Web 2.0Lecture 5: Data Structures – Atom and AtomPub

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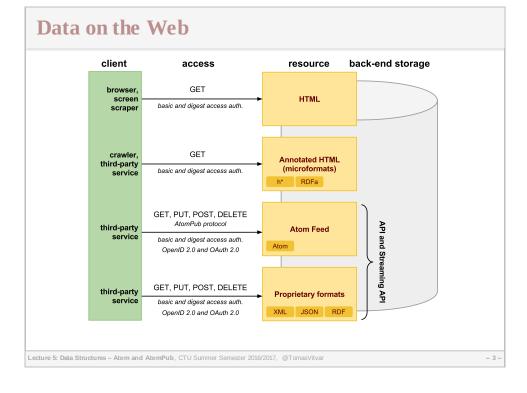
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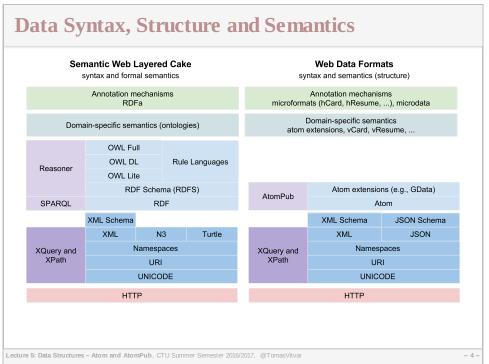
Overview

- Overview of Formats and Protocols
- Atom Syndication Format
- AtomPub Protocol

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Atom Standard

- A need for a standard syndication format
 - machine-processable Web site content
 - Alternative to RSS
 - → RSS spec does not say how to encode content, strings only ASCIIencoded, not clearly defined meaning of RSS elements, etc.
 - → See RSS Flaws 🗗
- IETF Atom Publishing Format and Protocol WG
 - RFC 4287: Atom Syndication Format №
 - RFC 5023: Atom Publishing Protocol ₫
- Adoption
 - Google: Google Data Protocol (GData)
 - Microsoft: Open Data Protocol (OData)

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Overview

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Atom Syndication Format

Atom Feed Document

atom:feed element (author, title, id, updated, ...)

atom:entry* element

Atom Entry Document

atom:entry element

- Two types of atom documents
 - Atom Feed Document
 - → represents an atom feed, its metadata and some or all entries associated with it.
 - Atom Entry Document
 - → represents exactly one entry, outside of context of atom feed

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Atom Syndication Format

• Atom Feed Document Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
3
4
5
      <title>Example Feed</title>
      k href="http://example.org/"/>
67
      <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z </updated>
      <author>
8
       <name > John Doe </name >
      </author>
10
      <id>urn:uuid:60a76c80-d399-11d9-b93C-0003939e0af6</id>
11
12
      <entry>
13
        <title>Example feed title</title>
14
        <link href="http://example.org/2003/12/13/atom03"/>
15
        <id>urn:uuid:1225c695-cfb8-4ebb-aaaa-80da344efa6a</id>
16
        <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z </updated>
17
        <summary>Some text</summary>
      </entry>
18
19
    </feed>
```

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Atom Elements - Atom Feed

- Specification
 - defined as XML information set, serialized as XML 1.0
 - must be well-formed, no DTD/Schema \rightarrow no requirements to be valid.
- atom:feed element
 - (*): zero or more occurencies repeating fields
 - (?): zero or one occurence non-repeating fields
 - (): exactly one occurence non-repeating fields

```
atomFeed =
element atom:feed {
   atomCommonAttributes,
   (atomAuthor*
   & atomContributor*
   & & atomGenerator?
   & & atomGenerator?
   & & atomId
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomSubtitle?
   & & atomSubtitle?
   & & atom Updated
   & & & & atomUpdated
   & & & & & atomEntry*
}

atomFeed =
element atom:feed {
   atomAutributes,
   (atomAutributor*)
   & & atomGenerator?
   & & atomId
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomLink*
   & & atomNitle?
   & & atomSubtitle?
   & & atomSubtitle?
   & & atomUpdated
   & & extensionElement*),
   atomEntry*
}
```

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Atom Elements – Atom Entry

- atom:entry element
 - (*): zero or more occurencies repeating fields
 - (?): zero or one occurence non-repeating fields
 - (): exactly one occurence non-repeating fields

