```
Create Procedure spUpdateAddress
as
Begin
 Begin Try
  Begin Transaction
   Update tblMailingAddress set City = 'LONDON'
   where AddressId = 1 and EmployeeNumber = 101

   Update tblPhysicalAddress set City = 'LONDON'
   where AddressId = 1 and EmployeeNumber = 101
  Commit Transaction
 End Try
 Begin Catch
  Rollback Transaction
 End Catch
End
```

A transaction is a unit of work that is performed against a database. Transactions are units or sequences of work accomplished in a logical order, whether in a manual fashion by a user or automatically by some sort of a database program.

A transaction is the propagation of one or more changes to the database. For example, if you are creating a record or updating a record or deleting a record from the table, then you are performing a transaction on that table. It is important to control these transactions to ensure the data integrity and to handle database errors.

Practically, you will club many SQL queries into a group and you will execute all of them together as a part of a transaction.

Properties of Transactions

Transactions have the following four standard properties, usually referred to by the acronym **ACID**.

- **Atomicity**   ensures that all operations within the work unit are completed successfully. Otherwise, the transaction is aborted at the point of failure and all the previous operations are rolled back to their former state.

- **Consistency**   ensures that the database properly changes states upon a successfully committed transaction.

- **Isolation**   enables transactions to operate independently of and transparent to each other.

- **Durability**   ensures that the result or effect of a committed transaction persists in case of a system failure.