

# Investigating the Performance Of Reactive Libraries in a Quarkus Microservice

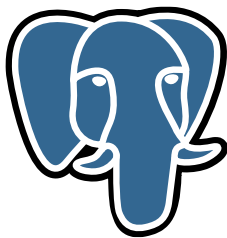
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RETIT GmbH



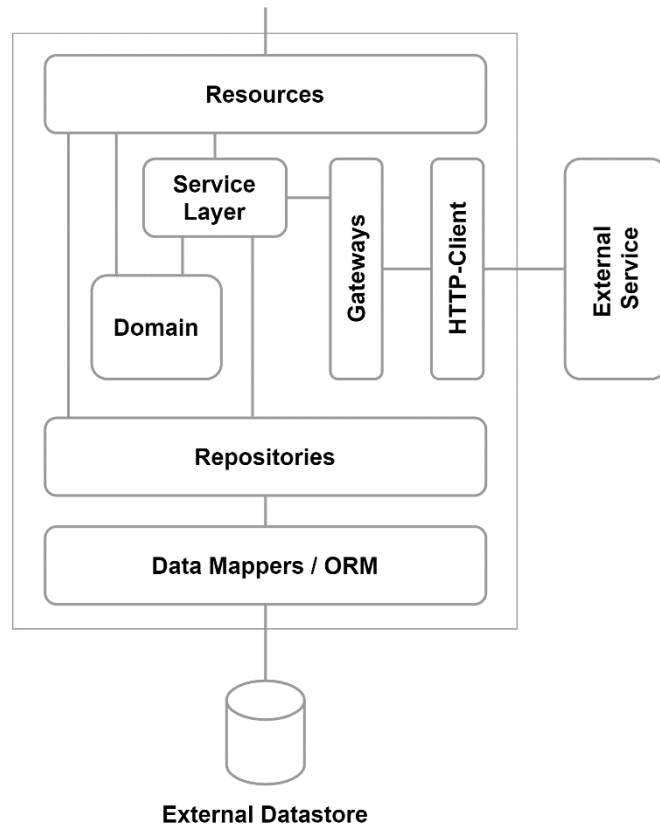
# Reactive Stack



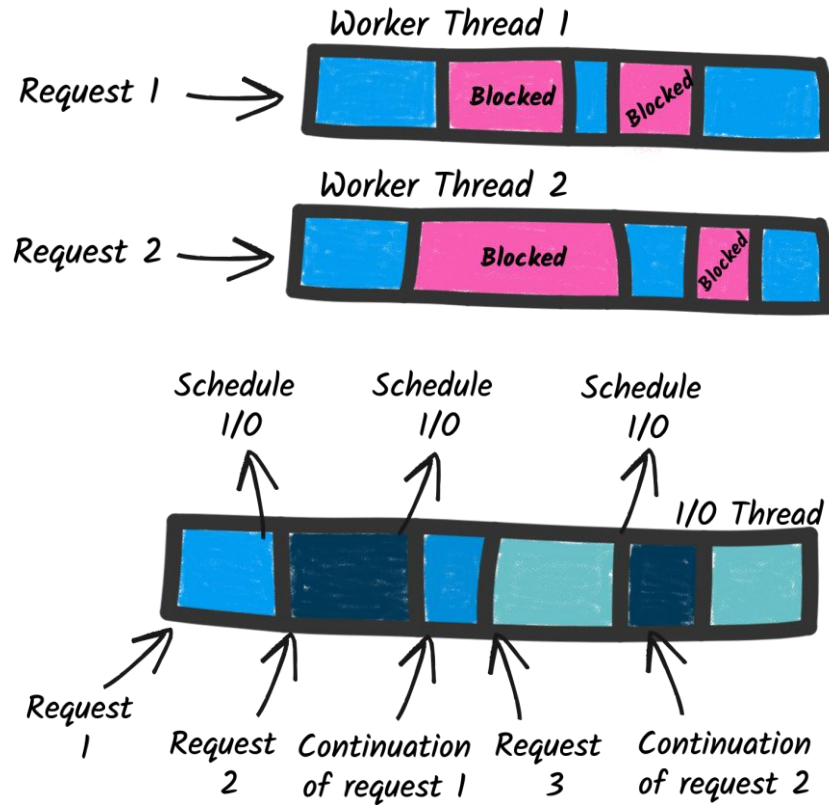
*Mutiny*



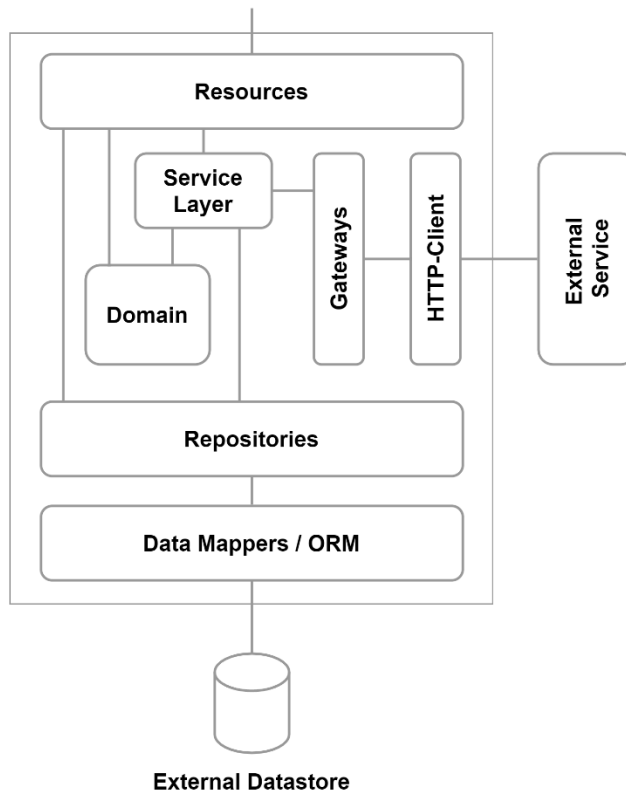
HIBERNATE