```
atomEntry =
         element atom:entry {
           atomCommonAttributes,
            (atomAuthor*
            & atomCategory* & atomContent?
6
            & atomContributor*
8
            & atomId
9
            & atomLink*
            & atomPublished?
            & atomRights?
            & atomSource?
13
            & atomSummary?
14
            & atomTitle
15
16
            & atomUpdated
            & extensionElement*)
17
```

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Pointers to other information

- URI identifier
 - unique identification of thing:
 - feed/entry id
 - author and contributor (person uri)
 - generator (uri)
 - category schema (uri), term (uri) example:
 - <cat e gory scheme="http://example.org/dogs" term="http://example.org/dogs#basset" label="Basset"/>

Unambiguous identification of things using URIs

- Helps interoperability, can take advantage of wikipedia concepts

Example category schema URI: http://example.org/dogs

id: hound

id: greyhound id: basset

id: terrier

id: foxterrier

→ still not very common, will improve with linked data

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Atom Links

- Links to other Atom documents
 - Atom defines simple link structure
 - type defines content type
 - rel defines relation to this resource
 - → self, alternate, related, enclosure, via
 - → standardized by IANA
- Adoption by RESTful services
 - Core for HATEOAS
 - Adopted in Link header, see Web Linking 🗗
 - More details in Lecture 4 HATEOAS.

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Encoding Textual Content

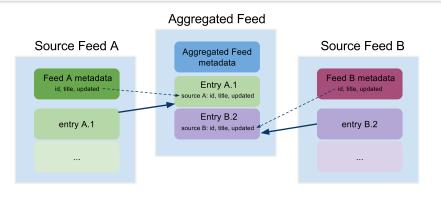
- Plain text

 - simple text, must not contain child elements
- HTML
 - 1 <title type="html"> 2 Less: &lt;
 - html text, must not contain child elements
 - any markup must be escaped,
 - should be possible to display it as HTML inside <div> element
- XHTML
- the value is a sinale xhtml <div> element. not part of the

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Aggregation



- Atom feed may include entries from another atom feed
 - → these entries do not originally belong to this feed
- source element should contain at least:
 - → required atom feed's metadata id, title and updated
- retains information about an entry's source feed

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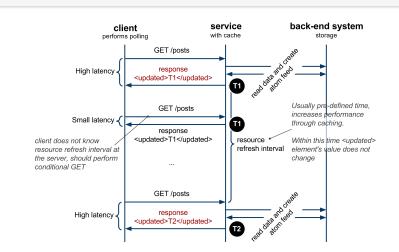
Data and Time

- Notion of time
 - Atom document is a snapshot of resource in some time
 - updated (feed, entry) last update of the resource
 - published (entry) initial creation of the first availability of the resource
- Data format
 - Examples:
 - <updated>2003-12-13</updated>
 - <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02.25Z</updated><updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02.25+01:00</updated>
 - T time delimiter
 - **Z** identifies *UTC* time (~*GMT*)

(+|-)hh:mm – defines local time and a shift in hours and minutes from the UTC time

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Polling



- updated is the last updated time of the resource at the server
- resource refresh interval is pre-defined by the serice

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Extensions

- Possible to combine various vocabularies
 - through namespaces xmlns attribute, extensions of link.rel attribute
- Example: GData (PicasaWeb, Docs, ...)
 - combines vocabularies such as Geo location

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Overview

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- AtomPub Protocol
 - Extensions

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AtomPub Protocol

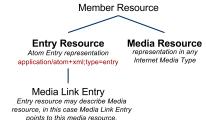
- Standard protocol for manipulation of resources
 - Defines a service description by following constructs
 - → service a set of workspaces
 - \rightarrow workspace a set of collections
 - \rightarrow collection a set of resources
 - Defines protocol for editing, that is: creating (POST), updating (PUT), reading (GET), deleting (DELETE)
- Relation to Atom Syndication Format
 - Atom Feed and Atom Entry as resource representations
- Basis for many, such as:
 - Google Data Protocol (GData)
 - Microsoft Open Protocol (OData)

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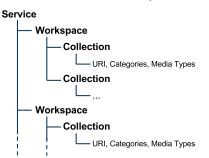
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AtomPub Elements

Types of Member Resources



AtomPub Service Description



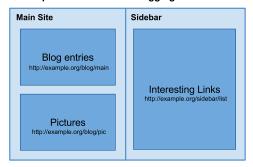
- Collection properties and definition of constraints
 - URI id of the collection (Atom Feed)
 - categories list of allowed categories in the collection
 - accept list of Internet media types allowed in the collection
 - URI points to an Atom Feed resource!

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Example Blogging Site Description

Conceptual structure of a blogging site



- Workspaces
 - Main Site, Sidebar
- Collections
 - Blog entries, pictures, interesting links

