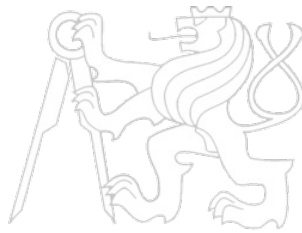


# Web 2.0

## Lecture 5: Data Structures - Atom and AtomPub

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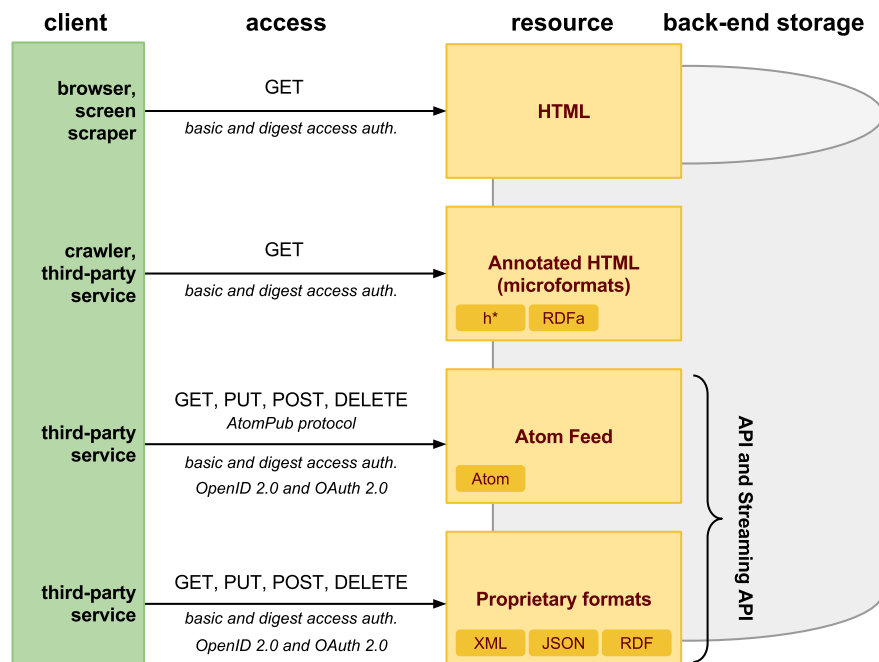


