ASD EXPERIMENT 15

README

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AIM:

Creation of database triggers and cursors.

CURSORS

Cursors are used by database programmers to process individual rows returned by database system queries. **Cursors** enable manipulation of whole result sets at once. In this scenario, a **cursor** enables the sequential processing of rows in a result set.

1. Declare Cursor

A cursor is a select statement, defined in the declaration section in MySQL.

Syntax

```
DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR
Select statement;
```

2. Open Cursor

After declaring the cursor the next step is to open the cursor using open statement.

Syntax

```
Open cursor_name;
```

3. Fetch Cursor

After declaring and opening the cursor, the next step is to fetch the cursor. It is used to fetch the row or the column.

Syntax

```
1. FETCH [ NEXT [ FROM ] ] cursor_name INTO variable_list;
```

4. Close Cursor

The final step is to close the cursor.

Syntax

```
1. Close cursor_name;
```

TRIGGERS

A **trigger** is a special type of stored procedure that automatically runs when an event occurs in the **database** server. DML **triggers** run

when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.

CREATE TRIGGER

```
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER} {INSERT | UPDATE| DELETE }
ON table_name FOR EACH ROW
  trigger_body;
```

```
  DROP TRIGGER
```

```
  DROP TRIGGER [IF EXISTS]
  [schema_name.]trigger_name;
```

SHOW TRIGGER

```
SHOW TRIGGERS
[{FROM | IN} database_name]
  [LIKE 'pattern' | WHERE search_condition];
```