**NAMRATA PANDEY**

**ASSIGNMENT 11**

**Q.1 What is Trigger in SQL and the queries associated with it?**

**Ans:** A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes when a special event in database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into specified table or when certain table columns are being updated. To improve data integrity triggers can be used. When an action is performed on data, it is possible to check if the manipulation of data concurs with the underlying business rules and thus avoids erroneous entries in the table. For example: We might want to ship a free item to a client with the order, if it totals more than $1000. A trigger will be built to check the order total upon completion of the order, to see if an extra order line needs to be inserted.

***SQL server provides three types of triggers:***

1. DML Triggers which are invoked automatically in response to insert, update and delete events against tables
2. DDL Triggers which fire in response to create, alter and drop statements.
3. Logon triggers which fire in response to Logon events

***The Syntax for Trigger is as follows:***

Create trigger [trigger\_name]

[before|after]

{insert|update|delete}

On [table\_name]

[for each row]

[trigger\_body]

1. Create trigger [trigger\_name]: Creates or replaces an existing trigger with the trigger\_name.
2. [before | after]: This specifies when the trigger will be executed.
3. {insert | update | delete}: This specifies the DML operation.
4. on [table\_name]: This specifies the name of the table associated with the trigger.
5. [for each row]: This specifies a row-level trigger, i.e., the trigger will be executed for each row being affected.
6. [trigger\_body]: This provides the operation to be performed as trigger is fired