

# DBS Labsheet-10

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## PL-SQL Triggers

A *trigger* is a procedural SQL code that is automatically invoked by the RDBMS upon the occurrence of a data manipulation event.

- 1.A trigger is invoked before or after a data row is inserted, deleted or updated.
- 2.A trigger is associated with a database table.
- 3.Each table may have one or more triggers.
- 4.Triggers can be used to enforce constraints
- 5.Triggers can be used to insert/update records and to call stored procedures.
- 6.Used for auditing purpose (creating logs)
- 7.Generation of derived values.

**We work on creating triggers.**

**We discuss what are Row-level and Table-level Triggers with examples.**

## PL-SQL Cursor

A cursor is a special construct in PL/SQL used to hold data rows returned by SQL query.

It can be seen as a reserved area of memory in which the output of a query can be stored.

It held in the reserved area of DBMS at server.

Cursor commands:

Open

Fetch

Close

### Attributes:

%rowcount // returns number of rows fetched so far

%found // returns true if last fetch returned a row otherwise False

%notfound // returns true if last fetch did not return a row

%isopen // returns true if cursor is open

### Example 1:

**// Procedure to print book id and price in the format, using cursors**

***"For the book with id : XXX the price is :###"***