Web 2.0

Lecture 5: Advanced Resource Representation

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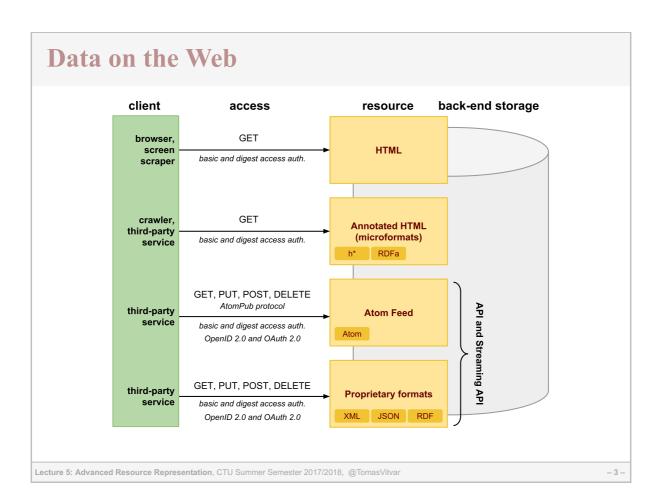


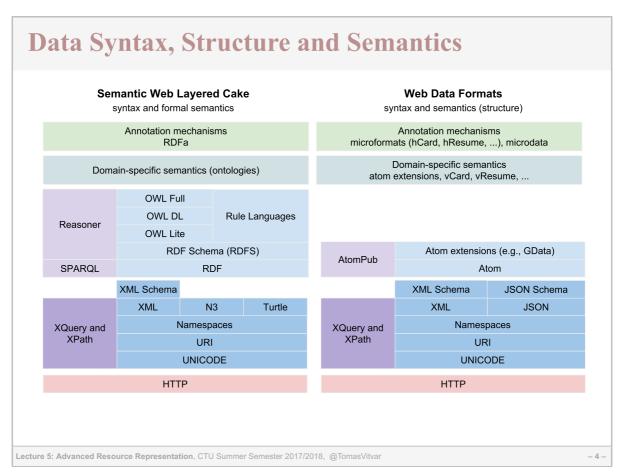


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Overview

- Overview of Formats and Protocols
- Atom Syndication Format
- Extensions





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.
- IETF Atom Publishing Format and Protocol WG
- Adoption
 - Google: Google Data Protocol (GData)
 - Microsoft: Open Data Protocol (OData)

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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
 - \rightarrow 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"?>
2
    <feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
3
4
        <title>Example Feed</title>
        <link href="http://example.org/"/>
5
6
        <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z</updated>
7
        <author>
8
           <name>John Doe</name>
9
        </author>
10
        <id>urn:uuid:60a76c80-d399-11d9-b93C-0003939e0af6</id>
11
12
         <entry>
13
             <title>Example feed title</title>
14
             k 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>
18
         </entry>
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*
        & atomCategory*
        & atomContributor*
        & atomGenerator?
        & atomIcon?
        & atomId
        & atomLink*
        & atomLogo?
        & 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

```
1
     atomEntry =
2
            element atom:entry {
3
                atomCommonAttributes,
4
                  (atomAuthor*
5
                 & atomCategory*
6
                 & atomContent?
7
                 & atomContributor*
8
                 & atomId
9
                 & atomLink*
10
                 & atomPublished?
11
                 & atomRights?
12
                 & atomSource?
13
                 & atomSummary?
14
                 & atomTitle
15
                 & atomUpdated
16
                 & extensionElement*)
17
         }
```

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Pointers to other information

- URI identifier
 - unique identification of things
 - feed/entry id
 - author and
 contributor (person uri)
 - generator (uri)
 - category schema (uri), term (uri) example:

Unambiguous identification of things using URIs

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

id: terrier

id: foxterrier

id: doa

id: hound

id: greyhound id: basset

Helps interoperability, can take advantage of wikipedia concepts
 → 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
 - \rightarrow standardized by IANA
- Adoption by RESTful services
 - Core for HATEOAS
 - Adopted in Link header, see Web Linking
 - More details in Lecture 4 HATEOAS.