Modified: Tue Mar 21 2017, 16:18:00  
Humla v0.3

## Overview

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

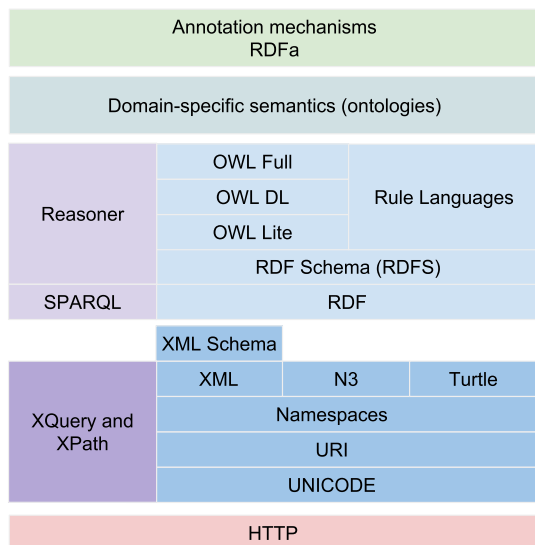
# Data on the Web



# Data Syntax, Structure and Semantics

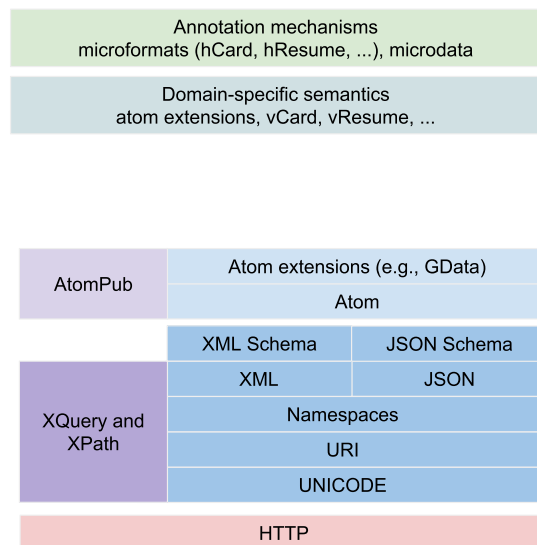
## Semantic Web Layered Cake

syntax and formal semantics



## Web Data Formats

syntax and semantics (structure)



## 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 ASCII-encoded, 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

## Overview

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

# 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

# Atom Syndication Format

## • Atom Feed Document Example

```
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2  <feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
3
4      <title>Example Feed</title>
5      <link href="http://example.org/" />
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         <link href="http://example.org/2003/12/13/atom03" />
15         <id>urn:uuid:1225c695-cfb8-4ebb-aaaa-80da344efa6</id>
16         <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z</updated>
17         <summary>Some text</summary>
18     </entry>
19 </feed>
```

## Atom Elements - Atom Feed

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

```
1  atomFeed =
2      element atom:feed {
3          atomCommonAttributes,
4          (atomAuthor*
5            & atomCategory*
6            & atomContributor*
7            & atomGenerator?
8            & atomIcon?
9            & atomId
10           & atomLink*
11           & atomLogo?
12           & atomRights?
13           & atomSubtitle?
14           & atomTitle
15           & atomUpdated
16           & extensionElement*),
17      atomEntry*
18  }
```

## Atom Elements - Atom Entry

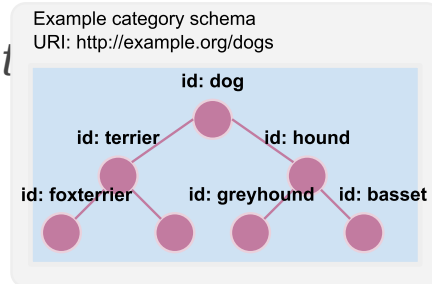
- **atom:entry** element
  - (*\**): zero or more occurrences – repeating fields
  - (*?*): zero or one occurrence – non-repeating fields
  - (*)*: exactly one occurrence – non-repeating fields

```
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  }
```

## 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:*

```
1 | <category scheme="http://example.org/dogs"
2 |   term="http://example.org/dogs#basset"
3 |   label="Basset"/>
```



- Unambiguous identification of things using URIs
  - *Helps interoperability, can take advantage of wikipedia*

## 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](#).*

# Encoding Textual Content

- Plain text

```
1 | <title type="text">
2 |   Less: &lt;
3 | </title>
```

- *simple text, must not contain child elements*

- HTML

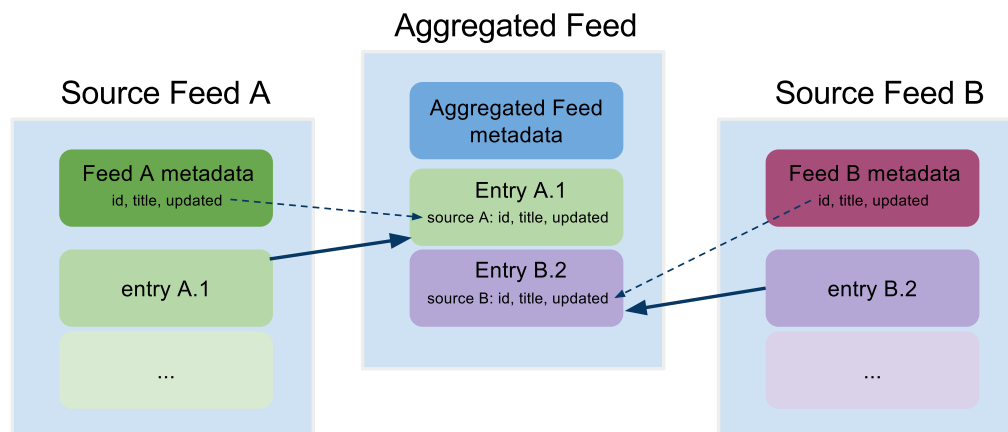
```
1 | <title type="html">
2 |   Less: &lt;em> &amp;lt; &lt;/em>
3 | </title>
```

