This document specifies best practices for including extended information in Service Discovery results.
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1 Introduction

Developers periodically wonder why Service Discovery (XEP-0030)\(^1\) does not include more bits of information. For example, why does the <identity/> element not include a 'description' attribute, and can we add one now? The answer is: well, it just doesn’t, and at this point it’s too late to make further changes (since XEP-0030 is Final). So the best approach is to specify a well-defined extension mechanism.

Let us consider an example. A Multi-User Chat (XEP-0045)\(^2\) room might want to include additional information in its service discovery results, such as the full room description, the current discussion topic (room subject), the number of occupants in the room, and the JID of the room owner.

Adding one new attribute to the service discovery schema (even if that were an option) would not solve the problem, since a Publish-Subscribe (XEP-0060)\(^3\) service might want to provide other bits of information.

A better solution would be to include extended information qualified by a namespace that provides a way to flexibly define structured data formats. Thankfully, we already possess such a protocol: Data Forms (XEP-0004)\(^4\). In addition, we possess a way to define common fields used in data forms: Field Standardization for Data Forms (XEP-0068)\(^5\). Using these building blocks, we can define some best practices for extending service discovery results.

2 Recommendations

If an entity desires to provide extended information about itself in an IQ results stanza within the context of the Service Discovery protocol, it SHOULD do so by including each bit of information as the XML character data of the <value/> child of a distinct <field/> element, with the entire set of fields contained within an <x/> element of type "result" qualified by the jabber:x:data namespace; this <x/> element SHOULD be a child of the <query/> element qualified by the 'http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info' namespace. Thus the IQ result SHOULD be of the following form:

\[
<\text{iq type='result'}>
<\text{query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'}>
...<\text{x type='result' xmlns='jabber:x:data'}>
<\text{field var='[var-name]' label='[optional]'}>
<\text{value}>[var-value]</\text{value}>
</\text{field}>
...
\]

3 Examples

3.1 IM Server

The following is an example of including a disco extension in the IQ result sent by a standard instant messaging server.

Listing 1: Entity Queries Server for Information

```xml
<iq type='get' 
    from='capulet.com' 
    to='shakespeare.lit' 
    id='disco1'>
    <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'/>
</iq>

<iq type='result' 
    from='shakespeare.lit' 
    to='capulet.com' 
    id='disco1'>
    <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>
    <identity 
        category='server' 
        type='im' 
        name='shakespeare.lit.jabber.server'/> 
    <feature var='jabber:iq:register'/>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'> 
    <field var='FORM_TYPE' type='hidden'> 
        <value>http://jabber.org/network/serverinfo</value>
    </field>
    <field var='c2s_port'> 
```
3.2 Multi-User Chat Room

The following is an example of including a disco extension in the IQ result sent by a Multi-User Chat room.

Listing 2: User Queries Room for Information

```
<iq type='get' from='hag66@shakespeare.lit/pda' to='darkcave@macbeth.shakespeare.lit' id='disco1'>
  <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'/>
</iq>

<iq type='result' from='darkcave@macbeth.shakespeare.lit' to='hag66@shakespeare.lit/pda' id='disco1'>
  <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>
    <identity category='conference' type='text'
      name='A_Dark_Cave'/>
    <feature var='http://jabber.org/protocol/muc'/>
    <feature var='jabber:iq:register'/>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE' type='hidden'>
        <value>http://jabber.org/protocol/muc#roominfo</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </query>
</iq>
```
4 Implementation Notes

In general, the XMPP Standards Foundation may choose to define at most one FORM_TYPE for each service discovery identity (category+type) registered with the XMPP Registrar. In addition, particular applications may define application-specific FORM_TYPES as well, and one entity may have multiple service discovery identities (e.g., an XMPP server might also function as a publish-subscribe service). Therefore, it is possible (and allowed) for a single service discovery result to contain multiple service discovery extension elements (potentially up to two elements for each identity).

5 Security Considerations

Applications SHOULD ensure that information disclosed in a disco extension is appropriate for discovery by any entity on the network.

6 IANA Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) \(^6\).

\(^6\)The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols, such as port numbers and URI schemes. For further information, see \(<\text{http://www.iana.org/}\%).
7 XMPP Registrar Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the XMPP Registrar; however, specifications following the best practices defined herein may register FORM_TYPES and field values with the XMPP Registrar.

The XMPP Registrar maintains a list of reserved protocol namespaces as well as registries of parameters used in the context of XMPP extension protocols approved by the XMPP Standards Foundation. For further information, see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/>.