1.

Question 1

A trigger can be used as an alternative to constraints to ensure data integrity.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! Apart from imposing business rules on a table on certain events, triggers can also be used as an alternative to constraints on tables to ensure data integrity.

2.

Question 2

Which types of triggers are supported by MySQL?

1 / 1 point

Row-level triggers

Both

Statement-level triggers

Correct

Correct! MySQL only supports Row-level triggers.

3.

Question 3

The following syntax is used to create a trigger:

1234

CREATE TRIGGER trigger\_name

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ON table\_name FOR EACH ROW

trigger\_body;

What are the correct keywords and the correct order in which they need to be specified, to create a trigger that should invoke before a row in a table is modified?

1 / 1 point

(1) BEFORE (2) UPDATE

(1) BEFORE (2) ALTER

(1) BEFORE (2) MODIFY

(1) UPDATE (2) BEFORE

Correct

Correct! The time (when) the trigger should be invoked (BEFORE/AFTER) should be specified first and then the event/SQL operation (INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE) on which the trigger should be invoked should be specified.

4.

Question 4

On which of the following SQL operations can a trigger be invoked? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

INSERT

Correct

Correct! A trigger can be invoked on performing an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a table.

UPDATE

Correct

Correct! A trigger can be invoked on performing an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a table.

DELETE

Correct

Correct! A trigger can be invoked on performing an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a table.

ALTER

5.

Question 5

Type the missing keyword required to create the following DailyRestock event as a recurring event.