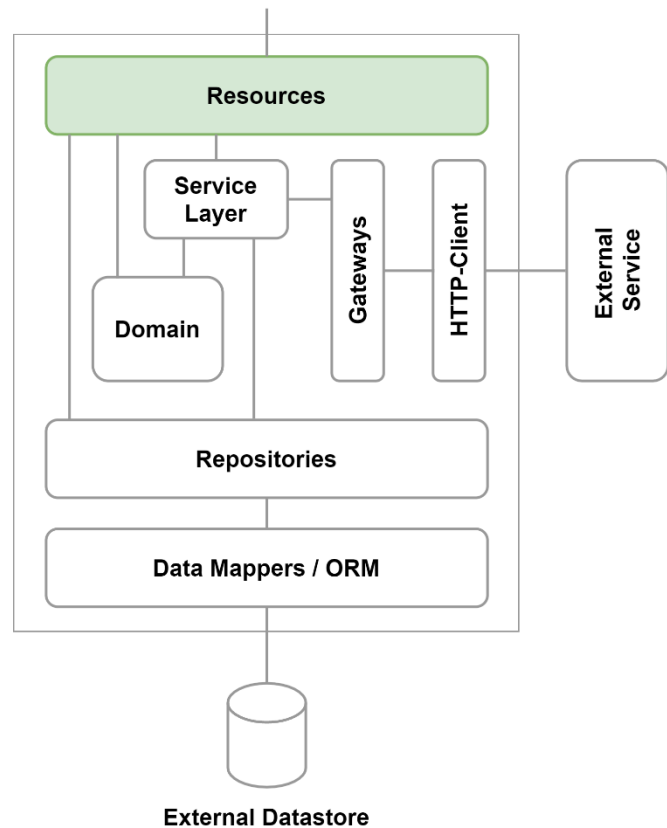
# I/O-Threads



# Reactive Stack - Quarkus



# Reactive Stack - RESTEasy



# RETEasy - Example

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```
// RETEasy Classic
@Override
@Transactional
public Order createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        throw new BadRequestException();
    }
