

1. @Transactional


Do not commit until the method is successful

4 Exception handling decides commit or rollback

After the method finishes:

1. If the method returns normally (no exception) → Spring calls:

java

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```
transactionManager.commit(status);
```

- Database changes are **committed**.

2. If the method throws an exception:

- Spring checks the exception type:
 - **Unchecked exceptions** (`RuntimeException` / `Error`) → rollback
 - **Checked exceptions** (`Exception`) → commit, unless configured otherwise
- If rollback is needed, Spring calls:

java

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```
transactionManager.rollback(status);
```

- The transaction manager tells the database to **discard all uncommitted changes**.