# **PL/SQL - Triggers**

Triggers in PL/SQL. Triggers are stored programs, which are automatically executed or fired when some events occur. Triggers are, in fact, written to be executed in response to any of the following events −

* A **database manipulation (DML)** statement (DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE)
* A **database definition (DDL)** statement (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP).
* A **database operation** (SERVERERROR, LOGON, LOGOFF, STARTUP, or SHUTDOWN).

Triggers can be defined on the table, view, schema, or database with which the event is associated.

Benefits of Triggers

Triggers can be written for the following purposes −

* Generating some derived column values automatically
* Enforcing referential integrity
* Event logging and storing information on table access
* Auditing
* Synchronous replication of tables
* Imposing security authorizations
* Preventing invalid transactions
* CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER display\_salary\_changes
* BEFORE DELETE OR INSERT OR UPDATE ON customers
* FOR EACH ROW
* WHEN (NEW.ID > 0)
* DECLARE
* sal\_diff number;
* BEGIN
* sal\_diff := :NEW.salary - :OLD.salary;
* dbms\_output.put\_line('Old salary: ' || :OLD.salary);
* dbms\_output.put\_line('New salary: ' || :NEW.salary);
* dbms\_output.put\_line('Salary difference: ' || sal\_diff);
* END;
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