Exemplul 8.1

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig ex1
   BEFORE INSERT OR DELETE OR UPDATE on facturi
BEGIN
 IF (TO CHAR(SYSDATE, 'D') = 1)
     OR (TO CHAR (SYSDATE, 'HH24') NOT BETWEEN 8 AND 20)
 THEN
     RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20001, 'Operatiile asupra
           tabelului sunt permise doar in
           programul de lucru!');
END IF;
END;
--stornare factura status = -2:
INSERT INTO facturi (id factura, id casa, id client,
                    data, status, id tip plata)
VALUES (171, 402,94, SYSDATE,-2,10);
DROP TRIGGER trig ex1;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig ex2
   BEFORE INSERT OR DELETE OR UPDATE on facturi
BEGIN
 IF (TO CHAR(SYSDATE, 'D') = 1)
     OR (TO CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH24') NOT BETWEEN 8 AND 20)
 THEN
  IF INSERTING THEN
   RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20001, 'Inserarea in tabel
   este permisa doar in timpul programului de lucru!');
  ELSIF DELETING THEN
   RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20002, 'Stergerea din tabel
   este permisa doar in timpul programului de lucru!');
  ELSE
   RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20003, 'Actualizarile in tabel
   sunt permise doar in timpul programului de lucru!');
  END IF;
 END IF;
END;
```

```
--varianta1
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig1 ex3
 BEFORE UPDATE OF serie ON case
  FOR EACH ROW
 WHEN (NEW.serie <> OLD.serie)
BEGIN
  RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Nu puteti modifica
                               seria casei fiscale!');
END;
UPDATE case
       serie = serie||' ';
SET
--varianta2
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proc trig ex3
BEGIN
 RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Nu puteti modifica
                                 seria casei fiscale!');
END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig2 ex3
  BEFORE UPDATE OF serie ON case
  FOR EACH ROW
 WHEN (NEW.serie <> OLD.serie)
BEGIN
 proc trig ex3;
END;
--varianta3
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig3 ex3
  BEFORE UPDATE OF serie ON case
  FOR EACH ROW
  WHEN (NEW.serie <> OLD.serie)
  CALL proc trig ex3
--varianta4
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig4 ex3
  BEFORE UPDATE OF serie ON case
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
     :NEW.serie <> :OLD.serie THEN
     RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Nu puteti
                       modifica seria casei fiscale!');
 END IF;
END;
```

Exemplul 8.4

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER verifica stoc
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF cantitate on facturi produse
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
  v limita
               produse.stoc curent%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT stoc curent-stoc impus
  INTO v limita
       produse
  FROM
  WHERE id_produs IN (:NEW.id_produs, :OLD.id produs);
  IF :NEW.cantitate - NVL(:OLD.cantitate,0) > v limita
  THEN
    RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Se depaseste '||
       'stocul impus. Cantitate permisa '||v limita);
  END IF;
END;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE modifica stoc
(v id produse.id produs%TYPE, v cantitate NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
    UPDATE produse
        stoc curent = stoc curent + v cantitate
    WHERE id produs = v_id;
END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER actualizeaza stoc
AFTER INSERT OR DELETE OR UPDATE OF cantitate
ON facturi produse
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF INSERTING THEN
   modifica stoc(:NEW.id produs, -1*:NEW.cantitate);
ELSIF DELETING THEN
   modifica stoc(:OLD.id produs,:OLD.cantitate);
ELSE
   modifica stoc(:OLD.id produs,
                 :OLD.cantitate-:NEW.cantitate);
END IF;
END;
```

```
-- coloana este populata cu null sau cu 0?
ALTER TABLE categorii
ADD nr produse NUMBER DEFAULT 0;
-- coloana este populata cu null sau cu 0?
UPDATE categorii c
SET
       nr produse =
         (SELECT COUNT (*)
          FROM produse
          WHERE id categorie = c.id categorie);
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW info categorii produse
AS
SELECT p.*, c.denumire AS categ denumire, nivel,
       id parinte, nr produse
      produse p, categorii c
FROM
WHERE p.id categorie = c.id categorie;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER actualizeaza info
INSTEAD OF INSERT OR DELETE OR UPDATE
        ON info categorii produse
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
v nr NUMBER(1);
BEGIN
  IF INSERTING THEN
     SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v nr
     FROM
          categorii
     WHERE id categorie = :NEW.id categorie;
     IF v nr = 0 THEN
        INSERT INTO categorii
        VALUES (:NEW.id categorie,:NEW.categ denumire,
               :NEW.nivel, :NEW.id parinte, 1);
        INSERT INTO produse
        VALUES (:NEW.id produs, :NEW.denumire,
                :NEW.descriere, :NEW.stoc curent,
                :NEW.stoc impus, :NEW.pret unitar,
                :NEW.greutate, :NEW.volum, :NEW.tva,
                :NEW.id zona, :NEW.id um,
                :NEW.id categorie, SYSDATE, SYSDATE,
                :NEW.activ);
     ELSE
       INSERT INTO produse
       VALUES (:NEW.id produs, :NEW.denumire,
               :NEW.descriere, :NEW.stoc curent,
               :NEW.stoc impus, :NEW.pret unitar,
```

```
:NEW.greutate, :NEW.volum,
              :NEW.tva, :NEW.id zona, :NEW.id um,
              :NEW.id categorie, SYSDATE, SYSDATE,
              :NEW.activ);
      UPDATE categorii
           nr produse = nr produse+1
      SET
      WHERE id categorie = :NEW.id categorie;
    END IF;
 ELSIF DELETING THEN
    DELETE FROM produse
    WHERE id produs = :OLD.id produs;
    UPDATE categorii
        nr produse = nr produse-1
    WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
 ELSIF UPDATING ('id categorie') THEN
    UPDATE produse
          id categorie = :NEW.id categorie
    SET
    WHERE id produs = :OLD.id produs;
    UPDATE categorii
         nr produse = nr produse+1
    WHERE id categorie = :NEW.id categorie;
    UPDATE categorii
    SET
          nr produse = nr produse-1
    WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
 ELSIF UPDATING ('denumire') THEN
    UPDATE produse
          denumire = :NEW.denumire
    SET
    WHERE id produs = :OLD.id produs;
 ELSE
    RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Ai voie sa
    actualizezi doar categoria sau denumirea
    produsului!');
 END IF;
END;
```

