

Advanced Relay Example

This example details a more complex implementation of a Relay Application. For a simple example see [this example](#)

The source for this example is available [here](#)

Setup

note: In order to run the Spy and Redis for this tutorial, you must have docker installed.

Get the code

Clone the repository, cd into the directory, and install the requirements.

```
...
```

```
Copy git clone https://github.com/wormhole-foundation/relay-engine.git cd relay-engine/examples/advanced/ npm i
```

```
...
```

Run it

Start the background services

Start the Spy to subscribe to gossiped messages on the Guardian network.

```
...
```

```
Copy npm run testnet-spy
```

```
...
```

In another CLI window, start Redis. For this application, Redis is used as the persistence layer to keep track of VAAs we've seen.

```
...
```

```
Copy npm run redis
```

```
...
```

Start the relay

Once the background processes are running, we can start the relay. This will subscribe to relevant messages from the Spy and track VAAs, taking some action when one is received.

```
...
```

```
Copy npm run start
```

```
...
```

Code Walkthrough

Context

The first meaningful line is a Type declaration for the Context we want to provide our Relay app.

```
...
```

```
Copy export type MyRelayerContext = LoggingContext & StorageContext & SourceTxContext & TokenBridgeContext & StagingAreaContext & WalletContext;
```

```
...
```

This type, which we later use to parameterize the genericRelayerApp, specifies the union of Context objects that are available to theRelayerApp.

Because the Context object is passed to the callback for processors, providing a type parameterized type definition ensures the appropriate fields are available within the callback on the Context object.

App Creation

Next we instantiate aRelayerApp , passing ourContext type to parameterize it.

...

```
Copy const app = new RelayerApp(Environment.TESTNET);
```

...

For this example we've defined a class, ApiController , to provide methods we'll pass to our processor callbacks. Note that the ctx argument type matches the Context type we defined.

...

```
Copy export class ApiController { processFundsTransfer = async (ctx: MyRelayerContext, next: Next) => { // ... }; }
```

...

This is not required but a pattern like this helps organize the codebase as theRelayerApp grows.

We instantiate our controller class and begin to configure our application by passing the Spy URL, storage layer, and logger.

...

```
Copy const fundsCtrl = new ApiController(); const namespace = "simple-relayer-example"; const store = new RedisStorage({ attempts: 3, namespace, // used for redis key namespace queueName: "relays", });
```

```
// ...
```

```
app.spy("localhost:7073"); app.useStorage(store); app.logger(rootLogger);
```

...

Middleware

With our app configured, we can begin to addMiddleware .

Middleware is the term for the functional components we wish to apply to each VAA received.

TheRelayerApp defines a use method which accepts one or moreMiddleware instances, also parameterized with a Context type.

...

```
Copy use(...middleware: Middleware[] | ErrorMiddleware[])
```

...

By passing the use method an instance of someMiddleware , we add it to the pipeline of handlers invoked by theRelayerApp .

Note that the order theMiddleware is added here matters since a VAA is passed through each in the same order.

...

```
Copy // we want an instance of a logger available on the context app.use(logging(rootLogger)); // we want to check for any missed VAAs if we receive out of order sequence ids app.use(missedVaas(app, { namespace: "simple", logger: rootLogger })); // we want to apply the chain specific providers to the context passed downstream app.use(providers()); // enrich the context with details about the token bridge app.use(tokenBridgeContracts()); // ensure we use redis safely in a concurrent environment app.use(stagingArea()); // make sure we have the source tx hash app.use(sourceTx());
```

...

Subscriptions

With ourMiddleware setup, we can configure a subscription to receive only the VAAs we care about.

Here we set up a subscription request to receive VAAs that originated from Solana and were emitted by the address DZnkkTmCiFWfYTfT41X3Rd1kDgozqxWaHqsw6W4x2oe .

On receipt of a VAA that matches this filter, the fundsCtrl.processFundsTransfer callback is invoked with an instance of the Context object that has already been passed through theMiddleware we set up before.

...

```
Copy app.chain(CHAIN_ID_SOLANA).address( "DZnkkTmCiFWfYTfT41X3Rd1kDgozqxWaHqsw6W4x2oe",  
fundsCtrl.processFundsTransfer, );
```

...

To subscribe to more chains or addresses, this pattern can be repeated or the `multiple` method can be called with an object of `ChainId` to `Address`

...

```
Copy app.multiple( {  
}, fundsCtrl.processFundsTransfer, );
```

...

Error Handling

The last `Middleware` we apply is an error handler, which will be called any time an upstream `Middleware` component throws an error.

Note that there are 3 arguments to this function which hints to the `RelayerApp` that it should be used to process errors.

...

```
Copy app.use(async(err,ctx,next)=>{ ctx.logger.error("error middleware triggered"); });
```

...

Start listening

Finally, calling `app.listen()` will start the `RelayerApp`, issuing subscription requests and handling VAAs as we've configured it.

The `listen` method is `async` and `await`-ing it will block until the program dies from an unrecoverable error, the process is killed, or the app is stopped with `app.stop()`.

Bonus UI

For this example, we've provided a default UI using `koa`.

When the program is running, you may open a browser to `http://localhost:3000/ui` to see details about the running application.

Going further

The included default functionality may be insufficient for your use case.

If you'd like to apply some specific intermediate processing steps, consider implementing some custom `Middleware`. Be sure to include the appropriate `Context` in the `RelayerApp` type parameterization for any fields you wish to have added to the `Context` object passed to downstream `Middleware`.

If you'd prefer a storage layer besides `redis`, simply implement the [storage](#) interface.

Wormhole integration complete?

Let us know so we can list your project in our ecosystem directory and introduce you to our global, multichain community!

[Reach out now!](#)

Last updated 1 month ago

On this page * [Setup](#) * [Get the code](#) * [Run it](#) * [Start the background services](#) * [Start the relayer](#) * [Code Walkthrough](#) * [Context](#) * [App Creation](#) * [Middleware](#) * [Subscriptions](#) * [Error Handling](#) * [Start listening](#) * [Bonus UI](#) * [Going further](#)

Was this helpful? [Edit on GitHub](#)