1. 事务处理：

为什么使用事务处理代码：

1. To increase performance.
2. To maintain the integrity of business processes.
3. To use distributed transactions.

Transactions enable you to control if, and when, changes are applied to the database. It treats a single SQL statement or a group of SQL statements as one logical unit, and if any statement fails, the whole transaction fails.

SetAutoCommit(false)

conn.setAutoCommit(false);

Commit & Rollback(二阶段提交)

Once you are done with your changes and you want to commit the changes then call **commit()** method on connection object as follows −

conn.commit( );

Otherwise, to roll back updates to the database made using the Connection named conn, use the following code −

conn.rollback( );

try{

//Assume a valid connection object conn

conn.setAutoCommit(false);

Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();

String SQL = "INSERT INTO Employees " +

"VALUES (106, 20, 'Rita', 'Tez')";

stmt.executeUpdate(SQL);

//Submit a malformed SQL statement that breaks

String SQL = "INSERTED IN Employees " +

"VALUES (107, 22, 'Sita', 'Singh')";

stmt.executeUpdate(SQL);

// If there is no error.

conn.commit();

}catch(SQLException se){

// If there is any error.

conn.rollback();

}