    return orderService.postOrder(newOrder);
}
```

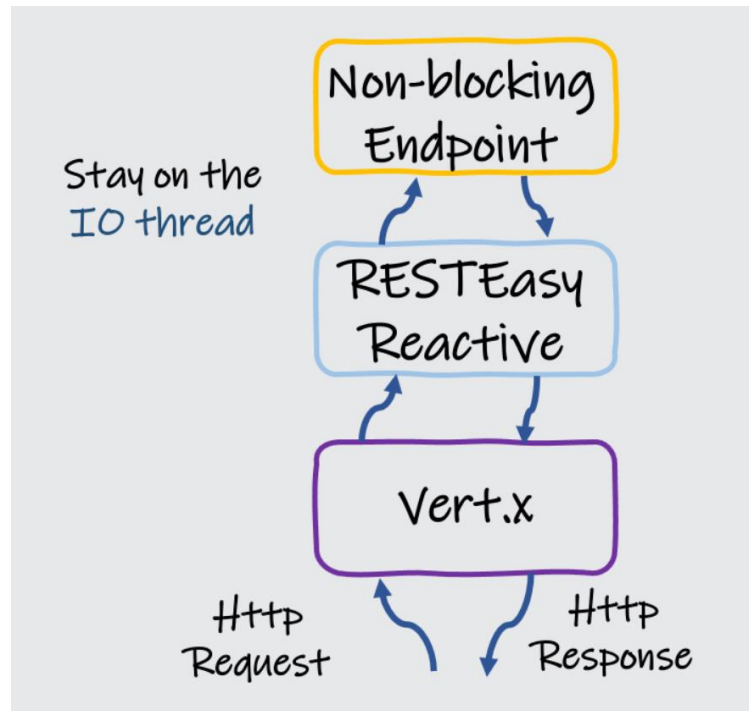
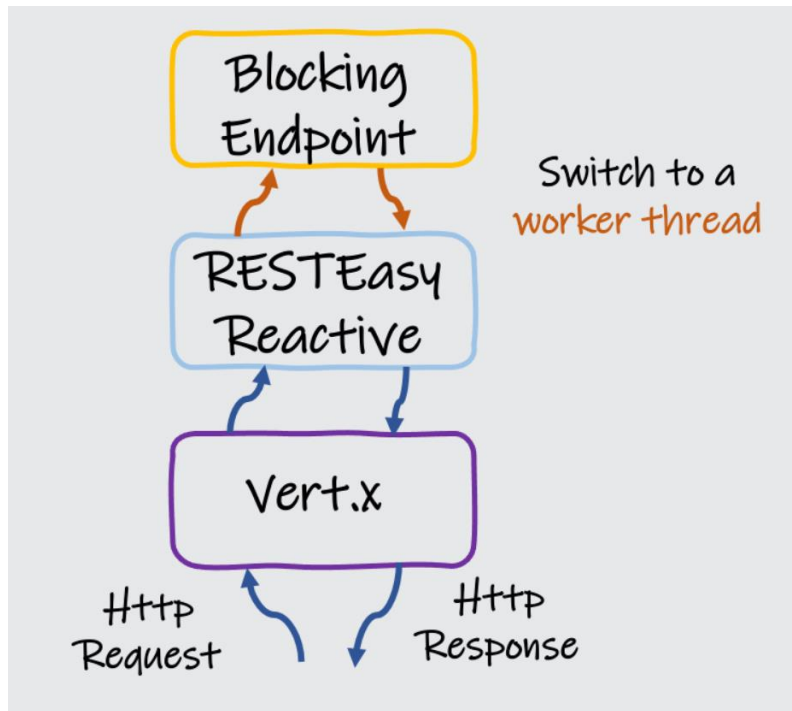
# RESTEasy Reactive - Example

---

```
// RESTEasy Classic
@Override
@Transactional
public Order createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        throw new BadRequestException();
    }
    return orderService.postOrder(newOrder);
}

