# Module 11:
# Implementing Triggers

# Overview

- **Introduction**
- **Defining**
  - Create, drop, alter triggers
- **How Triggers Work**
- **Examples**
- **Performance Considerations**
  - Analyze performance issues related to triggers

# Introduction to Triggers

- What Is a Trigger?
- Uses
- Considerations for Using Triggers

# What Is a Trigger?

- **Associated with a Table**
- **Invoked Automatically**
- **Cannot Be Called Directly**
- **Is Part of a Transaction**
  - Along with the statement that calls the trigger
  - Can ROLLBACK transactions (use with care)

# Uses of Triggers

- **Cascade Changes Through Related Tables in a Database**
  - A delete or update trigger can cascade changes to related tables: Soda name change to change in soda name in Sells table
- **Enforce More Complex Data Integrity Than a CHECK Constraint**
  - Change prices in case of price rip-offs.
- **Define Custom Error Messages**
- **Maintain Denormalized Data**
  - Automatically update redundant data.
- **Compare Before and After States of Data Under Modification**

# Considerations for Using Triggers

- Triggers Are Reactive; Constraints Are Proactive
- Constraints Are Checked First
- Tables Can Have Multiple Triggers for Any Action
- Table Owners Can Designate the First and Last Trigger to Fire
- You Must Have Permission to Perform All Statements That Define Triggers
- Table Owners Cannot Create AFTER Triggers on Views or Temporary Tables

# Defining Triggers

- Creating Triggers
- Altering and Dropping Triggers

# Creating Triggers

- Requires Appropriate Permissions
- Cannot Contain Certain Statements

```
Use Northwind
GO
CREATE TRIGGER Empl_Delete ON Employees
FOR DELETE
AS
IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Deleted) > 1
BEGIN
   RAISERROR(
     'You cannot delete more than one employee at a time.', 16, 1)
   ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END
```

# Altering and Dropping Triggers

- **Altering a Trigger**
  - Changes the definition without dropping the trigger
  - Can disable or enable a trigger

```
USE Northwind
GO
ALTER TRIGGER Empl_Delete ON Employees
FOR DELETE
AS
IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Deleted) > 6
BEGIN
   RAISERROR(
     'You cannot delete more than six employees at a time.', 16, 1)
   ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END
```

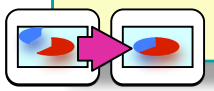
- **Dropping a Trigger**

# How Triggers Work

- How an INSERT Trigger Works
- How a DELETE Trigger Works
- How an UPDATE Trigger Works
- How an INSTEAD OF Trigger Works
- How Nested Triggers Work
- Recursive Triggers

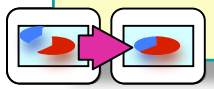
# How an INSERT Trigger Works

1. INSERT Statement to a Table with an INSERT Trigger Defined
2. INSERT Statement Logged
3. Trigger Actions Executed



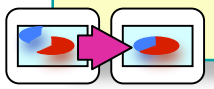
# How a DELETE Trigger Works

1. DELETE Statement to a Table with a DELETE Statement Defined
2. DELETE Statement Logged
3. Trigger Actions Executed



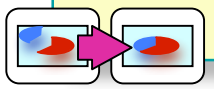
# How an UPDATE Trigger Works

1. UPDATE Statement to a Table with an UPDATE Trigger Defined
2. UPDATE Statement Logged as INSERT and DELETE Statements
3. Trigger Actions Executed