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

- XHTML

```
1 | <title type="xhtml" xmlns:x="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
2 |   <x:div>Less: <x:em> &amp;lt; </x:em></x:div>
3 | </title>
```

# 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***

## Data and Time

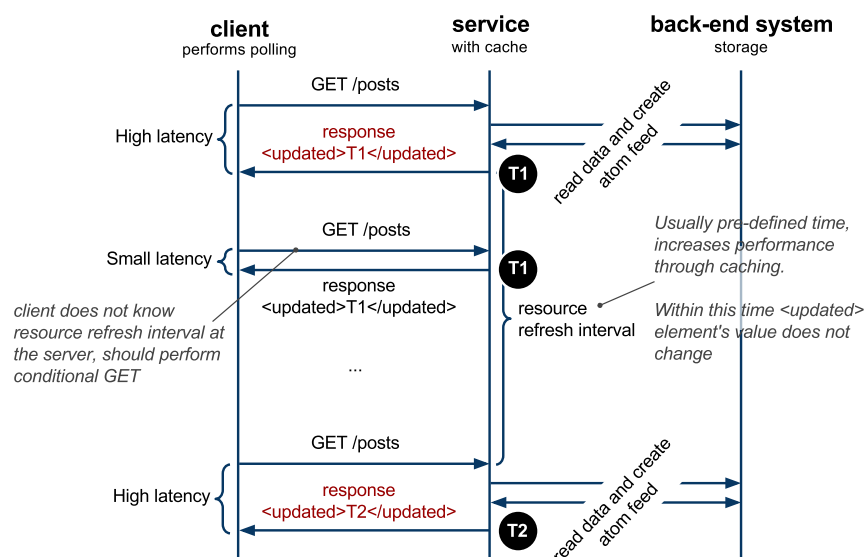
- Notion of time
  - Atom document is a snapshot of resource in some time
  - **updated** (feed, entry) – last update of the resource
  - **published** (entry) – initial creation of the first availability of the resource
- Data format
  - Examples:

```
1 <updated>2003-12-13</updated>
2 <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02.25Z</updated>
3 <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02.25+01:00</updated>
```

**T** – time delimiter

**Z** – identifies UTC time (~GMT)

## Polling



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



## 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

```
1 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
2 <feed xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom' xmlns:gml='http://www.opengis.net/
3   xmlns:gphoto='http://schemas.google.com/photos/2007'
4   xmlns:georss='http://www.georss.org/georss'>
5   <id>http://picasaweb.google.com/.../albumid/5262593967320034641</id>
6   <updated>2010-02-25T20:47:53.295Z</updated>
7   <category
8     scheme='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005#kind'
9     term='http://schemas.google.com/photos/2007#album' />
10  <title type='text'>Památkově chráněný dům v Loukově</title>
11  <link rel='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005#feed' type='application/atom+xml'
12    href='http://picasaweb.google.com/.../albumid/5262593967320034641?feed=1' />
13  <link rel='http://schemas.google.com/photos/2007#slideshow'
14    type='application/x-shockwave-flash'
15    href='https://picasaweb.google.com/s/c/bin/slideshow.swf?... ' />
16  <georss:where>
17    <gml:Point>
18      <gml:pos>50.5576865 15.0356436</gml:pos>
19    </gml:Point>
20  </georss:where>
21  <gphoto:allowPrints>true</gphoto:allowPrints>
22  ...
23 </feed>
```

