

Where we are with Discovery

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Purpose of CloudEvents Discovery

- Consumers find out...
 - ...what they can subscribe to
 - What sources are available?
 - What event types do they provide?
 - ...how they can subscribe
 - Subscription endpoint
 - Supported filter dialects
 - ...how they can consume
 - Protocols
- Intermediaries replicate discovery information
- Producers register with intermediaries to *announce* what they produce

Resource Model

```
{
  "id": "[a globally unique UUID]",
  "epoch": "[discovery entry epoch value]",
  "name": "[unique name for this services]",
  "url": "[unique URL to this service]",
  "description": "[human string]", ?
  "docurl": "[URL reference for human documentation]", ?
  "specversions": [ "[ce-specversion value]" + ],
  "subscriptionurl": "[URL to which the Subscribe request will be sent]",
  "subscriptionconfig": { ?
    "[key]": "[type]", *
  },
  "subscriptiondialects": [ "[dialect]" ], ?
  "authscope": "[string]", ?
  "protocols": [ "[string]" + ],
  "events": [ ?
    { *
      "type": "[ce-type value]",
      "description": "[human string]", ?
      "datacontenttype": "[ce-datacontenttype value]", ?
      "dataschema": "[ce-dataschema URI]", ?
      "dataschematype": "[string per RFC 2046]", ?
      "dataschemacontent": "[schema]", ?
      "sourcetemplate": "[URI template per RFC 6570, level 1]", ?
      "extensions": [ ?
        { *
          "name": "[CE context attribute name]",
          "type": "[CE type string]",
          "specurl": "[URL to specification defining the extension]" ?
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Service Metadata

Subscription Information

Events

- Single Resource
- De-normalized ([#630](#))
 - **Event type** not a separate resource
 - No re-use of event type definitions across services
 - Relation to static catalogs?
 - **Subscription information**
 - Attached to Service, but might be different in intermediaries
 - Mixed in by intermediaries?
 - What does this mean for epoch?

Service

- A "service" represents the entity which manages one or more event [sources](#) and is associated with [producers](#) that are responsible for the generation of events. ([spec](#))
- Terminology discussion:
 - Source, producer, provider... Service? ([#620](#))
- Questions
 - What does this mean for different architectures and tenancy models?
 - Regions, availability zones, clusters, namespaces...
 - Service vs. service instance
 - **Extreme case:** Each tenant of a service may be different

Identifying a Service

- **id**
 - UUID, assigned by the Discovery Endpoint
 - MUST NOT change
- **name**
 - *This value MUST be unique (case insensitive) within the scope of this Discovery Endpoint*
- **url**
 - *This value MUST be usable in subsequent requests, by authorized clients, to retrieve this Service entity.*
- **epoch**
 - *The only requirement is that the value MUST always increase each time the Service Entry is updated*

Discovery API (GET)

- GET
 - /services
 - /services/{id}
 - /services?name={name} ([#682 Add support for partial name matching](#))

Management API

POST	PUT	DELETE
/services	/services/{id}	/services/{id}
/services?import	/services/{id}?import	

- POST works according to all-or-nothing principle
- “import” keeps service id, takes epoch into account
- Question: does PUT and ?import fulfill the idempotency requirements of PUT?

Status / Topics

- [Issues](#)
- Scenarios
 - Extend idea of `sourcemap` to other attributes?
- “Usability”
- Relation to other standards like OpenAPI and AsyncAPI

Brainstorming

- Discovery events instead of OR in addition to management API ([#829](#))
- Apply [concepts](#) from schema registry
 - URIs
 - Authority
 - Replication
- Different protocol bindings (simple for discovery events)
- Service or “package” document
 - Documents are flexible
 - Can be stored together with code