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Example Blogging Site Description

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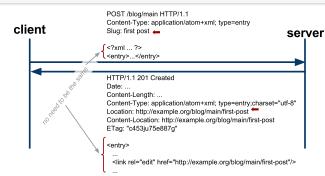
Protocol Operations

- Operations to manipulate resources
 - Retrieving a service document (is obvious, GET)
 - Listing collection members (filtering and projections)
 - Creating a resource (entry and media)
 - Editing a resource (is obvious, PUT and DELETE)
- AtomPub does not define:
 - Any manipulation with
 - → service documents, workspaces and collections
 - How service documents are discovered
- AtomPub may be used w/o service descriptions
 - They're good for discovering constraints on the service
 - They're not a requirement
 - For evample CData does not have them

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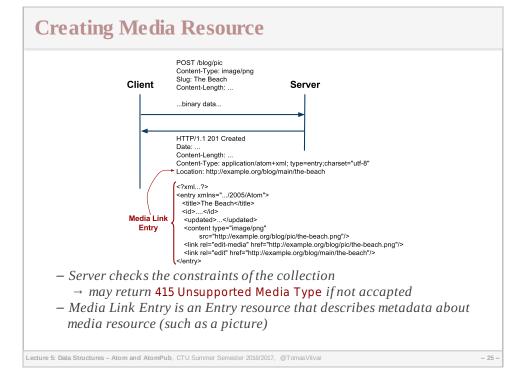
Creating Entry Resource



- Server checks constraints of the collection
- Server may modify member representation
 - → such as changes id, adds updated element
- if Content-Location is not equal to Location the request and response representation are not the same!
- ETag should be used for
 - → conditional GET and PUT (see lecture 4 scalability)

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Listing Collection

- Must provide representation in Atom Feed
- Contains list of Atom Entry elements
 - must have link with attribute edit
 - must have edited, order of entries by this date
 - → is not the same as Last-Modified header
- Entries in collection are not full representations
 - clients should retrieve them using GET on entry URI
- To limit amount of entries
 - links with semantics for navigation through the whole list

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Extensions

- OpenSearch
 - Specification: OpenSearch 🛂
 - Search service description and search results
- Google Data Protocol
 - Filtering, partial response and partial update
 - Entity tag attribute for <feed> and <entry> elements
 - $-\ HTTP\ methods\ overriding$

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OpenSearch

- Open Search Specification
 - Open Search Description Document (OSDD)
 - → description of a search service
 - OpenSearch Response Document
 - → Standard description of search results by search services
 - → extension of syndication formats, RSS and Atom

Adoption

- Browsers such as IE, Google Chrome search engines you can use to search various sites.
- APIs such as Bing API, Google Docs, etc. description of search results.

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OpenSearch Description Document

• Example:

searchTerms is a free text

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OpenSearch Response Document

• Example:

- Result in Atom format of a search query

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GData Protocol: Advanced Search Query

- OpenSearch does not specify syntax for search query
 - It can be anything, free text
 - GData Protocol further allows for filtering and projection
- Filtering
 - Fine-grained conditions based on values of various elements
 - → such as author, category, max-results, min and max of published and updated elements.
- Partial Response (~Projection)
 - Which elements of an entry should appear in the search result
 - A language based on XPath syntax (subset of a valid XPath expression)
 - 1 | http://example.org/blog/main?fields=link,entry(@gd:etag,updated,link[@rel='edit']))

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GData Protocol: Partial Update

PATCH HTTP Method

- IETF specification, see PATCH Method for HTTP ₫
- Add, modify or delete selected elements of an entry

Examples

- To delete a description element and add a new title element
- gd:fields uses partial response syntax

```
PATCH /myFeed/1/1/
Content-Type: application/xml

entry xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom'
xmlns:gd='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005'
gd:fields='description'>
<title>New title</title>
```

Rules

- Fields not already present are added
- Non-repeating fields already present are updated
- Repeating fields already present are appended

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GData Protocol: Entity Tags

- Resource Versioning
 - Conditional GET and PUT (concurrencyl control)
 - → See Lecture 4 scalability
 - Etgas on atom and entry elements
- Example

 It is possible to do a conditional GET/PUT on the entry by using the ETag "CUUEQX47eCp7lmA9WxRVEkQ."

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GData Protocol: HTTP Methods Overriding

- Firewall restrictions
 - Some firewall configurations do not allow to send HTTP request other than GET and POST
- HTTP methods overriding through POST

X-HTTP-Method-Override: PUT X-HTTP-Method-Override: DELETE X-HTTP-Method-Override: PATCH

- Example
 - POST /myfeed/1/1/ X-HTTP-Method-Override: PATCH Content-Type: application/xml

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