

Registry

[Go up to Terms and Definitions](#)

Discussion

A Registry is a managed collection of records that authoritatively identifies subjects under a defined registration process.

A Registry can register:

- [Organizations](#)
- [Communities of Interest](#)
- [Users](#)
- [Roles](#)
- [Nodes](#)
- [Node Sets](#)
- [Deployment Targets](#)
- [Test Definitions](#)
- [Test Environments](#)
- [Baselines](#)
- [Artifacts](#)
- [Resources](#)
- Identifiers
- Names
- Versions
- Other subjects requiring authoritative registration

A Registry can provide capabilities for:

- Submitting a registration request
- Validating registration information
- Assigning an identifier
- Recording a registration
- Approving or rejecting a registration
- Updating a registration
- Suspending a registration
- Revoking a registration
- Retiring a registration
- Resolving an identifier
- Discovering registered subjects
- Recording registration status
- Recording registration history
- Preserving registration authority
- Preserving [Provenance](#)
- Maintaining [Traceability](#)

A Registry can identify:

- Its identity
- Its name
- Its description
- Its Registry type
- Its registration [Authority](#)
- Its owner
- Its operator
- Its registrar Roles
- Its applicable scope
- Its applicable [Governance Domain](#)
- Its permitted subject types
- Its registration requirements
- Its identifier-assignment rules
- Its validation rules
- Its registration statuses
- Its update and correction rules
- Its suspension and revocation rules
- Its interfaces
- Its applicable [Endpoints](#)
- Its access controls
- Its applicable [Policies](#)
- Its applicable [Governance Policies](#)
- Its Provenance
- Its Traceability

Definition

managed collection of records that authoritatively identifies subjects under a defined registration process

Source

Adapted from:

- [Catalog](#)
- [Repository](#)
- DIDO Reference Architecture
- DIDO Reference Implementation Conceptual Model
- DIDO-TE draft Requirements Register

Note

A Registry requires:

- An identified registration Authority

- A defined registration process
- Defined registration requirements
- Defined registration statuses
- An authoritative registration record

A Registry differs from a [Catalog](#):

- A Registry authoritatively records subjects under a registration process
- A Catalog describes subjects and enables their discovery

A Registry can provide Catalog capabilities. A Catalog does not necessarily provide authoritative registration.

A Registry differs from a [Repository](#):

- A Registry maintains authoritative registration records
- A Repository stores, preserves, and provides access to retained content

A Repository can store the records maintained by a Registry. The same system can provide Registry and Repository capabilities when it satisfies both definitions.

A Registry differs from an [Inventory](#):

- A Registry records subjects recognized under an authoritative registration process
- An Inventory accounts for subjects held, controlled, allocated, available, or otherwise tracked within a defined scope

A registered subject does not need to be possessed or controlled by the registration Authority. An inventoried subject does not need to be authoritatively registered.

A registration does not necessarily establish:

- Approval for use
- Availability
- Certification
- Conformance
- Deployment
- Ownership
- Validation

The registration record must state these characteristics explicitly when they apply.

A Registry can be:

- Centralized
- Distributed
- Federated
- Public
- Private
- Organization-specific
- Community-specific
- Domain-specific

A federated Registry can coordinate authoritative records maintained by multiple registration Authorities. The federation rules must define identifier uniqueness, authority, conflict resolution, and record synchronization.

A change to a registered subject does not necessarily create a new registration. The registration Policy determines whether the change:

- Updates the existing registration
- Creates a new registered Version
- Creates a separate registration
- Suspends or retires the previous registration

Example

A DIDO-TE Node Registry authoritatively records Nodes permitted to participate in a defined Governance Domain.

Each registration record identifies:

- The Node identity
- The Node owner
- The applicable Node Roles
- The applicable Node Version
- The applicable Endpoints
- The registration status
- The registering Authority
- The registration time
- The applicable Governance Policies
- The applicable Provenance
- The applicable Traceability

The Node Registry establishes the authoritative registration of the Node. A separate Catalog can provide additional discovery information, and an Inventory can record whether the Node is currently deployed or available.

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