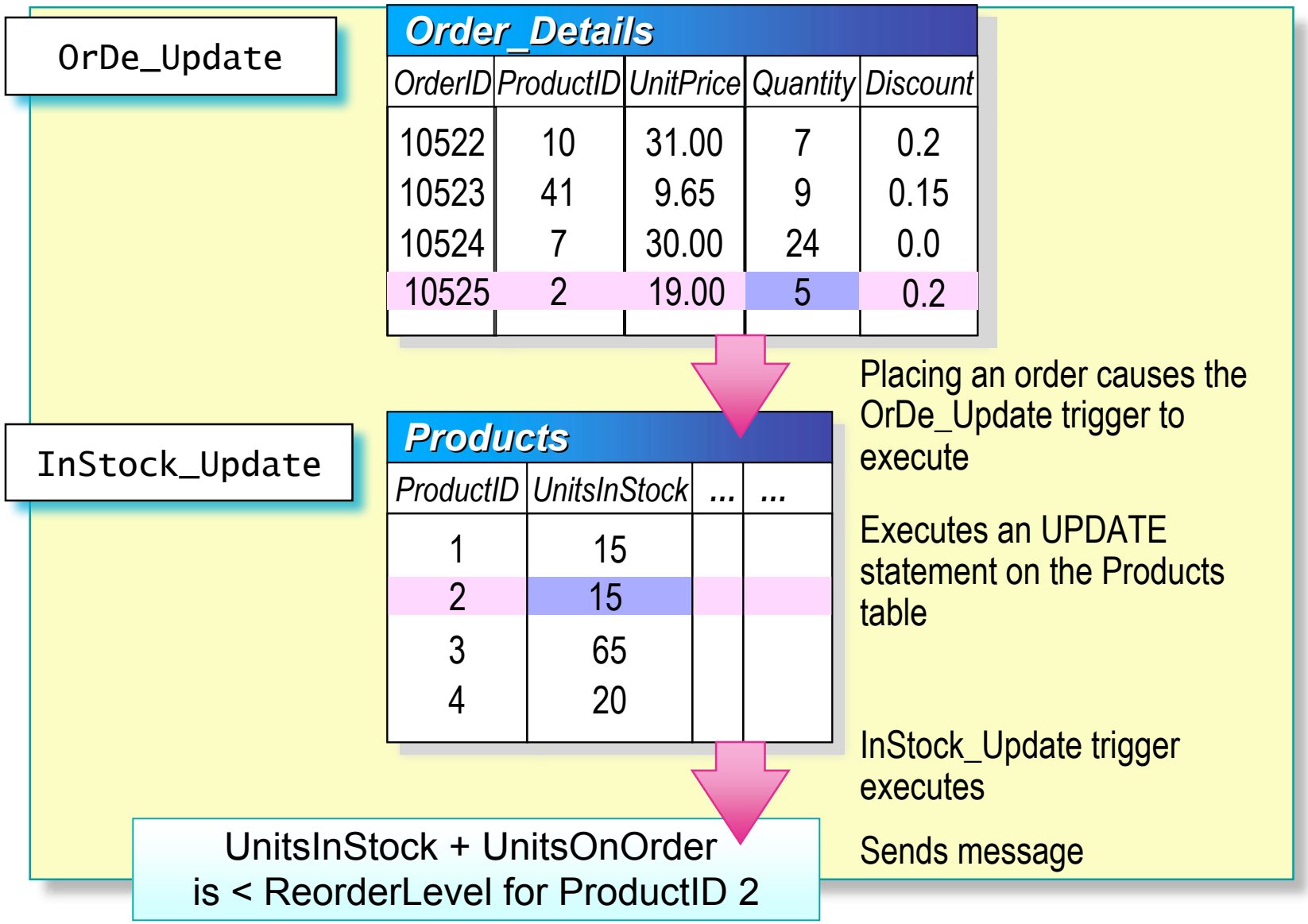


# How an INSTEAD OF Trigger Works

1. INSTEAD OF Trigger Can Be on a Table or View
2. The Action That Initiates the Trigger Does NOT Occur
3. Allows Updates to Views Not Previously Updateable



