



## **Declarative**

# Transaction Management through Annotation

```
@Component
public class User {

    @Transactional
    public void updateUser(){
        System.out.println("UPDATE QUERY TO update the user db values");
    }
}
```

Here, based on underling DataSource used like JDBC or JPA etc. Spring boot will choose appropriate Transaction manager.

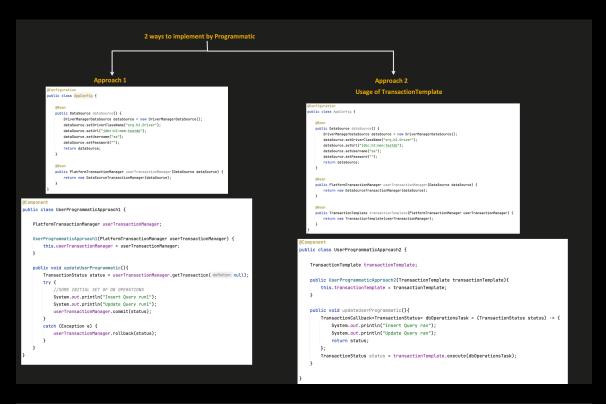
```
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {
        DriverManagerDataSource dataSource = new DriverManagerDataSource();
        dataSource.setDriverClassName("org.h2.Driver");
        dataSource.setUrl("jdbc:h2:mem:testdb");
        dataSource.setUsername("sa");
        dataSource.setPassword("");
        return dataSource;
    }

    @Bean
    public PlatformTransactionManager userTransactionManager(DataSource dataSource) {
        return new DataSourceTransactionManager(dataSource);
    }
}
```

```
@Component
public class UserDeclarative {

    @Transactional(transactionManager = "userTransactionManager")
    public void updateUserProgrammatic() {
        //SOME DB OPERATIONS
        System.out.println("Insert Query ran");
        System.out.println("Update Query ran");
    }
}
```



#### Now, lets see Propagation

When we try to create a new Transaction, it first check the PROPAGATION value set, and this tell whether we have to create new transaction or not.

```
■ REQUIRED (default propagation):
  @Transactional(propagation=Propagation.REQUIRED)
      if(parent txn present)
           Use it:
       else
           Create new transaction;
■ REQUIRED_NEW:
  {\color{red}@\textbf{Transactional}(\textbf{propagation=Propagation}.} \textit{REQUIRED\_NEW})
      if(parent txn present)
            Suspend the parent txn;
           Create a new Txn and once finished;
           Resume the parent txn;
      else
           Create new transaction and execute the method;
■ SUPPORTS:
  @Transactional(propagation=Propagation.SUPPORTS)
      if(parent txn present)
           Use it;
      Else
           Execute the method without any transaction;
```

```
■ NOT_SUPPORTED:

@Transactional(propagation=Propagation.NOT_SUPPORTED)
    if(parent txn present)
        Suspend the parent txn;
        Execute the method without any transaction;
        Resume the parent txn;
    else
        Execute the method without any transaction;

■ MANDATORY:
```

```
@Transactional(propagation=Propagation.MANDATORY)
    if(parent txn present)
       Use it;
    Else
       Throw exception;
```

## NEVER:

```
@Transactional(propagation=Propagation.MANDATORY)
    if(parent txn present)
        Throw exception;
    Else
        Execute the method without any transaction;
```

#### **Programmatic way of usage:**

#### (Approach 1)

```
@Lomponent
public class UserDeclarative {

@Autowired
  UserDAO userDAOobj;

@Transactional
public void updateUser() {
    System.out.println("Is transaction active: " + TransactionSynchronizationManager.isActualTransactionActive());
    System.out.println("Current transaction name: " + TransactionSynchronizationManager.getCurrentTransactionName());

    System.out.println("Some initial DB operation");
    userDAOobj.dbOperationWithRequiredPropagationUsingProgrammaticApproach1();
    System.out.println("Some final DB operation");
}

public void updateUserFromNonTransactionalMethod() {
    System.out.println("Is transaction active: " + TransactionSynchronizationManager.isActualTransactionActive());
    System.out.println("Current transaction name: " + TransactionSynchronizationManager.getCurrentTransactionName());
    System.out.println("Some initial DB operation");
    userDAOobj.dbOperationWithRequiredPropagationUsingProgrammaticApproach1();
    System.out.println("Some final DB operation");
}
}
```

```
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```

#