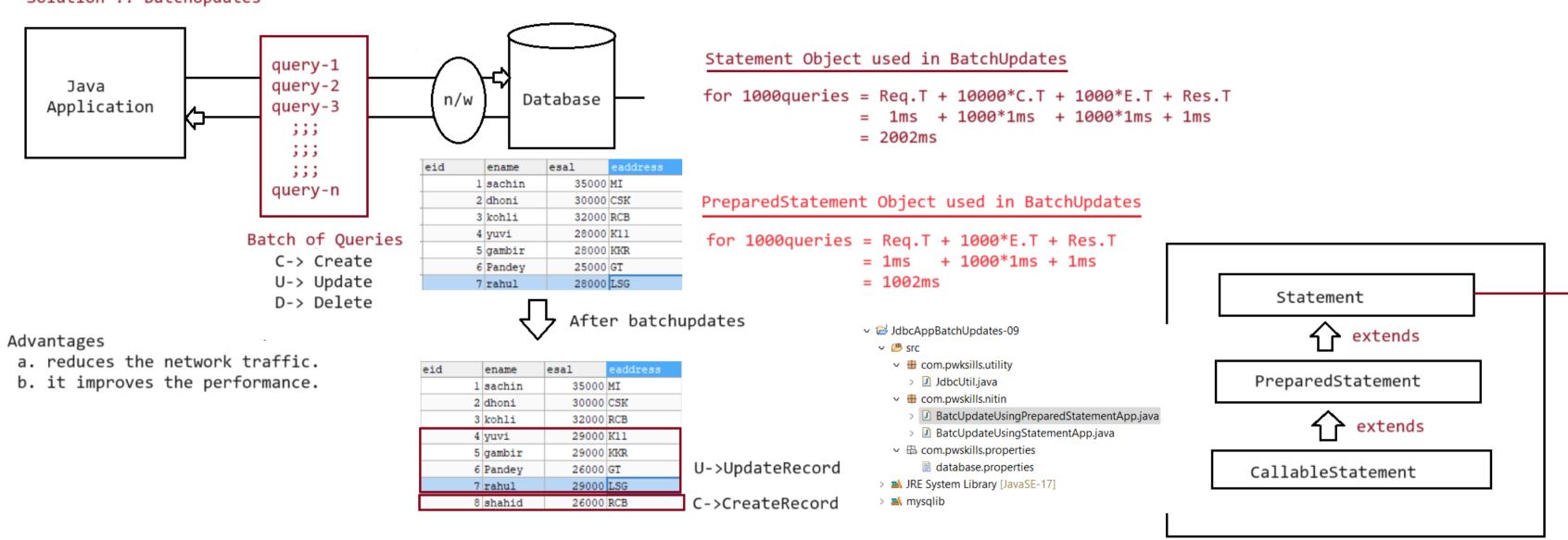


- In the above 2 cases, we are trying to submit 1000queries one by one to the database.
- For submitting 1000 queries we need to communicate with database 1000 times.
- This would increase the **network traffic** b/w java application and database, which would create a performance issue.

Solution :: BatchUpdates



executeQuery() :: ResultSet————— for select query

executeBatch() :: int[] ______ for batch updates

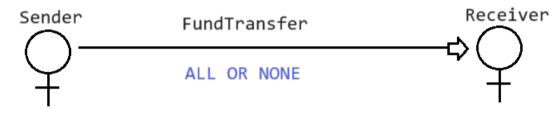
executeUpdate() :: int _____ for non-select query

execute() :: Boolean — for calling StoredProcedure, for both select and non-select-Query

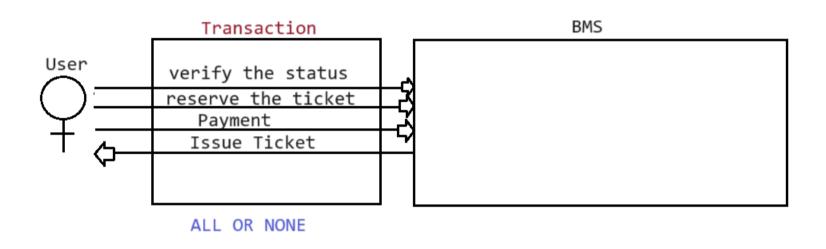
Limitations w.r.t BatchUpdates

- a. We can use BatchUpdate only on Non_SelectQuery, if we try to use on SelectQuery it would result in "Exception"
- b. In case of BatchUpdate if one query fails, remaining queries won't be executed.

"Transaction Management".



credit money into receivers account debit money from sender account



"Process of combining all the related operations into Single Unit and executing on the rule EITHER ALL OR NONE is called "Transaction Management".

TransctionManagement means single unit of work on the rule called EITHER ALL OR NONE

Transaction a. Local Transaction

b. Global Transaction

Local Transaction => transferring money from one account to another account where both the accounts are present in same bank.

Global Transaction => transferring money from one account to another account where both the accounts are in different bank.

Transaction Properties

A => Atomicity :: All operations should be done or none.

- C => Consistency :: It ensures bringing database from one consistent state to another consistent state.
- I => Isolation :: Ensures the transaction are isolated from other transactions.
- D => Durability :: Once transaction is committed, then the results are permanent even in case of catastrophic failures.