OData Test Table of Examples Version 4.0 Part 1: Protocol

Working Draft 01

13 May 2013

Technical Committee:

[OASIS Open Data Protocol (OData) TC](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/odata/)

Abstract:

This is only a test for semi-automatic example enumeration and generation of list of examples.

Status:

Test.

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction 4

1.1 Terminology 4

1.2 Normative References 4

1.3 Examples 4

2 Service Model 5

2.1 Entity Ids and Resource References 5

List of Examples

Example 2‑1 A first random sample 5

Example 2‑2 A second example with a <vendor> 5

# Introduction

All text is normative unless otherwise labeled.

## Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in **[**RFC2119**]**.

## Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels”, BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.

## Examples

Some sections of this specification are illustrated with non-normative example OData request and response payloads. However, the text of this specification provides the definition of conformance.

All code examples in this document are non-normative.

# Service Model

OData services are defined using a common data model. The service advertises its concrete data model in a machine-readable form, allowing generic clients to interact with the service in a well-defined way.

An OData service exposes two well-defined resources that describe its data model; a service document and a metadata document.

Example ‑ A first random sample

<here>is not <there/></here>

The [*service document*](#_Service_Document_Request)lists all of the top-level entity sets and named entities exposed by the service. Clients can use the service document to navigate the model in a hypermedia-driven fashion.

The [*metadata document*](#_Metadata_Document_Request) describes the types, sets, functions and actions understood by the OData service. Clients can use the metadata document to understand how to query and interact with entities in the service.

In addition to these two “fixed” resources an OData service consists of dynamic resources. The URLs for many of these resources can be computed from the information in the metadata document.

See [Requesting Data](#_10.2._Requesting_Data) and [Data Modification](#_Data_Modification) for details.

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## Entity Ids and Resource References

Whereas entities in the [data model](#_Data_Model) are uniquely identified by their key values within an entity set, entity instances within a payload are identified by a durable, opaque, globally unique *entity-id*. The entity-id MUST be an IRI as defined in [RFC3987]. Services are strongly encouraged to use URLs for entity-ids, but consumers MUST NOT assume this IRI can be used to locate the entity, nor assume any semantics from its structure.

<vendor>Mixed

<customer>content</customer>

</vendor>

Example 2‑2 A second example with a <vendor>

*Resource references* refer to any addressable resource, such as an entity or the property of an entity. *Entity references* are resource references that refer to an entity using the entity's entity-id.