// RESTEasy Reactive
@Override
@Transactional
@Blocking
public Order createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        throw new BadRequestException();
    }
    return orderService.postOrder(newOrder);
}
```

# RESTEasy Classic vs RESTEasy Reactive





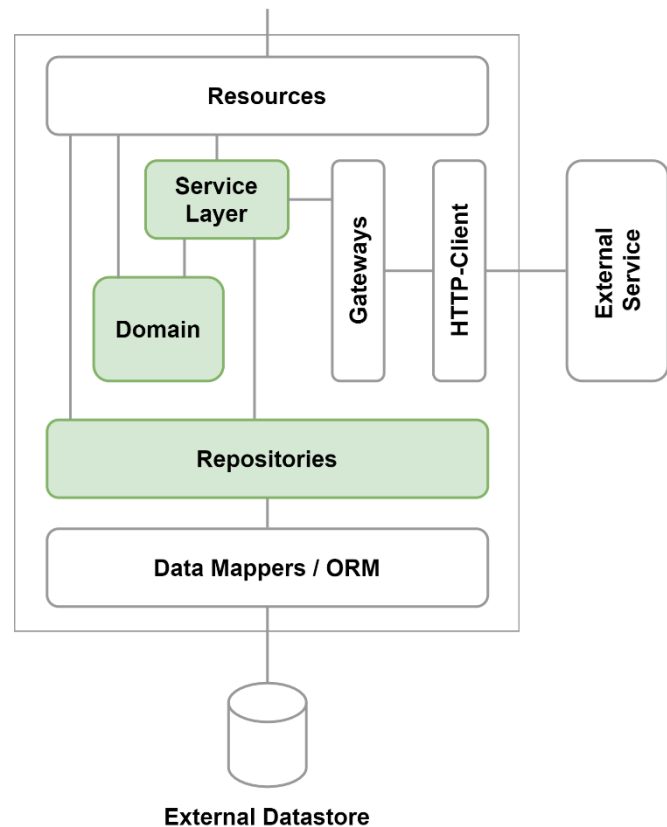
# RESTEasy Reactive - Example

```
// RESTEasy Classic
@Override
@Transactional
public Order createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        throw new BadRequestException();
    }
    return orderService.postOrder(newOrder);
}

// RESTEasy Reactive with reactive types
@Override
@Transactional
public Uni<Order> createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        return Uni.createFrom().failure(new BadRequestException());
    }
    return orderService
        .postOrder(newOrder)
        .onFailure()
        .transform(
            t -> new Exception("...")
        );
}
```

# Reactive Stack - Mutiny

*Mutiny*



# Mutiny - Example

---

```
// RESTEasy Reactive with reactive types
@Override
@Transactional
public Uni<Order> createOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    if (newOrder.customer == null || newOrder.items == null) {
        return Uni.createFrom().failure(new BadRequestException());
    }
    return orderService
        .postOrder(newOrder)
        .onFailure()
        .transform(
            t -> new Exception("...")
        );
}
```

# Mutiny - Example

```
// No Mutiny
public Order postOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    try {
        // Retrieve newOrder data through hypermedia links
        final Customer customer = customerService.getCustomer(newOrder.customer);
        final Set<Item> items = itemService.getItems(newOrder.items);
        // Calculate total sum to be paid
        final double totalSum = calculateTotal(items);
        final Order newCustomerOrder = new Order(customer, items, Calendar.getInstance().getTime(), totalSum);
        ordersDataAccess.persistEntity(newCustomerOrder);
        return newCustomerOrder;
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        throw new IllegalStateException(String.format("Unable to create order. %s", ex.getMessage()));
    }
}