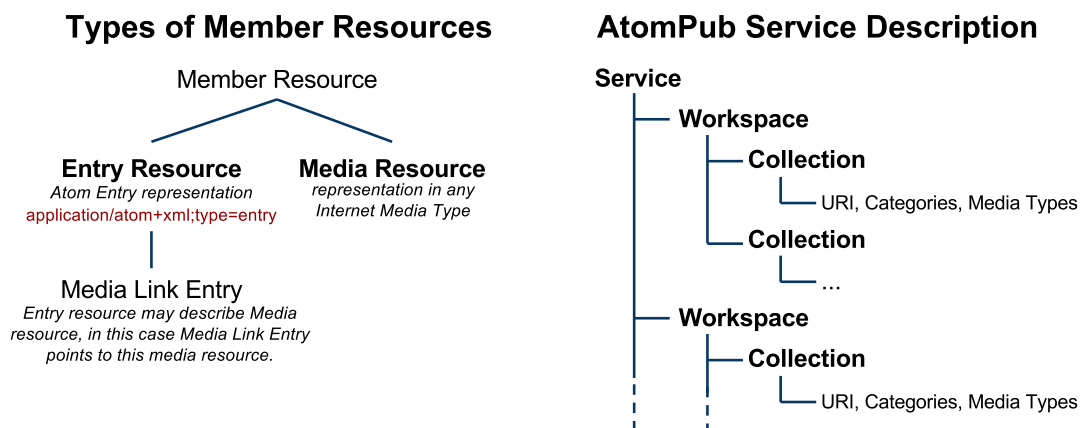
## Overview

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

## AtomPub Protocol

- Standard protocol for manipulation of resources
  - *Defines a service description by following constructs*
    - **service** – a set of workspaces
    - **workspace** – a set of collections
    - **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*

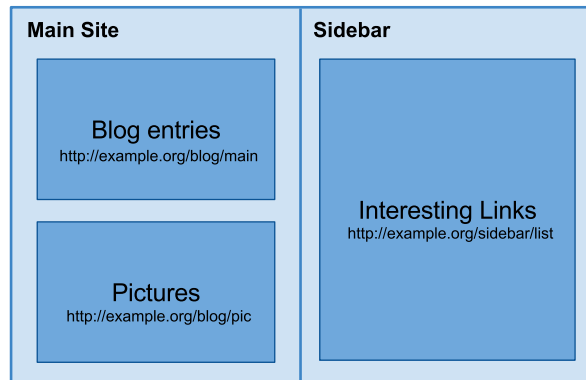
## AtomPub Elements



- 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

# Example Blogging Site Description

Conceptual structure of a blogging site



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

# Example Blogging Site Description

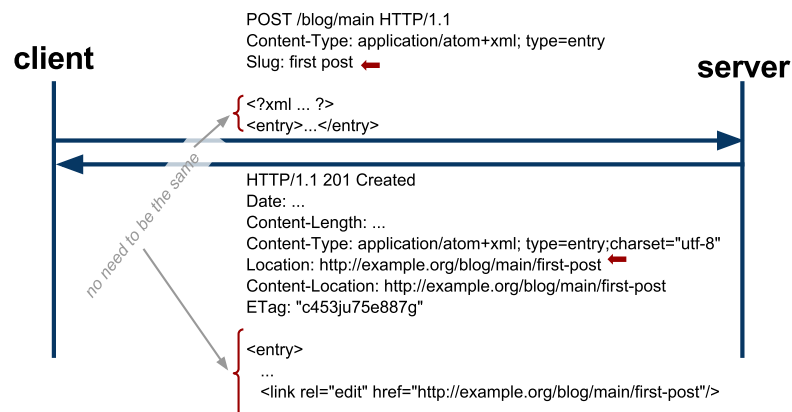
```
1  <?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
2  <service xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2007/app"
3    xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
4    <workspace>
5      <atom:title>Main Site</atom:title>
6      <collection href="http://example.org/blog/main">
7        <atom:title>Blog Entries</atom:title>
8        <categories
9          href="http://example.com/cats" />
10     </collection>
11     <collection href="http://example.org/blog/pic" >
12       <atom:title>Pictures</atom:title>
13       <accept>image/png</accept>
14       <accept>image/gif</accept>
15     </collection>
16   </workspace>
17   <workspace>
18     <atom:title>Sidebar</atom:title>
19     <collection href="http://example.org/blog/sidebar" >
20       <atom:title>Interesting Links</atom:title>
21       <accept>application/atom+xml;type=entry</accept>
22       <categories fixed="yes">
23         <atom:category
24           scheme="http://example.org/cats"
25           term="http://example.org/cats#joke" />
26         <atom:category
27           scheme="http://example.org/cats"
28           term="http://example.org/cats#serious" />
29       </categories>
30     </collection>
31   </workspace>
32 </service>
```

