

Overview

This micro-service specification turns the workflow in Goal.pdf into an independently deployable "Workflow Service" that powers two parallel streams:

- Internal product development for a small web team (Product Designer, FE, BE, QA).
- A public-facing coding academy that mimics the annotator submit → review → approve loop ^[1].

The service exposes a JSON/REST API, publishes domain events, and persists state in PostgreSQL. All role checks follow the RBAC matrix defined in the original blueprint [1].

Service Boundaries

Micro-service	Core Responsibility	Tech/Storage
AuthN/AuthZ	JWT issuance, role claims, impersonation for Super Admin	Clerk/Auth0 + Redis
Task Service	CRUD epics, tickets, academy exercises; Kanban ordering	Node.js (Fastify), PostgreSQL
Review Service	Human/auto reviews, outcomes, comments	Node.js, PostgreSQL
CI Orchestrator	Webhooks from GitHub → test runners → result callbacks	Go, RabbitMQ
Notification	Email, Slack, in-app toasts on task/review events	Node.js, Postmark
Metrics	Prometheus scrapers → Grafana dashboards	Go, TimescaleDB
API Gateway	Single entry, rate-limit, CORS, OpenAPI docs	NGINX, Kong

Workflow, Review and CI logic live in the Task & Review services; everything else is orthogonal infrastructure.

Domain Model (Workflow DB)

```
model User {
  id
            String
                    @id @default(cuid())
            String
  email
                    @unique
 role
            Role
                                    // SUPER_ADMIN, DESIGNER, FE_DEV, BE_DEV, QA, STUDE
            Int
                     @default(0)
 хр
 tasks
            Task[] @relation("Assignee")
            Review[] @relation("Reviewer")
 reviews
7
model Task {
            String
  id
                     @id @default(cuid())
 title
            String
            TaskType // FEATURE, BUG, RESEARCH, ACADEMY_EXERCISE
 type
            Status // TODO, IN PROGRESS, SUBMITTED, APPROVED, REJECTED
  status
```

```
repoUrl String?
                     @relation("Assignee", fields:[assigneeId], references:[id])
  assignee User?
  assigneeId String?
 reviews Review[]
 createdAt DateTime @default(now())
 updatedAt DateTime @updatedAt
3
model Review {
            String
  id
                     @id @default(cuid())
  outcome
            ReviewOutcome // APPROVED, REJECTED
 comment String?
 task
            Task
                     @relation(fields:[taskId], references:[id])
            String
 taskId
                     @relation("Reviewer", fields:[reviewerId], references:[id])
 reviewer
            User
 reviewerId String
 createdAt DateTime @default(now())
}
```

These tables mirror the PDF's RBAC and review life-cycle [1].

Core API (Task & Review Service)

Method	Route	Description	Roles
POST /tasks	Create task/epic/exercise	Designer, BE_DEV, FE_DEV, SUPER_ADMIN	
PATCH /tasks/:id/status	Move card on Kanban board	Assignee or SUPER_ADMIN	
POST /tasks/:id/submit	Mark coding work ready for review; triggers Task.SUBMITTED event	Any assignee	
POST /reviews	Human review with outcome + comment	QA, REVIEWER, SUPER_ADMIN	
GET /queue/reviewer	Paginated list of pending reviews	QA, REVIEWER	
POST /academy/enroll	Student enrolls and receives starter tasks	STUDENT	
POST /admin/impersonate	Generate token for any user (audit logged)	SUPER_ADMIN	

OpenAPI 3 schema is generated at build time and served at /docs.

Event Contract (RabbitMQ)

```
Task.CREATED
Task.SUBMITTED
Task.APPROVED
Task.REJECTED
Review.CREATED
CI.RESULT // { taskId, passed: boolean, logsUrl }
```

The CI Orchestrator publishes CI.RESULT; Review Service listens and auto-creates a Review with outcome *REJECTED* if tests fail, otherwise sets status to *SUBMITTED*.

Workflow Scenarios

Internal Feature Development

- 1. Designer POST /tasks (type=FEATURE).
- 2. FE & BE claim subtasks → status IN_PROGRESS.
- 3. Push to GitHub triggers CI Orchestrator → results returned as events.
- 4. Dev calls .../submit once unit tests pass.
- 5. QA picks from /queue/reviewer, sets outcome=APPROVED/REJECTED.
- 6. Approved \rightarrow auto-deploy pipeline; Metrics Service logs cycle time for dashboards [1].

Coding Academy Loop

- 1. Student enrolls → Task Service seeds starter exercise (status **TODO**).
- 2. Student forks repo, codes, pushes → CI runs linter/unit tests.
- 3. Passing CI = webhook → submit endpoint.
- 4. Reviewer grabs task, leaves feedback.
- 5. On **APPROVED**, XP +10; trigger next harder exercise. Super Admin may override at any point [1].

Security & Observability

- JWT claims (role, sub) checked via middleware; Super Admin bypass through impersonation endpoint.
- Loki + Grafana dashboards expose: average review turnaround, CI pass-rate, student progression funnels [1].
- Audit table records all task.status transitions and impersonations.

Deployment Topology

```
graph TD
subgraph k8s-cluster
    gateway(API Gateway) --> task(Task Svc)
    gateway --> review(Review Svc)
    gateway --> auth(Auth Svc)
    ci(CI Orchestrator) -->|CI.RESULT| review
    review -->|Task.APPROVED| task
    task -->|Task.SUBMITTED| review
    notif(Notification)
    metrics(Prom/Grafana)
end
```

- Each service ships as a Docker image, deployed via Helm.
- GitHub Actions pushes images → ArgoCD syncs environments.

Quick-start for Developers

```
# Docker compose excerpt
version: "3.9"
services:
  task:
    build: ./services/task
    ports: ["4000:4000"]
    env_file: .env
review:
    build: ./services/review
    ports: ["4001:4001"]
postgres:
    image: postgres:16
    volumes: ["pg:/var/lib/postgresql/data"]
rabbit:
    image: rabbitmq:3-management
volumes: { pg: {} }
```

pnpm i && pnpm dev in each service folder spins up Hot-Reloaded Fastify servers with Prisma migrations.

Roadmap (6 Sprints)

Sprint	Output	
1	Auth service, RBAC tables, Super Admin impersonation	
2	Task micro-service with Kanban endpoints	
3	Review service + event bus wiring	
4	CI Orchestrator, GitHub webhook integration	
5	Academy enrollment, XP gates, notification hooks	
6	Grafana dashboards, penetration test, GA launch	

By encapsulating the PDF's workflow logic in this dedicated micro-service, the platform gains clean boundaries, event-driven extensibility, and a single API for both internal product development and the academy track—all governed by Super Admin oversight as mandated in the source document [1].