// With Mutiny
public Uni<Order> postOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    return Uni
        .combine()
        .all()
        .unis(customerService.getCustomer(newOrder.customer), itemService.getItems(newOrder.items))
        .asTuple()
        .map(tuple -> new Order(tuple.getItem2(), tuple.getItem1(), Calendar.getInstance().getTime(), calculateTotal(tuple.getItem4())))
        .invoke(order -> {
            entityManager.persist(order);
            entityManager.flush();
        });
}
```

# Mutiny - Example

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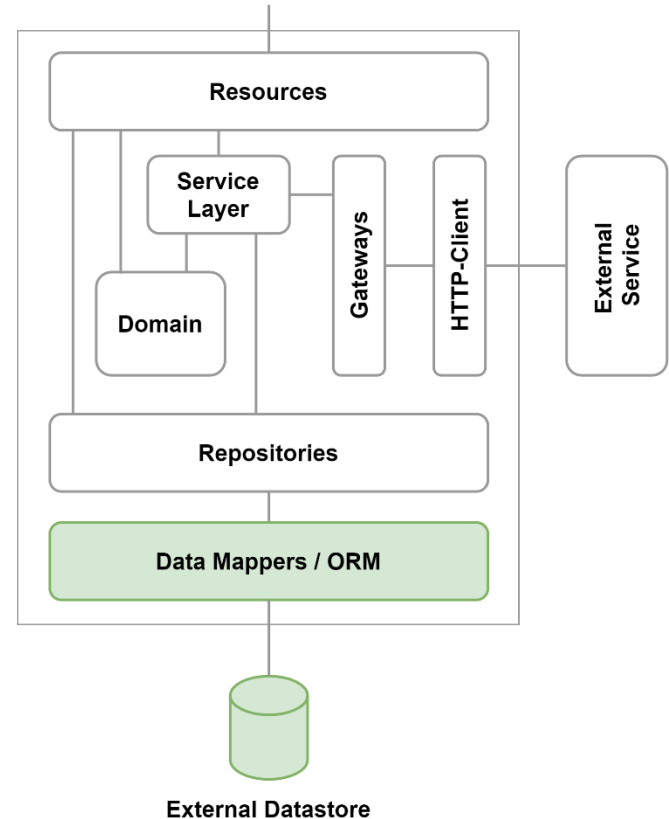
```
// No Mutiny
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;

    public <T> T getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return entityManager.find(entityType, entityId);
    }
}

// With Mutiny
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return Uni.createFrom().item(entityManager.find(entityType, entityId));
    }
}
```

# Reactive Stack – Hibernate & Datasource Clients



# Hibernate - Example

---

```
// With Hibernate Classic
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return Uni.createFrom().item(entityManager.find(entityType, entityId));
    }
}
```

# Hibernate Reactive - Example

---

```
// With Hibernate Classic
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return Uni.createFrom().item(entityManager.find(entityType, entityId));
    }
}

// Hibernate Reactive Mutiny.Session
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    Mutiny.Session mutinySession;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return mutinySession.find(entityType, entityId);
    }
}
```



# Hibernate Reactive - Example

---

```
// With Hibernate Classic
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return Uni.createFrom().item(entityManager.find(entityType, entityId));
    }
}

// Hibernate Reactive Mutiny.SessionFactory
@ApplicationScoped
public class OrdersDataAccess {
    @Inject
    Mutiny.SessionFactory mutinySessionFactory;

