Name: Tejas Rajesh Machkar
Roll No: 23
Class: TE2 Comp
PRN: F18112025

```
create or replace trigger Library_Audittable
after
update or delete on Library_table
for each row

declare
oper varchar(20);

begin

if updating then
oper:='update';

elsif deleting then
oper:='delete';


end if;

insert into Library_Audittable values(:old.Rolno,:old.Name,oper);

end;
/
```

Name: Tejas. R. Machkar
RollNo: 23 PRN: F18112025
Batch: P Class: TE-2 COMP

DBMSL - Assignment - 8

Group A

- Questions:

Q1) What is a trigger?

A-1) A triger is a procedureal code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database.

- The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database.

Q2) What are the benefits of triggers?

A-2) i) Generating some derived column values automatically.
ii) Enforcing referencial integrity.
iii) Event logging and storing info on table acess.
iv) Auditing.
v) Synchronous replication of tables.
vi) Imposing security authorisations.
vii) Preventing invalid transactions.

Q3) What are row triggers and statement triggers?

A-3) i) A row trigger is fired each time the table is affected by the triggering statement. If a triggering statement affects no rows of a table, row trigger isn't run. Eg. If an UPDATE statement updates multiple rows of a table, a row trigger is fired once for each row affected by the UPDATE statement.
ii) A statement trigger is fired once on behalf of the triggering statement, regardless of the number of rows in the table that the triggering statement affects, even if no rows are affected.
Eg: If a delete statement deletes several rows from a table, a statement level Delete trigger is fired only once.

Q4) What are UPDATE, DELETE and INSERT triggers?

A-4) DML triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a DML

event. They can be either before or after triggers.

- Triggers on DML statements include following triggers:
  BEFORE INSERT, AFTER INSERT, BEFORE UPDATE, AFTER UPDATE, BEFORE DELETE and AFTER DELETE.