## 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

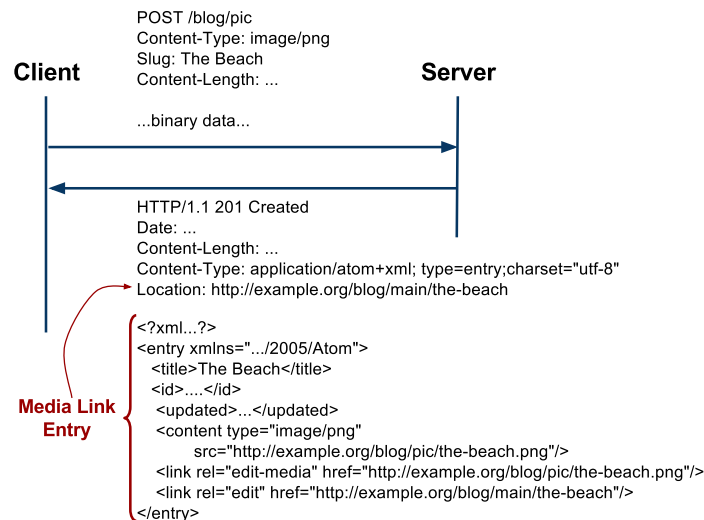
*How service documents are discovered*

## 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](#))

# Creating Media Resource



- Server checks the constraints of the collection
  - may return **415 Unsupported Media Type** if not accepted
- Media Link Entry is an Entry resource that describes metadata about media resource (such as a picture)

# 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

```
1 | <feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
2 |   <link rel="first" href="http://example.org/blog/main/"
```

## Overview

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

## 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*

# 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.

## OpenSearch Description Document

- Example:

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

- `searchTerms` is a free text

# OpenSearch Response Document

- Example:

- Result in Atom format of a search query

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

# 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.

```
1 http://www.example.com/feeds/jo?q=Darcy&updated-min=2005-04-19T15:30:00Z
2 http://www.example.com/feeds?category=Fritz%7CLaurie // URL encoded OR
3 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)



## 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

```
1 PATCH /myFeed/1/1/
2 Content-Type: application/xml
3
4 <entry xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom'
5       xmlns:gd='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005'
6       gd:fields='description'>
7   <title>New title</title>
8 </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 (concurrency control)
    - See *Lecture 4 - scalability*
  - Etags on atom and entry elements

- Example

```
1 GData-Version: 2.0
2 ETag: W/"C0QBRXcycSp7ImA9WxRVFuk."
3
4 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
5 <feed xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom'
6       xmlns:gd='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005'
7       gd:etag='W/"C0QBRXcycSp7ImA9WxRVFuk."'>
8   ...
9   <entry gd:etag=' "CUUEQX47eCp7ImA9WxRVEkQ." '>
10     ...
11   </entry>
12 </feed>
13
```

- It is possible to do a conditional GET/PUT on the entry by using the ETag "CUUEQX47eCp7ImA9WxRVEkQ."

# 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

```
1 | POST /myfeed/1/1/  
2 | X-HTTP-Method-Override: PATCH  
3 | Content-Type: application/xml  
4 | ...
```