

Context Propagation in Quarkus

Traditional blocking code uses `ThreadLocal` variables to store contextual objects in order to avoid passing them as parameters everywhere. Many Quarkus extensions require those contextual objects to operate properly: [RESTEasy](#), [ArC](#) and [Transaction](#) for example.

If you write reactive/async code, you have to cut your work into a pipeline of code blocks that get executed "later", and in practice after the method you defined them in have returned. As such, `try/finally` blocks as well as `ThreadLocal` variables stop working, because your reactive code gets executed in another thread, after the caller ran its `finally` block.

[MicroProfile Context Propagation](#) was made to make those Quarkus extensions work properly in reactive/async settings. It works by capturing those contextual values that used to be in thread-locals, and restoring them when your code is called.

Setting it up

If you are using [Mutiny](#) (the `quarkus-mutiny` extension), you just need to add the the `quarkus-smallrye-context-propagation` extension to enable context propagation.

In other words, add the following dependencies to your `pom.xml`:

```
<dependencies>
  <!-- Mutiny and RestEasy support extensions if not already
included -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
    <artifactId>quarkus-mutiny</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
    <artifactId>quarkus-resteasy-mutiny</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <!-- Context Propagation extension -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
    <artifactId>quarkus-smallrye-context-
propagation</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

With this, you will get context propagation for ArC, RESTEasy and transactions, if you are using them.

Usage example with Mutiny



Mutiny

This section uses Mutiny reactive types, if you're not familiar with them, read the [Getting Started with Reactive guide](#) first.

Let's write a REST endpoint that reads the next 3 items from a [Kafka topic](#), stores them in a database using [Hibernate ORM with Panache](#) (all in the same transaction) before returning them to the client, you can do it like this:

```
// Get the prices stream
@Inject
@Channel("prices") Publisher<Double> prices;

@Transactional
@GET
@Path("/prices")
@Produces(MediaType.SERVER_SENT_EVENTS)
@SseElementType(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
public Publisher<Double> prices() {
    // get the next three prices from the price stream
    return Multi.createFrom().publisher(prices)
        .transform().byTakingFirstItems(3)
        .map(price -> {
            // store each price before we send them
            Price priceEntity = new Price();
            priceEntity.value = price;
            // here we are all in the same transaction
            // thanks to context propagation
            priceEntity.persist();
            return price;
            // the transaction is committed once the stream
            completes
        });
}
```

Notice that thanks to Mutiny support for context propagation, this works out of the box. The 3 items are persisted using the same transaction and this transaction is committed when the stream completes.

Usage example for **CompletionStage**

If you are using **CompletionStage** you need manual context propagation. You can do that by injecting a **ThreadContext** or **ManagedExecutor** that will propagate every context. For example, here we use the [Vert.x Web Client](#) to get the list of Star Wars people, then store them in the database using [Hibernate ORM with Panache](#) (all in the same transaction) before returning them to the client as

JSON using [JSON-B](#) or [Jackson](#):

```
@Inject ThreadContext threadContext;
@Inject ManagedExecutor managedExecutor;
@Inject Vertx vertx;

@Transactional
@GET
@Path("/people")
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public CompletionStage<List<Person>> people() throws
SystemException {
    // Create a REST client to the Star Wars API
    WebClient client = WebClient.create(vertx,
        new WebClientOptions()
            .setDefaultHost("swapi.co")
            .setDefaultPort(443)
            .setSsl(true));
    // get the list of Star Wars people, with context capture
    return
threadContext.withContextCapture(client.get("/api/people/").send())
        .thenApplyAsync(response -> {
            JsonObject json = response.bodyAsJsonObject();
            List<Person> persons = new
ArrayList<>(json.getInteger("count"));
            // Store them in the DB
            // Note that we're still in the same
transaction as the outer method
            for (Object element :
json.getJsonArray("results")) {
                Person person = new Person();
                person.name = ((JsonObject)
element).getString("name");
                person.persist();
                persons.add(person);
            }
            return persons;
        }, managedExecutor);
}
```

Using `ThreadContext` or `ManagedExecutor` you can wrap most useful functional types and `CompletionStage` in order to get context propagated.



The injected `ManagedExecutor` uses the Quarkus thread pool.

Adding support for RxJava2

You need to include the following modules to get RxJava2 support:

```
<dependencies>
  <!-- Automatic context propagation for RxJava2 -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.smallrye</groupId>
    <artifactId>smallrye-context-propagation-propagators-
rxjava2</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <!--
  Required if you want transactions extended to the end of
  methods returning
  an RxJava2 type.
  -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.smallrye.reactive</groupId>
    <artifactId>smallrye-reactive-converter-
rxjava2</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <!-- Required if you return RxJava2 types from your REST
  endpoints -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.jboss.resteasy</groupId>
    <artifactId>resteasy-rxjava2</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```