EXPERIMENT – 9

AIM : Different types of triggers in pl-sql.

THEORY:-

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.

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

Advantages of Triggers:-

These are the following advantages of Triggers:

* Trigger generates some derived column values automatically
* Enforces referential integrity
* Event logging and storing information on table access
* Auditing
* Synchronous replication of tables
* Imposing security authorizations
* Preventing invalid transactions

**Creating a trigger:**

**Syntax for creating trigger:**

Difference between JDK, JRE, and JVM

**CREATE** [OR REPLACE ] **TRIGGER** trigger\_name

{BEFORE | **AFTER** | **INSTEAD** **OF** }

{**INSERT** [OR] | **UPDATE** [OR] | **DELETE**}

[**OF** col\_name]

**ON** table\_name

[REFERENCING OLD **AS** o NEW **AS** n]

[**FOR** EACH ROW]

**WHEN** (condition)

**DECLARE**

   Declaration-statements

**BEGIN**

Executable-statements

EXCEPTION

Exception-handling-statements

**END**;

OUTPUT :