# How Nested Triggers Work



# Recursive Triggers

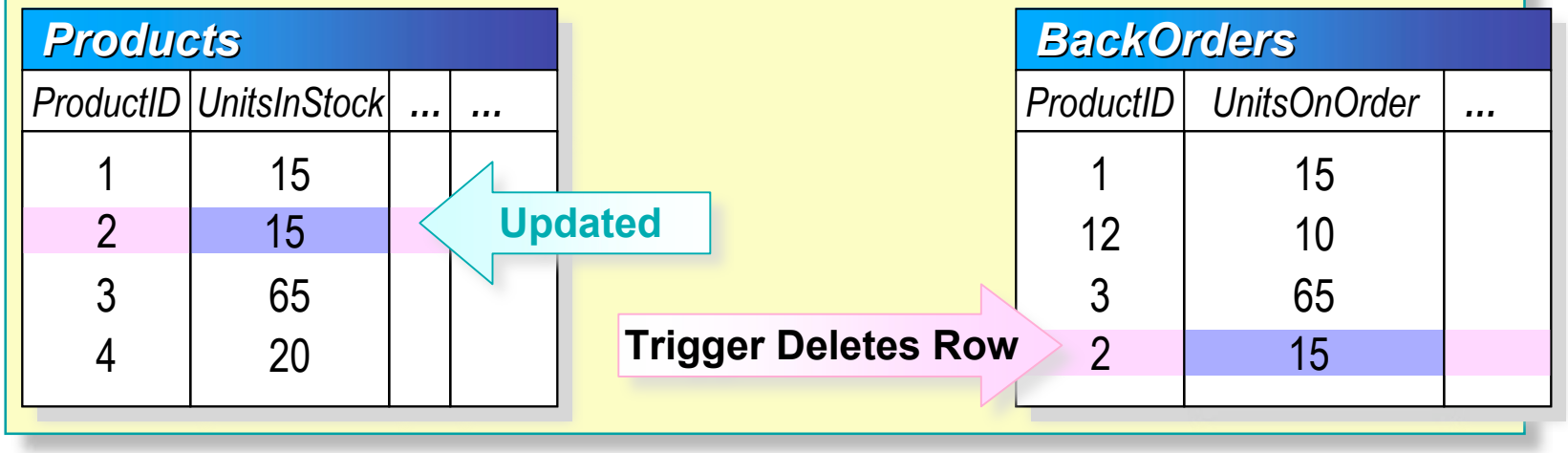
- **Activating a Trigger Recursively**
- **Types of Recursive Triggers**
  - *Direct recursion* occurs when a trigger fires and performs an action that causes the same trigger to fire again
  - *Indirect recursion* occurs when a trigger fires and performs an action that causes a trigger on another table to fire
- **Determining Whether to Use Recursive Triggers**

# Examples of Triggers

- Enforcing Data Integrity
- Enforcing Business Rules

# Enforcing Data Integrity

```
CREATE TRIGGER BackOrderList_Delete
    ON Products FOR UPDATE
AS
IF (SELECT BO.ProductID FROM BackOrders AS BO JOIN
    Inserted AS I ON BO.ProductID = I.Product_ID
    ) > 0
BEGIN
    DELETE BO FROM BackOrders AS BO
    INNER JOIN Inserted AS I
    ON BO.ProductID = I.ProductID
END
```



# Enforcing Business Rules

## Products with Outstanding Orders Cannot Be Deleted

```
IF (Select Count (*)
  FROM [Order Details] INNER JOIN deleted
  ON [Order Details].ProductID = deleted.ProductID
   ) > 0
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
```

DELETE statement executed on Product table

Trigger code checks the Order Details table

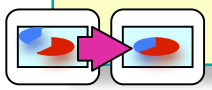
**Transaction rolled back**

**Products**

| ProductID | UnitsInStock | ... | ... |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 | | |
| 2 | 0 | | |
| 3 | 65 | | |
| 4 | 20 | | |

**Order Details**

| OrderID | ProductID | UnitPrice | Quantity | Discount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10522 | 10 | 31.00 | 7 | 0.2 |
| 10523 | 2 | 19.00 | 9 | 0.15 |
| 10524 | 41 | 9.65 | 24 | 0.0 |
| 10525 | 7 | 30.00 | | |



```
'Transaction cannot be processed'
'This product has order history'
```

# Performance Considerations

- **Triggers Work Quickly Because the Inserted and Deleted Tables Are in Cache**
- **Execution Time Is Determined by:**
  - Number of tables that are referenced
  - Number of rows that are affected
- **Actions Contained in Triggers Implicitly Are Part of a Transaction**

# Recommended Practices

Use Triggers Only When Necessary

Keep Trigger Definition Statements as Simple as Possible

Include Recursion Termination Check Statements in Recursive Trigger Definitions

Minimize Use of ROLLBACK Statements in Triggers

# Review

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  - Analyze performance issues related to triggers