Exemplul 8.7

```
CREATE TABLE audit user
                      VARCHAR2(50),
(nume bd
                     VARCHAR2(30),
user logat
                      VARCHAR2(20),
eveniment
tip_obiect_referit VARCHAR2(30),
nume_object_referit     VARCHAR2(30),
                      TIMESTAMP(3));
 data
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER audit schema
 AFTER CREATE OR DROP OR ALTER ON SCHEMA
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO audit user
  VALUES (SYS.DATABASE NAME, SYS.LOGIN USER,
      SYS.SYSEVENT, SYS.DICTIONARY OBJ TYPE,
      SYS.DICTIONARY OBJ NAME, SYSTIMESTAMP(3));
END;
CREATE TABLE tabel (coloana 1 number(2));
ALTER TABLE tabel ADD (coloana 2 number(2));
INSERT INTO tabel VALUES (1,2);
CREATE INDEX ind tabel ON tabel (coloana 1);
SELECT * FROM audit user;
```

```
CREATE TABLE log_user(nume_user VARCHAR2(30),
                                 TIMESTAMP,
                      data
                                 VARCHAR2 (20));
                      moment
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert log IS
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO log user
  VALUES (SYS.LOGIN USER, SYSTIMESTAMP, 'after logon');
END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER logon logoff after
AFTER LOGON ON SCHEMA
CALL insert log
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER logon logoff before
BEFORE LOGOFF ON SCHEMA
BEGIN
   INSERT INTO log user
   VALUES (SYS.LOGIN USER, SYSTIMESTAMP, 'before logoff');
END;
SELECT * FROM log user;
```

