PRACTICAL NO. 9

To create triggers for various events such as insertion, updation, etc.,

PROCEDURE

a) PL/SQL Syntax:

TRIGGER

A Trigger is a stored procedure that defines an action that the database automatically take when some database-related event such as Insert, Update or Delete occur.

TRIGGER VS. PROCEDURE VS CURSOR

TRIGGER	PROCEDURES	CURSORS
These are named	These are named	These are named PL/SQL
PL/SQL blocks.	PL/SQL blocks.	blocks.
These are invoked	User as per need invokes	These can be created both
automatically.	these.	explicitly and implicitly.
These can"t take	These can take	These can take parameters.
parameters.	parameters.	
These are stored in	These are stored in	These are not stored in
database.	database.	database.

TYPES OF TRIGGERS

The various types of triggers are as follows,

- •Before: It fires the trigger before executing the trigger statement.
- After: It fires the trigger after executing the trigger statement.
- •For each row: It specifies that the trigger fires once per row.
- **For each statement**: This is the default trigger that is invoked. It specifies that the trigger fires once per statement.

VARIABLES USED IN TRIGGERS

- •:new
- •:old

These two variables retain the new and old values of the column updated in the database. The values in these variables can be used in the database triggers for data manipulation

Row Level Trigger vs. Statement Level Trigger:

Row Level Trigger	Statement Level Trigger
These are fired for each row affected by	These are fired once for the statement
the DML statement.	instead of the no of rows modified by it.
These are used for generating/checking	These are used for generated the
the values begin inserted or updated.	summary information.

Before trigger vs. after trigger

Before Triggers	After Triggers
Before triggers are fired before the	After triggers are fired after the
DML statement is actually executed.	DML statement has finished
	execution.

Sytax:

```
Create or replace trigger <trg_name> Before /After Insert/Update/Delete [of column_name, column_name....] on <table_name> [for each row] [when condition] begin ---statement end;
```

Q1: Create a trigger that insert current user into a username column of an existing table b) Procedure for doing the experiment:

Step	Details of the step							
no.								
1	Create a table itstudent4 with name and username as arguments							
2	Create a trigger for each row that insert the current user as user name into a table							
3	Execute the trigger by inserting value into the table							

d) Program:

```
SQL> create table itstudent4(name varchar2(15),username varchar2(15));
```

Table created.

SQL> create or replace trigger itstudent4 before insert on itstudent4 for each

row 2 declare

3 name varchar2(20);

4 begin

5 select user into name from

dual; 6 :new.username:=name;

7 end;

8 /

Trigger created.

e) Output:

```
SQL> insert into itstudent4 values('&name','&username');
```

Enter value for name: akbar

Enter value for username: ranjani

old 1: insert into itstudent4 values('&name', '&username')

new 1: insert into itstudent4 values('akbar', 'ranjani')

1 row

created.

SQL > /

Enter value for name: suji

Enter value for username:

priva

old 1: insert into itstudent4 values('&name','&username')

new 1: insert into itstudent4 values('suji','priya')

1 row created.

SQL> select * from itstudent4;

NAME USERNAME

```
Q2: Create a Simple Trigger that does not allow Insert Update and Delete Operations on
the Table
 d) Program:
Table used:
     SQL> select * from itempls;
     ENAME
                    EID
                    SALARY
                 11
                       10000
     XXX
                 12
                       10500
     ууу
                      15500
                 13
      ZZZ
Trigger:
     SQL> create trigger ittrigg before insert or update or delete on itempls for each row
       3 raise_application_error(-20010,'You cannot do manipulation');
       4 end;
       5
       6/
     Trigger created.
      e)Output:
     SQL> insert into itempls values('aaa',14,34000);
     insert into itempls values('aaa',14,34000)
     ERROR at line
     ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
     ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line
     ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
     SQL> delete from itempls where ename='xxx';
     delete from itempls where ename='xxx'
     ERROR at line
     ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
     ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line
     ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
     SQL> update itempls set eid=15 where ename='yyy';
     update itempls set eid=15 where ename='yyy'
     ERROR at line 1:
     ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
     ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line
     ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
Q3: Create a Trigger that raises an User Defined Error Message and does not allow
```

akbar

suji

SCOTT

SCOTT

updating and Insertion

Program:

