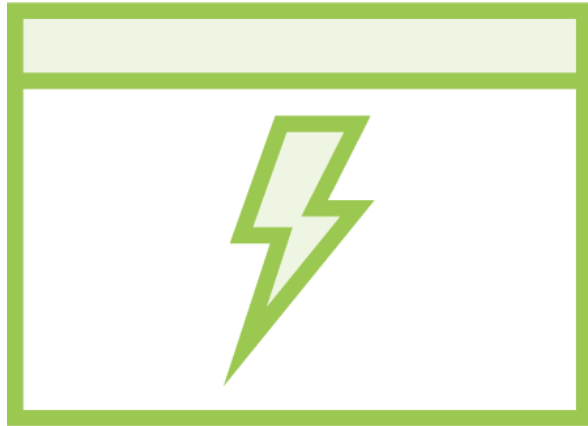


Triggers

Events



Triggers

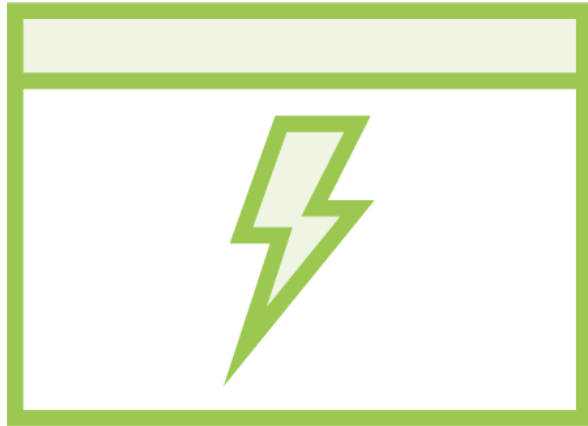


A trigger is a block of code that is executed automatically when DML operations like INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE are executed

Trigger *execution* is often called *trigger firing*

Triggers must be created with FOR EACH ROW clause as it creates a *row level trigger* firing for each row

Triggers

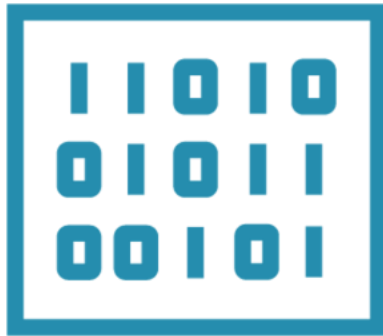


The OLD keyword gets a value from the rows that is being updated or deleted

The NEW keyword gets a value from the row that is being inserted or updated

The primary reasons to use triggers is to enforce rules for data consistency and integrity as well as maintain the audit table.

Events



An event is a block of code that is executed automatically according to event scheduler

Event *execution* is often called event *firing*

An Event can be a one time event as well recurring event

The primary reasons to use events to do various maintenance tasks related to the table



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Event *execution* is often called event *firing*

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Summary



A trigger fires automatically when DML operations like INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE are executed

There are two different types of triggers

- Before Trigger
- After Trigger

An event fires automatically according to the event schedule

There are two different types of events

- One time event
- Recurring event

