# Known limitations of triggers

BUILDING AND OPTIMIZING TRIGGERS IN SQL SERVER



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#### Advantages of triggers

- Used for database integrity
- Enforce business rules directly in the database
- Control on which statements are allowed in a database
- Implementation of complex business logic triggered by a single event
- Simple way to audit databases and user actions

#### Disadvantages of triggers

- Difficult to view and detect
- Invisible to client applications or when debugging code
- Hard to follow their logic when troubleshooting
- Can become an overhead on the server and make it run slower

#### Finding server-level triggers

```
SELECT * FROM sys.server_triggers;
```

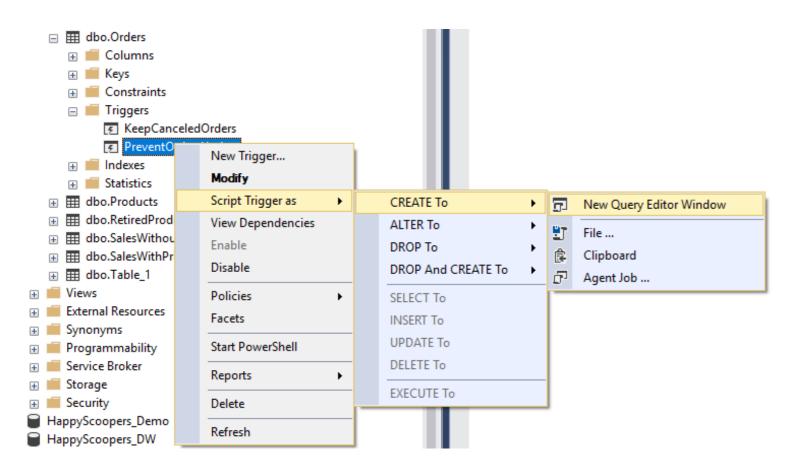
#### Finding database and table triggers

```
SELECT * FROM sys.triggers;
```

```
| parent_class_desc | create_date | is_disabled | is_instead_of_trigger |
name
TrackRetiredProducts
                      | OBJECT_OR_COLUMN
                                        | 2019-04-19 | 0
PreventOrdersUpdate
                      | OBJECT_OR_COLUMN
                                           2019-04-22
TrackDatabaseTables
                      | DATABASE | 2019-04-23
KeepCanceledOrders
                      | OBJECT_OR_COLUMN | 2019-04-27 | 0
DiscountsPreventDelete |
                        OBJECT_OR_COLUMN
                                          2019-04-27
PreventNewDiscounts
                      | OBJECT_OR_COLUMN
                                           2019-04-27
PreventTableDeletion
                      DATABASE
                                          2019-04-27
                                                                     0
```



#### Viewing a trigger definition (option 1)



#### Viewing a trigger definition (option 2)

```
SELECT definition
FROM sys.sql_modules
WHERE object_id = OBJECT_ID ('PreventOrdersUpdate');
```



#### Viewing a trigger definition (option 3)

```
SELECT OBJECT_DEFINITION (OBJECT_ID ('PreventOrdersUpdate'));
```

```
| (No column name)
|------|
| CREATE TRIGGER PreventOrdersUpdate
| ON Orders
| INSTEAD OF UPDATE
| AS
| RAISERROR ('Updates on "Orders" table are not permitted.
| Place a new order to add new products.', 16, 1);
```



#### Viewing a trigger definition (option 4)

```
EXECUTE sp_helptext @objname = 'PreventOrdersUpdate';
```



#### Triggers best practice

#### Tips:

- well-documented database design
- simple logic in trigger design
- avoid overusing triggers

# Let's practice!

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# Use cases for AFTER triggers (DML)

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```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```



SELECT \* FROM CustomersHistory;

Customer	ContractID	Address	PhoneNo	ChangeDate
Every Fruit	ABF138256334	2522 Consectetuer St.	1-307-717-2294	2017-05-03
eFruits	691C37BC3CED	1908 Fames Street	1-854-241-5573	2017-10-23
Healthy Choices	435ADE342265	2826 Mauris Rd.	1-369-765-1647	2018-02-10
Health Mag	73F6095C6930	1080 Aliquet. St.	1-634-676-3716	2018-03-03
Fruit Mania	5CC27CBC78BA	311 In Avenue	1-790-501-4629	2018-09-15



#### Customers

#### CustomersHistory

Customer	ContractID	Address	PhoneNo	ChangeDate
   eFruits   eFruits			   1-854-241-5573   1-854-241-6000	



```
CREATE TRIGGER CopyCustomersToHistory
ON Customers

AFTER INSERT, UPDATE

AS
    INSERT INTO CustomersHistory (Customer, ContractID, Address, PhoneNo)
    SELECT Customer, ContractID, Address, PhoneNo, GETDATE()
    FROM inserted;
```

#### Table auditing using triggers

```
CREATE TRIGGER OrdersAudit
ON Orders
AFTER INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
AS
    DECLARE @Insert BIT = 0, @Delete BIT = 0;
    IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM inserted) SET @Insert = 1;
    IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM deleted) SET @Delete = 1;
    INSERT INTO [TablesAudit] ([TableName], [EventType], [UserAccount], [EventDate])
    SELECT 'Orders' AS [TableName]
           .CASE WHEN @Insert = 1 AND @Delete = 0 THEN 'INSERT'
                 WHEN @Insert = 1 AND @Delete = 1 THEN 'UPDATE'
                 WHEN @Insert = 0 AND @Delete = 1 THEN 'DELETE'
                 END AS [Event]
           ,ORIGINAL_LOGIN()
           , GETDATE();
```

#### Notifying users

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# Use cases for INSTEAD OF triggers (DML)

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#### General use of INSTEAD OF triggers

- Prevent operations from happening
- Control database statements
- Enforce data integrity

