

# **ASD EXPERIMENT 15**

## **README**

**SUBMITTED BY**

**DRONA N U**

**ROLL NO 65**

**LTCR18CS065**

## 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];
```