

CS544 EA

Applications

Spring Transactions

Spring Transaction Support

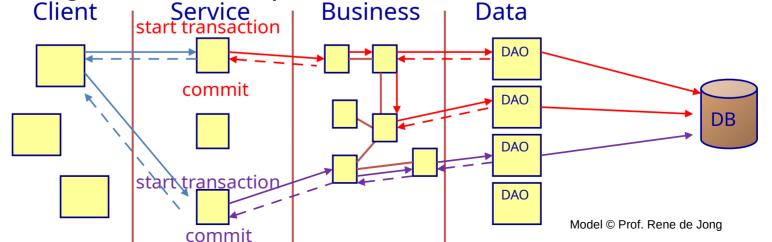
- Spring is not a transaction manager
 - We still need a transaction manager
 - JDBC transaction manager
 - Hibernate transaction manager
 - XA transaction manager (JTA)

- Spring provides an abstraction for TX management
 - You declare how transactions should be managed
 - Spring make it work with the underlying transaction manager

Transaction Demarcation

- The transactional demarcation is the specification of the transactional boundaries
- This is typical at the service level
 - Multiple DAO's can be involved in one transaction

Creating a transaction per unit of work



BMT

```
public class CustomerService {
  private CustomerDAO customerDao = new CustomerDAO();
  private AddressDAO addressDao = new AddressDAO();
  private CreditCardDAO ccDao = new CreditCardDAO();
  private EntityManager em = EntityManagerHelper.getCurrent();
  public void addNewCustomer(Customer cust, Address shipAddr, CreditCard cc,
                             Address billAddr) {
    cc.setAddress(billAddr);
                                        Programmatically begins
    cust.setShipAddress(shipAddr);
                                             the transaction
    cust.setCreditCard(cc);
                                          Transaction is automatically
    em.getTransaction().begin();
                                        propagated to enclosed methods
    addressDao.create(shipAddr);
    addressDao.create(billAddr);
                                        Programmatically ends
    ccDao.create(cc);
                                           the transaction
    customerDao.create(cust);
    em.getTransaction().commit();
```

CMT

```
@Service
public class CustomerService {
                                          Simply declare that a
  private CustomerDAO customerDao;
                                         transaction is needed
  private AddressDAO addressDao;
                                                                     REQUIRED is the default
  private CreditCardDAO ccDao;
                                                                       and therefore optional
  @Transactional(propagation=Propagation.REQUIRED)
  public void addNewCustomer(Customer cust, Address shipAddr, CreditCard cc,
          Address billAddr) {
                                             Spring takes care of
    cc.setAddress(billAddr);
                                          opening and closing the TX
    cust.setShipAddress(shipAddr);
    cust.setCreditCard(cc);
                                          Transaction propagates to
                                           called methods as normal
    addressDao.create(shipAddr);
    addressDao.create(billAddr);
    ccDao.create(cc);
    customerDao.create(cust);
```

Class Annotations

```
Annotating a class specifies that
@Repositorv
                                                         all its methods should be Transactional
@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.REQUIRED)
public class AddressDao {
     @PersistenceContext
     private EntityManager em;
                                                               You can add method level annotations
     @Transactional(propagation = Propagation.MANDATORY)
                                                                      to specify exceptions
     public void create(Address addr) {
          em.persist(addr);
     public Address get(int id) {
          return em.find(Address.class, id);
                                                        These are propagation REQUIRED
     public void update(Address addr) {
          em.merge(addr);
     public void delete(Address addr) {
          em.remove(addr);
```

Additional Options

You can also specify the isolation level

```
@Repository
@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.REQUIRED, isolation=Isolation.READ_COMMITTED)
public class AddressDao {
    @PersistenceContext
    private EntityManager em;
```

Or that a transaction should be read only

```
@Repository
@Transactional
public class AddressDao {

    @Transactional(readOnly=true)
    public Address get(int id) {
        return em.find(Address.class, id);
    }
}
```

Additional Options

A timeout in seconds (needs TXManager support)

```
@Repository
@Transactional
public class AddressDao {

    @Transactional(timeout=10)
    public void update(Address addr) {
        em.merge(addr);
    }

    By default rollback for unchecked exceptions but not for checked exceptions
```

What exceptions to rollback for

```
@Repository
@Transactional(
    rollbackFor={MyCheckedException.class},
    noRollbackFor={MyRuntimeException.class}
)
public class AddressDao {
```