    public <T> Uni<T> getEntity(Class<T> entityType, int entityId) {
        return mutinySessionFactory.withSession(session -> session.find(entityType, entityId));
    }
}
```

# Software Experiments – Example REST-Service

## orders Available ordering operations



**GET** /orders Get all available orders



**POST** /orders Create a new order



**GET** /orders/{orderId} Get an order by order id



**PUT** /orders/{orderId} Update Card of an Order



**DELETE** /orders/{orderId} Delete an order



**GET** /orders/{orderId}/items Get all items of an order



**POST** /orders/{orderId}/items/{itemId} Add an item to an order



**GET** /orders/{orderId}/items/{itemId} Get the item from an order



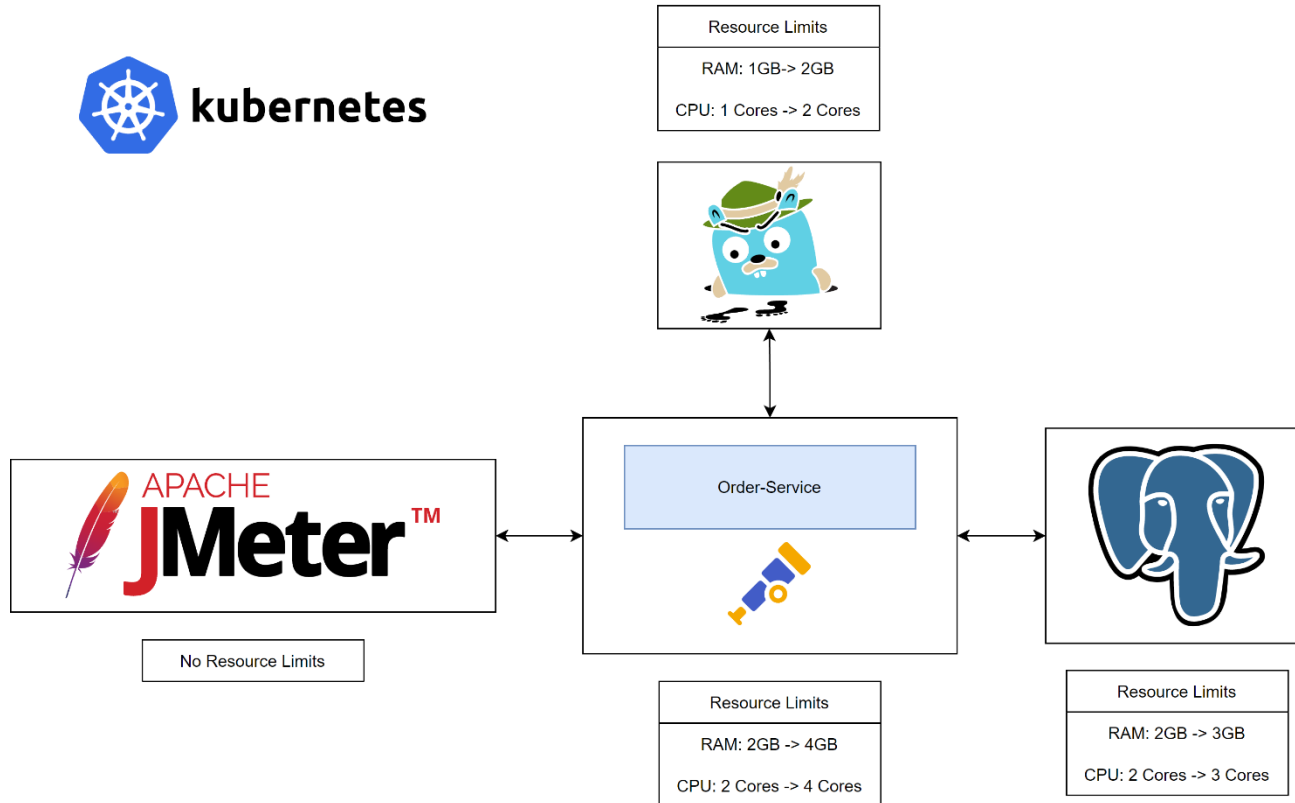
**DELETE** /orders/{orderId}/items/{itemId} Delete an item from an order



**POST** /orders/dataload Create a new order



# Software Experiments - Setup



# Software Experiments - Design

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#	Use Case	Arrivals/minute	Request/arrival
1	Online Shop Order	300	2
2	Rescinding Orders	50	2
3	Changing Payment Information	50	2
4	Creating Orders with With Multiple Items	25	4
5	Order Creation With Unwanted Items	20	5

# Software Experiments – Implementation Variants

	RESTEasy (reactive)	Hibernate (reactive)	Mutiny	Notes
1				
2	X			@Blocking
3			X	
4	X		X	@Blocking
5		X	X	
6	X	X	X	@Blocking
7	X	X	X	

# Software Experiments - Results

## Create Order Response Times



# Hibernate Reactive - Performance Implications

---

```
// Service method utilizing Mutiny.SessionFactory
public Uni<Order> postOrder(NewOrder newOrder) {
    return mutinySessionFactory.withSession(mutinySession -> Uni
        .combine()
        .all()
        .unis(customerService.getCustomer(newOrder.customer), itemService.getItems(newOrder.items))
        .asTuple()
        .map(tuple -> new Order(tuple.getItem2(), tuple.getItem1(), Calendar.getInstance().getTime(), calculateTotal(tuple.getItem4())))
        .chain(order -> mutinySession.persist(order).chain(mutinySession::flush)));
};
}
```

# Conclusion

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- RESTEasy Reactive @Blocking outperforms RESTEasy Classic
- Making the switch to RESTEasy Reactive can be simple if no reactive types are returned
- Performance gain with Mutiny can be substantial
- Transition to Hibernate Reactive can be challenging and not beneficial
- Wrapping DAOs with Mutiny more effective than Hibernate Reactive
- Easiest way to get started with Mutiny is to introduce it at entry-level



Thank you!

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