

What does `@transactional` annotation do?

It ensures that either entire job would be committed or completely roll back the operation.

```
// Accounts.java
```

```
package com.example.transactional;

import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;
@Entity
public class Account {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType. AUTO )
    int id;
    String accountHolder;
    double deposits;
    public Account(String accountHolder, double deposits) {
        this.id = id;
        this.accountHolder = accountHolder;
        this.deposits = deposits;
    }
    Account()
    {
    }
    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }
    public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
    public String getAccountHolder() {
        return accountHolder;
    }
    public void setAccountHolder(String accountHolder) {
        this.accountHolder = accountHolder;
    }
    public double getDeposits() {
        return deposits;
    }
    public void setDeposits(double deposits) {
        this.deposits = deposits;
    }
}
```

```
// AccountsRepository.java
```

```
package com.example.transactional;

import org.springframework.data.repository.CrudRepository;
```

```

import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
@Repository
public interface AccountRepository extends
CrudRepository<Account,Integer> {
}

```

// TransactionalApplication.java

```
package com.example.transactional;
```

```

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
@SpringBootApplication
public class TransactionalApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ApplicationContext context =
SpringApplication.run(TransactionalApplication.class, args);
        AccountService accountService=
context.getBean(AccountService.class);
        List<Account> accountList = new ArrayList<>();
        accountList.add(new Account("robin",2000));
        accountList.add(new Account("batman",6000));
        accountService.createRecord(accountList);
        accountService.transferMoney(1000);
    }
}

```

//AccountService

```
package com.example.transactional;
```

```

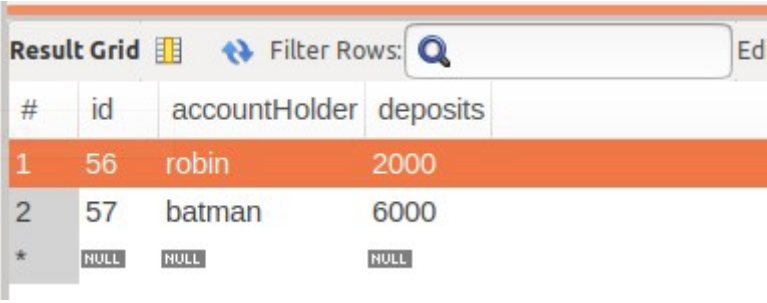
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import java.util.List;
@Service
public class AccountService {
    @Autowired
    AccountRepository repository;
    void createRecord(List<Account> accounts)
{repository.saveAll(accounts);
}
}

```

```

@Transactional(rollbackFor = Exception.class)
public void transferMoney(double money)
{
    int exception_raiser;
    Account account = repository.findById(1).get();
    account.setDeposits(account.getDeposits()-money);
    repository.save(account);
    exception_raiser=5/0;
    Account account2 = repository.findById(2).get();
    account2.setDeposits(account2.getDeposits()-money);
    repository.save(account2);
}
}

```

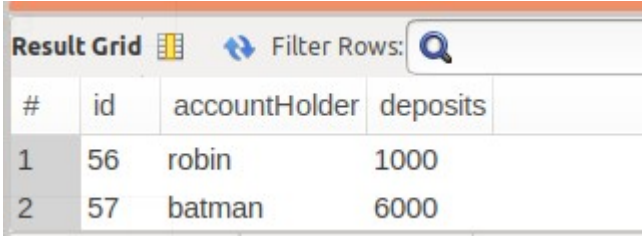


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a search bar and a table containing account information. The table has columns for '#', 'id', 'accountHolder', and 'deposits'. There are two rows of data: one for 'robin' with id 56 and deposits 2000, and another for 'batman' with id 57 and deposits 6000. A third row shows a null value for the account holder and deposits.

| # | id   | accountHolder | deposits |
|---|------|---------------|----------|
| 1 | 56   | robin         | 2000     |
| 2 | 57   | batman        | 6000     |
| * | NULL | NULL          | NULL     |

### public void transferMoney(double money) method without @Transactional Annotation

If I don't put @Transactional and somehow an exception occurs inbetween, then the transaction before the exception would be reflected and might be undesirable. For example, in case of money transaction, if an amount is deducted from a user account which requires to be added to others, but at the middle of the transaction an exception is raised and amount is not added.



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a search bar and a table containing account information. The table has columns for '#', 'id', 'accountHolder', and 'deposits'. There are two rows of data: one for 'robin' with id 56 and deposits 1000, and another for 'batman' with id 57 and deposits 6000.

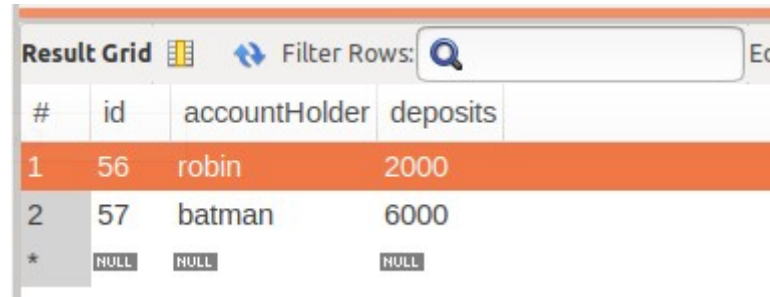
| # | id | accountHolder | deposits |
|---|----|---------------|----------|
| 1 | 56 | robin         | 1000     |
| 2 | 57 | batman        | 6000     |

---

Caused by: java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero

## **public void transferMoney(double money) method with @Transactional Annotation**

If I put @Transactional and somehow an exception occurs inbetween, then the transaction before the exception would be Rolled Back.



| # | id   | accountHolder | deposits |
|---|------|---------------|----------|
| 1 | 56   | robin         | 2000     |
| 2 | 57   | batman        | 6000     |
| * | NULL | NULL          | NULL     |