



Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again. I hope you're ready to start with this lesson ..

We are going to study the subject of transactions with JDBC.

Are you ready? Come on!



## **JDBC TRANSACTIONS**

- A transaction is a set of instructions grouped in an execution block.
- Use of methods in a transaction:
  - 1. autocommit (Values true or false).
  - 2. commit: Saves the changes in the DB of the execution block.
  - 3. rollback: Reverts the changes made by the execution block.
- By default, the autocommit property has the value of true.
- If we close the JDBC connection, a commit is made, even if the autocommit property was disabled.

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A transaction is a set of SQL statements such as select, insert etc, which are grouped into execution blocks. If any of the instructions fails, we can backtrack by rolling the entire executed block, that is, without altering the state of the database. On the other hand, if everything is correct we save the changes by committing the entire executed block.

By default, JDBC uses the autocommit = true command, but we can also use the connection.setAutoCommit (false) method to modify the state of the autocommit flag.

An important note in the use of transactions is that if we close the connection an automatic commit is made even if we disable the autocommit property, this in some way guarantees that the changes we have made will be stored in the database, by what we must pay close attention to the way we code the concept of transactions in JDBC, and thus avoid errors or inconsistencies in the database.

It is common that we wrap a transaction in a try / catch block, and once an error occurs we apply rollback to the whole transaction, so the combination of the use of exception handling and JDBC transactions will allow us to correctly encode this concept.



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