COMP 1630 – RQ 10
A01089842
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1. A trigger is an sql statement, which "fires" whenever a certain condition is met.
2. Local variables are user-defined variables, which can only be used within their scope.
3. Global variables are system-defined variables, which can be used wherever.
4. A stored procedure is basically just a function/method. It takes in parameters and returns specified parameters.
5. They can be used and reused. They are fast. They can reference each other. Increases security due to EXECUTE rights.
6. First INSTEAD OF trigger executes, then the statement executes, and finally the AFTER trigger executes.
7. The AFTER trigger first completes the operation, and then if an error occurs the operation is rolled back.
8. The INSTEAD OF trigger fires before any operations, and if there is an error the operation is not executed.
9. The INSERTED table is used to store the data that would be inserted into the table. If using an AFTER trigger, it is used to know which data needs to be rolled back. If using an INSTEAD OF trigger, it is used to insert the value after it has passed the check.
   The DELETED table is used to store the data that has/will be deleted. If using an AFTER trigger, it is used to rollback the value if there was an error.
10. DECLARE @IncAmount float
    EXEC CalcPriceInc   28.98,
                          0.15,
                          @IncAmount OUTPUT
    SELECT 'The new price is: ',@IncAmount