Exemplul 8.9

```
CREATE TABLE erori
                     VARCHAR2(50),
(nume bd
user logat
                      VARCHAR2(30),
data
                       TIMESTAMP (3),
eroare
                       VARCHAR2 (2000));
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log erori
  AFTER SERVERERROR ON SCHEMA
BEGIN
 INSERT INTO erori
  VALUES (SYS.DATABASE NAME, SYS.LOGIN USER,
         SYSTIMESTAMP,
          DBMS UTILITY. FORMAT ERROR STACK);
END;
CREATE TABLE a (id NUMBER(2));
INSERT INTO a VALUES (123);
ALTER TABLE a DROP (b);
SELECT * FROM abc;
SELECT * FROM erori;
```

```
CREATE TABLE erori
(nume bd
                       VARCHAR2 (50),
user logat
                       VARCHAR2(30),
                       TIMESTAMP(3),
data
                       VARCHAR2 (2000));
eroare
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log eroare
 AFTER SERVERERROR ON SCHEMA
BEGIN
  IF IS SERVERERROR (942) THEN
    INSERT INTO erori
    VALUES (SYS.DATABASE NAME, SYS.LOGIN USER,
           SYSTIMESTAMP,
            DBMS UTILITY.FORMAT ERROR STACK);
 END IF;
END;
ALTER TABLE ab DROP (b);
SELECT * FROM abc;
SELECT * FROM erori;
```

Exemplul 8.11

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create trigger
   (v nume VARCHAR2)
IS
   sir1 VARCHAR2 (4000);
   sir2 LONG;
BEGIN
   SELECT DESCRIPTION, TRIGGER BODY
         sir1,sir2
USER_TRIGGERS
   INTO
   FROM
   WHERE TRIGGER NAME = UPPER(v nume);
   DBMS OUTPUT.PUT ('CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER ' | |
                     sir1);
   DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(sir2);
end;
EXECUTE create trigger('verifica stoc')
```

```
-- Trigger-ul realizeaza actualizari in cascada:
-- actualizarea cheii primare din tabelul parinte
-- determina
-- actualizarea cheii externe din tabelul copil
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER modifica copil
  AFTER UPDATE OF id categorie ON categorii
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  UPDATE produse
      id categorie = :NEW.id categorie
  SET
  WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
END;
-- constrangerea de cheie externa este definita
-- (cu optiuni la stegere sau nu)
-- exista produse in categoria 428
-- actualizarea urmatoare este permisa
UPDATE categorii
        id categorie = 7000
SET
WHERE
       id categorie = 428;
```

Exemplul 8.13

```
-- Trigger-ul realizeaza actualizari in cascada:
-- actualizarea cheii externe din tabelul copil
-- determina
-- actualizarea cheii primare din tabelul parinte
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER modifica parinte
  BEFORE UPDATE OF id categorie ON produse
  FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 UPDATE categorii
  SET
         id categorie = :NEW.id categorie
  WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
END;
--actualizarea urmatoare este permisa
UPDATE produse
         id categorie = 7000
SET
WHERE
         id categorie = 428;
```

```
-- daca ambii trigger-i definiti anterior ar fi
-- activi simultan, atunci urmatoarele comenzi nu
-- ar fi permise
-- eroarea aparuta
-- "table is mutating,
-- trigger/function may not see it"

UPDATE categorii
SET id_categorie = 7000
WHERE id_categorie = 428;