#### Triggers that prevent changes

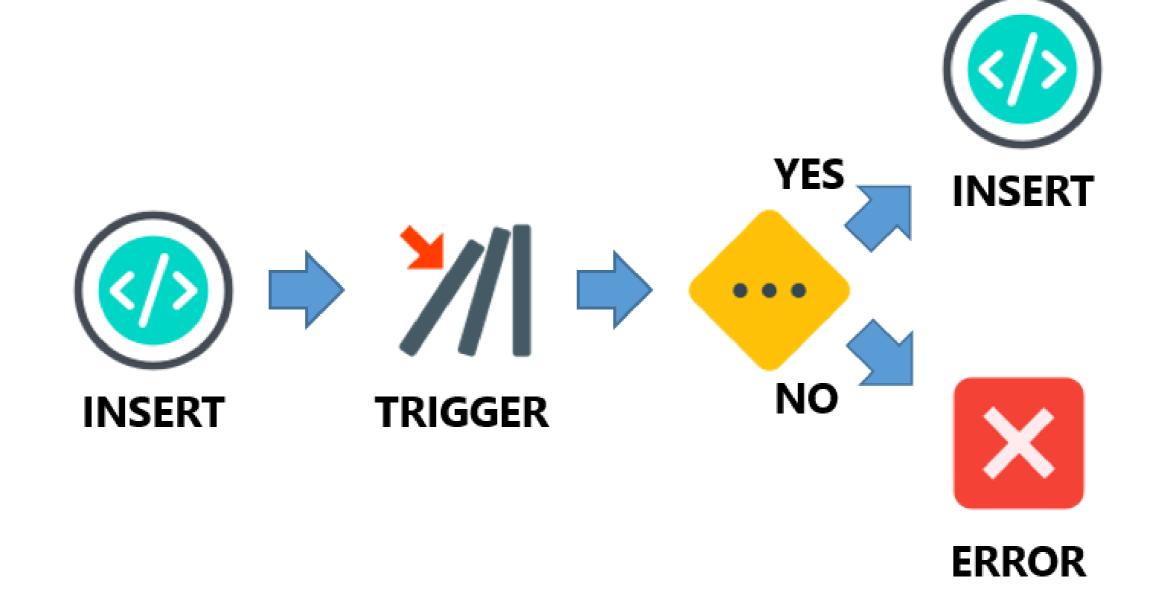
#### Triggers that prevent and notify

```
CREATE TRIGGER PreventCustomersRemoval
ON Customers
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
   DECLARE @EmailBodyText NVARCHAR(50) =
                       (SELECT 'User "' + ORIGINAL_LOGIN() +
                        '" tried to remove a customer from the database.');
    RAISERROR ('Customer entries are not subject to removal.', 16, 1);
    EXECUTE SendNotification @RecipientEmail = 'admin@freshfruit.com'
                              ,@EmailSubject = 'Suspicious database behavior'
                              ,@EmailBody = @EmailBodyText;
```

#### Triggers with conditional logic

```
CREATE TRIGGER ConfirmStock
ON Orders
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
    IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Products AS p
               INNER JOIN inserted AS i ON i.Product = p.Product
               WHERE p.Quantity < i.Quantity)</pre>
        RAISERROR ('You cannot place orders when there is no product stock.', 16, 1);
    ELSE
        INSERT INTO dbo.Orders (Customer, Product, Quantity, OrderDate, TotalAmount)
        SELECT Customer, Product, Quantity, OrderDate, TotalAmount FROM inserted;
```

#### Triggers with conditional logic



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# Use cases for DDL triggers

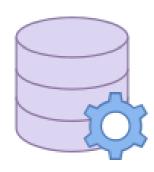
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#### DDL trigger capabilities



#### Database level

CREATE\_TABLE, ALTER\_TABLE, DROP\_TABLE

CREATE\_VIEW, ALTER\_VIEW, DROP\_VIEW

CREATE\_INDEX, ALTER\_INDEX, DROP\_INDEX

ADD\_ROLE\_MEMBER, DROP\_ROLE\_MEMBER

CREATE\_STATISTICS, DROP\_STATISTICS



#### Server level

CREATE\_DATABASE, ALTER\_DATABASE,

DROP\_DATABASE

GRANT\_SERVER, DENY\_SERVER,

REVOKE\_SERVER

CREATE\_CREDENTIAL, ALTER\_CREDENTIAL,

DROP\_CREDENTIAL

#### Database auditing

```
CREATE TRIGGER DatabaseAudit
ON DATABASE
FOR DDL_TABLE_VIEW_EVENTS
AS
    INSERT INTO [DatabaseAudit] ([EventType], [Database], [Object],
                                 [UserAccount], [Query], [EventTime])
    SELECT
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/EventType)[1]', 'NVARCHAR(50)'),
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/DatabaseName)[1]', 'NVARCHAR(50)'),
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/ObjectName)[1]', 'NVARCHAR(100)'),
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/LoginName)[1]', 'NVARCHAR(100)'),
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/TSQLCommand/CommandText)[1]', 'NVARCHAR(MAX)'),
     EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/PostTime)[1]', 'DATETIME');
```



#### Database auditing

```
| EventType | Database | Object | UserAccount | Query | EventTime |
| CREATE_TABLE | FreshFruit | Sales | XXX | CREATE TABLE [Sales]... | 2019-05-13 |
| CREATE_TABLE | FreshFruit | Employees | XXX | CREATE TABLE [Employ... | 2019-05-13 |
```



#### Preventing server changes

```
CREATE TRIGGER PreventDatabaseDelete
ON ALL SERVER
FOR DROP_DATABASE
AS
    PRINT 'You are not allowed to remove existing databases.';
    ROLLBACK;
```

# Let's practice!

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