DomainContext, RuleContext, and DataDomain

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Quantum enforces multi-tenant isolation and sharing through contextual data carried on models and evaluated at runtime.

Chapter 1. DataDomain

Every persisted model includes a DataDomain that describes ownership and scope, commonly including fields such as:

- tenantId: Identifies the tenant
- orgRefName: Organization unit reference within a tenant
- ownerId: Owning user or system entity
- realm: Optional runtime override for partitioning

These fields enable filtering, authorization, and controlled sharing of data between tenants or org units.

Chapter 2. DomainContext

DomainContext represents the current execution context for a request or operation, typically capturing:

- current tenant/org/user identity
- functional area / functional domain
- the action being executed (e.g., CREATE, UPDATE, VIEW, DELETE, ARCHIVE)

It feeds downstream components (repositories, resources) to consistently apply filtering and policy decisions.

Chapter 3. RuleContext

RuleContext encapsulates policy evaluation. It can:

- Enforce whether an action is allowed for a given model and DataDomain
- Produce additional filters and projections used by repositories
- Grant cross-tenant read access for specific functional areas (e.g., shared catalogs) while keeping others strictly isolated

Chapter 4. End-to-End Flow

1. A REST request enters a BaseResource-derived endpoint.
2. The resource builds a DomainContext from the security principal and request parameters.
3. RuleContext evaluates permissions and returns effective filters.
4. Repository applies filters (DataDomain-aware) to find/get/list/update/delete.
5. The model's UIActionList can be computed to reflect what the caller can do next.

This pattern ensures consistent enforcement across all CRUD operations, independent of the specific model or repository.