UPDATE produse
SET id_categorie = 7000
WHERE id_categorie = 7000
WHERE id_categorie = 428;
```

Exemplul 8.15

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig ex15
BEFORE DELETE ON categorii
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
 v denumire VARCHAR2(50);
BEGIN
   SELECT denumire INTO v denumire
   FROM categorii
   WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
END;
-- trigger-ul consulta tabelul de care este asociat
-- comanda urmatoare nu este permisa
-- eroarea aparuta
-- "table is mutating,
-- trigger/function may not see it"
DELETE FROM categorii WHERE id categorie = 428;
-- comanda urmatoare este permisa
-- (categoria 7000 nu exista in tabel)
DELETE FROM categorii WHERE id categorie = 7000;
```

```
-- Trigger-ul realizeaza stergeri in cascada:
-- stergerea unei inregistrari din tabelul parinte
-- determina
-- stergerea inregistrarilor copil asociate
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER sterge copil
BEFORE DELETE ON categorii
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
   DELETE FROM produse
   WHERE id categorie = :OLD.id categorie;
END;
-- Cazul 1 - constrangerea de cheie externa nu are
-- optiuni de stergere specificate
-- urmatoarea comanda este permisa
DELETE FROM categorii WHERE id categorie = 428;
-- Cazul 2 - constrangerea de cheie externa are
-- optiuni de stergere (CASCADE/SET NULL)
-- comanda urmatoare nu este permisa
-- eroarea aparuta
-- "table is mutating,
-- trigger/function may not see it"
DELETE FROM categorii WHERE id categorie = 428;
```

```
--Varianta 1
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig 17
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF id client j
ON pret_preferential
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
 nr NUMBER(1);
BEGIN
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO nr
  FROM pret preferential
  WHERE id_client_j = :NEW.id_client_j
  AND EXTRACT (YEAR FROM data in) =
         EXTRACT (YEAR FROM SYSDATE);
  IF nr=3 THEN
   RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Clientul are
    deja numarul maxim de promotii permis anual');
  END IF;
END;
-- clientul 10 are deja 3 promotii asociate
-- apare mesajul din trigger
INSERT INTO pret preferential
VALUES (101,0.1, sysdate, sysdate+30, 500, 10);
-- clientul 20 are doar 2 promotii asociate
-- linia este inserata
INSERT INTO pret preferential
VALUES (101,0.1, sysdate, sysdate+30, 500, 20);
rollback;
--comenzile urmatoare determina eroare mutating
INSERT INTO pret preferential
SELECT 101,0.1, sysdate, sysdate+30, 500, 20
FROM
      DUAL;
UPDATE pret preferential
      id\ client\ j = 120
SET
WHERE id client j = 70;
```

```
--Varianta 2
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pachet
AS
   TYPE tip rec IS RECORD
    (id pret preferential.id client j%TYPE,
    nr NUMBER(1));
   TYPE tip ind IS TABLE OF tip rec
        INDEX BY PLS INTEGER;
   t tip ind;
   contor NUMBER(2) := 0;
END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig 17 comanda
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF id client j
       ON pret preferential
BEGIN
  pachet.contor := 0;
  SELECT id client j, COUNT(*)
        BULK COLLECT INTO pachet.t
  FROM pret preferential
  WHERE EXTRACT (YEAR FROM data in) =
         EXTRACT (YEAR FROM SYSDATE)
  GROUP BY id client j;
END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig 17 linie
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF id client j
ON pret preferential
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  FOR i in 1..pachet.t.last LOOP
    IF pachet.t(i).id = :NEW.id_client_j
     AND pachet.t(i).nr + pachet.contor=3 THEN
      RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'Clientul' ||
       :NEW.id client j||' depaseste numarul '||
        'maxim de promotii permis anual');
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
  pachet.contor := pachet.contor+1;
END;
```

```
-- linia este inserata
INSERT INTO pret preferential
VALUES (102,0.1, sysdate, sysdate+30, 500, 120);
-- linia este inserate
INSERT INTO pret preferential
SELECT 103,0.1, sysdate, sysdate+30, 501, 120
FROM
       DUAL;
-- se depaseste limita impusa
-- apare mesajul din trigger
INSERT INTO pret preferential
SELECT * FROM pret_pref;
UPDATE pret preferential
      id\ client\ j = 120
SET
WHERE id client j = 40;
UPDATE pret preferential
       id_client_j = 210
SET
WHERE id_client_j in (40, 130,140);
```