Encoding Textual Content

• Plain text

- simple text, must not contain child elements

HTML

- html text, must not contain child elements
- any markup must be escaped,
- should be possible to display it as HTML inside <div> element

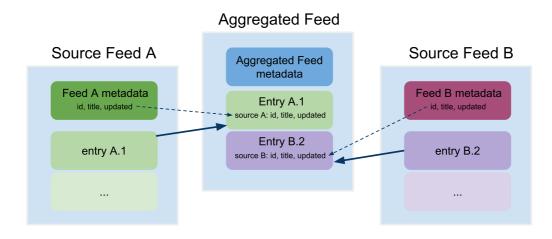
XHTML

- the value is a single xhtml <div> element. not part of the content

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Aggregation



- Atom feed may include entries from another atom feed
 - \rightarrow these entries do not originally belong to this feed
- source element should contain at least:
 - \rightarrow 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:

T – time delimiter

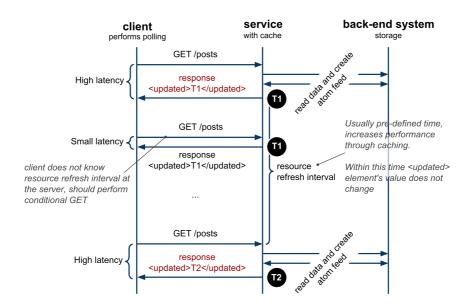
Z − *identifies UTC time (~GMT)*

(+|-)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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Extensions

- 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)
 - \rightarrow description of a search service
 - OpenSearch Response Document
 - → Standard description of search results by search services
 - \rightarrow 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:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
     <OpenSearchDescription xmlns="http://a9.com/-/spec/opensearch/1.1/">
       <ShortName>Web Search
       <Description>Use Example.com to search the Web.
4
5
       <Tags>example web</Tags>
6
       <Contact>admin@example.com</Contact>
       <Url type="application/atom+xml</pre>
            template="http://example.com/?q={searchTerms}&pw={startPage?}&format=at
9
       <Url type="application/rss+xml</pre>
      template="http://example.com/?q={searchTerms}&pw={startPage?}&format=rs
<Url type="text/html"</pre>
10
11
      template="http://example.com/?q={searchTerms}&pw={startPage?}"/>
<Image height="64" width="64" type="image/png">
13
14
            http://example.com/websearch.png
15
       </Image>
       <Query role="example" searchTerms="cat" />
17
       <Developer>Example.com Development Team
18
       <AdultContent>false</AdultContent>
19
       <Language>en-us</Language>
20
       <OutputEncoding>UTF-8</OutputEncoding>
21
       <InputEncoding>UTF-8</InputEncoding>
     </OpenSearchDescription>
```

searchTerms is a free text

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OpenSearch Response Document

• Example:

- Result in Atom format of a search query

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
     <feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"</pre>
            xmlns:opensearch="http://a9.com/-/spec/opensearch/1.1/">
        <title>Example.com Search: New York history
5
        <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z</updated>
6
        <author>
          <name>Example.com, Inc.</name>
8
9
        <id>urn:uuid:60a76c80-d399-11d9-b93C-0003939e0af6</id>
        <opensearch:totalResults>4230000</opensearch:totalResults>
        <opensearch:startIndex>21</opensearch:startIndex>
        <opensearch:itemsPerPage>10</opensearch:itemsPerPage>
        <opensearch:Query role="request" searchTerms="New York History" />
14
15
16
        <link rel="search" type="application/opensearchdescription+xml"</pre>
             href="http://example.com/opensearchdescription.xml"/>
        <entry>
          <title>New York History</title>
19
        </entry>
21
      </feed>
22
```

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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.

```
http://www.example.com/feeds/jo?q=Darcy&updated-min=2005-04-19T15:30:00Z
http://www.example.com/feeds?category=Fritz%7CLaurie // URL encoded OR
http://www.example.com/feeds?category=Fritz,CLaurie // AND
```

- 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='edi

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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>
</entry>
```

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

GData Protocol: Entity Tags

- Resource Versioning
 - Conditional GET and PUT (concurrencyl control)
 - \rightarrow 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
 "CUUEQX47eCp7ImA9WxRVEkQ."

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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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