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## Create Trigger in MySQL

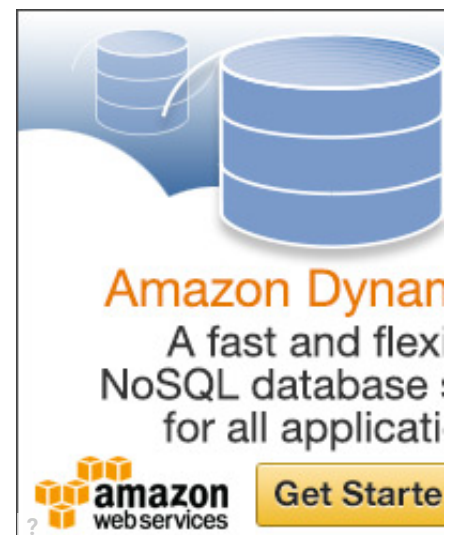


**Summary:** in this tutorial, you will learn how to create **trigger in MySQL** by using the **CREATE TRIGGER** statement.

You should follow the [introduction to SQL triggers](#) and [trigger implementation in MySQL](#) first before going forward with this tutorial.

### MySQL trigger syntax

In order to create a trigger you use the **CREATE TRIGGER**



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statement. The following illustrates the syntax of the **CREATE TRIGGER** statement:

```
1 CREATE TRIGGER trigger_name trigger_time trigger_event
2   ON table_name
3   FOR EACH ROW
4   BEGIN
5     ...
6   END
```

Let's examine the syntax above in more detail.

- ▶ You put the trigger name after the **CREATE TRIGGER** statement. The trigger name should follow the naming convention **[trigger time]\_[table name]\_[trigger event]** , for example **before\_employees\_update** .
- ▶ Trigger activation time can be **BEFORE** or **AFTER** . You must specify the activation time when you define a trigger. You use **BEFORE** keyword if you want to process action prior to the change is made on the table and **AFTER** if you need to process action after the change is made.
- ▶ Trigger event can be **INSERT** , **UPDATE** or **DELETE** . This event causes trigger to be invoked. A trigger only can be invoked by one event. To define a trigger that is invoked by multiple events, you have to define multiple triggers, one for each event.
- ▶ A trigger must be associated with a specific table. Without a table trigger would not exist therefore you have to specify the table name after the **ON** keyword.
- ▶ The SQL statements are placed between **BEGIN** and **END** block.
- ▶ The **OLD** and **NEW** keywords are very handy. The **OLD** keyword refers to the existing record before you change the data and the **NEW** keyword refers to the new row after you change the data.

## MySQL trigger example

Let's start creating a trigger in MySQL to audit the changes of



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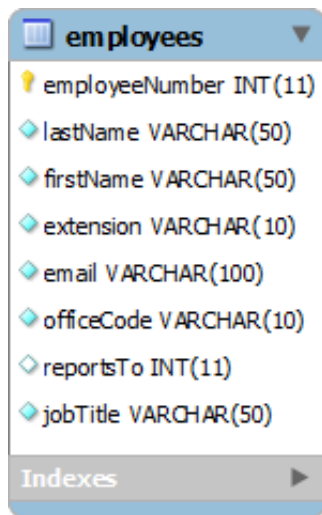
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the `employees` table.

First, we have `employees` table in our MySQL sample database as follows:



employees	
employeeNumber	INT(11)
lastName	VARCHAR(50)
firstName	VARCHAR(50)
extension	VARCHAR(10)
email	VARCHAR(100)
officeCode	VARCHAR(10)
reportsTo	INT(11)
jobTitle	VARCHAR(50)

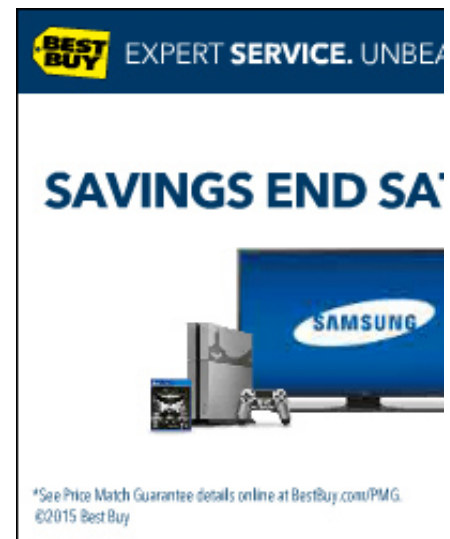
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Second, we create a new table named `employees_audit` to keep the changes of the employee records. The following script creates the `employee_audit` table.

```
1 CREATE TABLE employees_audit (  
2     id int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
3     employeeNumber int(11) NOT NULL,  
4     lastname varchar(50) NOT NULL,  
5     changedon datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
6     action varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,  
7     PRIMARY KEY (id)  
8 )
```

Third, we create a `BEFORE UPDATE` trigger to be invoked before a change is made to the `employees` table.

```
1 DELIMITER $$  
2 CREATE TRIGGER before_employee_update  
3 BEFORE UPDATE ON employees  
4 FOR EACH ROW BEGIN  
5  
6     INSERT INTO employees_audit  
7     SET action = 'update',  
8         employeeNumber = OLD.employeeNumber,  
9         lastname = OLD.lastname,  
10        changedon = NOW();  
11 END$$  
12 DELIMITER ;
```



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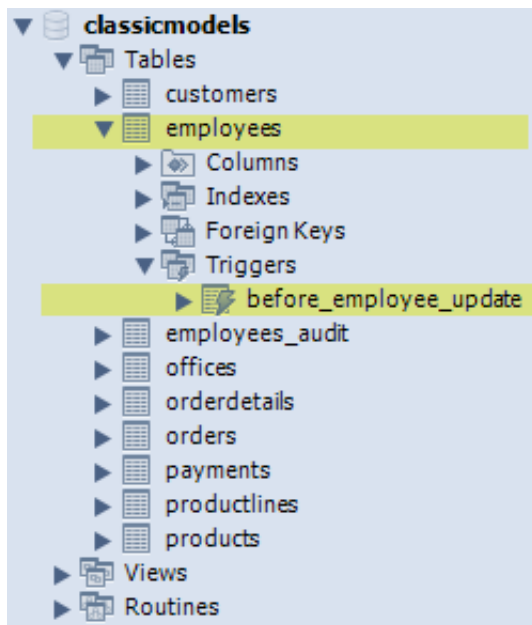
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If you take a look at the schema, you will see

`before_employee_update` trigger under the `employees` table as follows:



Now it's time to update an employee record to test if the trigger is really invoked.

```
1 UPDATE employees
2 SET lastName = 'Phan'
3 WHERE employeeNumber = 1056
```

To check if the trigger was invoked by the `UPDATE` statement, we can query the `employees_audit` table by using the following query:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM employees_audit
```

The following is the output of the query:

	id	employeeNumber	lastname	changedon	action
▶	1	1056	Phan	2013-01-16 15:59:36	update

As you see, our trigger was really invoked so that we have a new record in the `employees_audit` table.

In this tutorial, you have learned how to create a trigger in MySQL. We also shown you how to develop a trigger to audit the changes of the `employees` table.

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