Table used:

SQL> select * from itempls;

ENAME	_	SALARY		
XXX	11	10000		
ууу	12	10500		
ZZZ	13	15500		

Trigger:

SQL> create trigger ittriggs before insert or update of salary on itempls for each row

- 2 declare
- 3 triggsal itempls.salary%type;
- 4 begin
- 5 select salary into triggsal from itempls where eid=12;
- 6 if(:new.salary>triggsal or :new.salary<triggsal) then
- 7 raise_application_error(-20100,'Salary has not been changed');
- 8 end if:
- 9 end;
- 10 /

Trigger created.

Output:

SQL> insert into itempls values ('bbb',16,45000);

insert into itempls values ('bbb',16,45000)

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-04098: trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGGS' is invalid and failed re-validation

SQL> update itempls set eid=18 where ename='zzz';

update itempls set eid=18 where ename='zzz'

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-04298: trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGGS' is invalid and failed re-validation

Q4: develop a query to Drop the Created Trigger

Ans:

SQL> drop trigger ittrigg;

Trigger dropped.

e) Result:

Thus the creation of triggers for various events such as insertion, updating, etc., was performed and executed successfully.

Consider the following Tables:

EMPLOYEE(Emp_id, EMP_name,Job_name,Manager_id,Hire_date,Salary,Deptno)

DEPARTMENT(Deptno, Dname, MGRSSN)

PROJECT(Pname, Pno, Plocation, Deptno)

emp_id	emp_name	I	job_name	I	manager_id	I	hire_date	I	salary	I	E_Bonus	dep_no
68319	KAYLING		PRESIDENT				1991-11-18	I	6000.00	I	300.00	1001
66928	I BIAZE	- 1	MANACER	1	68319	- 1	1991-05-01	- 1	2750 00	- 1	200 00	3001

67832		CLARE		MANAGER		8319 1991-0	6-09	2550.00	200.00	1001
65646		JONAS		MANAGER		8319 1991-0	4-02	2957.00	200.00	2001
67858		SCARLET		ANALYST		5646 1997-0	4-19	3100.00	250.00	2001
69062		FRANK		ANALYST		5646 1991-1	2-03	3100.00	250.00	2001
63679		SANDRINE		CLERK		9062 1990-1	2-18	900.00	150.00	2001
64989		ADELYN		SALESMAN		6928 1991-0	2-20	1700.00	180.00	3001
65271		WADE		SALESMAN		6928 1991-0	2-22	1350.00	180.00	3001
66564		MADDEN		SALESMAN		6928 1991-0	9-28	1350.00	180.00	3001
68454		TUCKER		SALESMAN		6928 1991-0	9-08	1600.00	180.00	3001
68736		ADNRES		CLERK		7858 1997-0	5-23	1200.00	150.00	2001
69000		JULIUS		CLERK		6928 1991-1	2-03	1050.00	150.00	3001
69324	1	MARKER	1	CLERK	1	7832 1992-0	1-23 I	1400.00 I	150.00	1001

Department Table

deptno	dname	Citylocation	dCountry
1001	Accounting	New York	United States of America,
2001	Research Dallas United States		
3001	Sales	Chicago	United States of America
4001	Marketing	Los Angeles	United States

Write a query for the following:-

Project Table

Pno	Pname	PCitylocation	PCountry
111	P_1	New York	United States of America,
112	P_2	Dallas	United States
113	P_3	Chicago	United States of America
114	P_4	Denmark	northern Europe
115	P_5	Paris	France
116	P_6	Chicago	United States of America