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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Audience
This guide is intended for software engineers who develop applications that access AP metadata through application programming interfaces (APIs).

Searching This Guide
To search this guide, choose Edit → Find in Adobe Acrobat.

Conventions
− In request syntax, variable names are shown in braces { }. Optional parameters are shown in brackets [ ]. Do not type the braces and brackets in the request.
− In the descriptions of request parameters and headers, required parameters are marked by an asterisk (*).
− In response examples, an ellipsis (…) indicates information that is omitted for brevity.

ABOUT AP METADATA SERVICES

AP Metadata Services provide an extensive metadata taxonomy and a tagging service encompassing thousands of subjects and entities (people, locations, companies and organizations) to enable content tagging with standardized and regularly updated metadata. Metadata Services also provides taxonomy mappings, ability to define custom taxonomy, and additional tagging features.

Standardized tagging offers significant benefits at multiple points in the content publishing life cycle:
− Content management and production. Standardized metadata is applied consistently and comprehensively, improves editorial efficiency and enables content analytics to inform editorial coverage and resource planning.
− Content delivery. Standardized metadata enables aggregation and syndication of content, the delivery of more targeted and relevant content products, enhanced search and discovery, and the ability to deliver contextual advertising.

The News Taxonomy can be integrated into publishing systems and applied manually or can be applied automatically using the Tagging Service.

News Taxonomy Overview
The News Taxonomy comprises the AP News Taxonomy, a standardized set of Subject, Organization, Person, Company and Geography terms, as well as mappings to other taxonomies, such as the IAB Tech Lab Content Taxonomy and any custom taxonomy terms added by the user.

AP News Taxonomy
The AP News Taxonomy includes a variety of structured English-language vocabularies and authority lists, all containing standardized terms with unique identifiers. Some vocabularies have a hierarchical structure; others are flat lists. In addition to the standardized term form and unique ID, vocabulary terms may have additional properties, synonyms and relationships to other terms in the AP vocabularies; for example, relationships between people and organizations or locations.

Terms include subjects (words and phrases representing concepts discussed in the news) and entities (names of individual people, places, organizations and companies). All terms are intended to support the description of news or related editorial content, in all formats.
Vocabularies are divided into five main types, called authorities:

**AP Subject**
- More than 4,500 subject categories.
- Scope: A wide variety of topics ranging from broad categories (Crime) to specific topics (Illegal firearms). Most categories are expressed as generic words and phrases, but there are some proper names, including named events such as Academy Awards and Tour de France.
- Terms are arranged hierarchically in 16 thematic sections such as Sports, Government and Politics, and Health. For the full list, see “Top-Level Subject Categories” on page 44.
- Polyhierarchy is supported, meaning that a single term may appear multiple times in the hierarchies. For instance, Drug recalls has a parent term Public health in the Health section, and also a parent term Product recalls in the Business section.

**AP Geography**
- More than 2,500 geographic place names.
- Scope: Continents, world regions, countries and territories; national capitals and major world cities; US states and Canadian provinces; many US cities and towns.
- Vocabulary is hierarchical and allows polyhierarchy. For instance, Egypt is a child of both North Africa and Middle East.

**AP Organization**
- More than 2,500 names of organizations or groups.
- Scope: A wide variety of organizations and institutions, including government organizations, non-profits, sports teams, colleges and universities, political and ideological groups, and cultural organizations. Although coverage is global in some areas, the majority of terms are US-based organizations and institutions. Does not include publicly-traded companies, which are covered in AP Company.
- Vocabulary contains some hierarchy (such as US government bureaus and their sub-departments), but primarily comprises flat lists of organization names.

**AP Person**
- More than 145,000 names of individuals.
- Scope: Celebrities, artists, designers, authors, business leaders, political figures, sports figures, royalty, and other newsmakers known at the global or US national level. Coverage is deepest for US newsmakers, particularly in politics, entertainment and sports. Includes full coverage of major professional sports teams, men’s NCAA Division I basketball and football players, all US officeholders at the federal and gubernatorial levels, and all candidates for those offices.
- Vocabularies are flat authority lists, grouped into five main sections: Politicians, Business Leaders, Celebrities (which includes artists and designers), Sports Figures, and Newsmakers (people not covered by the other categories). There is some hierarchy among the top-level grouping terms. For example, the Sports Figures vocabulary is divided into Sports Figures (athletes) and Sports Management (coaches and managers), with some further subdivisions of athletes.

**AP Company**
- More than 70,000 names of publicly-traded companies.
- Scope: All companies with primary shares trading on any of the major global stock exchanges, or trading as ADRs on an American exchange.
- Vocabulary is a flat authority list with no hierarchy.

For a list of additional properties available per term for all authorities, see https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.

**IAB Tech Lab Content Taxonomy**
The News Taxonomy also provides the IAB Tech Lab Content Taxonomy terms mapped to AP Subject terms.

New taxonomy mappings will be added in the future. Check AP Developer portal and https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.
Custom Taxonomy
You can augment and customize the AP News Taxonomy with your own terms, integrating them directly into any authority to which you are subscribed, or by creating and adding your own vocabularies. For example, you can add local politicians and government figures to AP Person taxonomy, or augment AP Geography with neighborhoods and small towns of interest to your audience.

Tagging Service Overview
The Tagging Service automatically applies various tags as descriptive metadata to English-language content. The applied tags include AP News Taxonomy terms as well as others, such as those from IAB Tech Lab Content Taxonomy. You can make calls to the API either synchronously, or by submitting multiple documents simultaneously and retrieving the tags at a later time.

AP News Taxonomy Tags
The Tagging Service automatically and accurately analyzes English-language news content using semantic rules and applies standardized AP News Taxonomy values.

The automated tagging service is a rule-based system. Each vocabulary term is associated with a human-created rule, which looks for particular types and combinations of evidence in the text of submitted content. If the rule criteria are satisfied, the term is considered a match and is applied to the content. Human-managed rules allow for more precise control over the performance of the tagging service.

The output of the tagging service includes occurrences of AP vocabulary terms that are relevant to the submitted news content. Each occurrence contains the standardized term name, its unique ID, and possibly some additional information about the term.

The service performs the following actions on each piece of submitted content:
- An initial pass to identify all matching terms from all authorities.
- A second pass to apply “roll-up” terms; that is, any broader (parent) terms from the hierarchies. For example, if a story matches Drug recalls, the broader terms Public health and Product recalls will be applied as well, and on up the hierarchy. Broader terms are applied as separate occurrences.
- A final pass to apply additional information based on the matching terms. This includes:
  - Adding properties to entity occurrences, such as a Team name for each identified athlete or an Instrument (ticker + stock exchange) for each identified company.
  - Adding additional subject occurrences based on entity or subject matches. For instance, a match on Academy Awards will ensure the application of the subject term Movie awards.

Terms in the AP Subject, AP Geography, and AP Organization authorities are applied to news content based on the subject matter of the content. The system will ignore passing mentions of a topic or entity, only applying a term when it is relevant as a main or secondary topic.

Terms in the AP Person and AP Company authorities are applied to content based on any mention of the person or company name, even passing mentions. The exception is for ambiguous names, where the system looks for additional evidence to identify the correct person or company. In the absence of additional evidence, it does not apply the matching name.

The AP Information Management team continually maintains and improves the tagging rules. Rules are evaluated based on Recall (thoroughness) and Precision (accuracy) and are considered acceptable for the tagging service when both measurements reach 85%. Most term rules perform at a higher threshold, usually between 90 and 100%.

Additional Tags
In addition to AP News Taxonomy tags, the service can apply other tagging data such as AP Core or IAB Tech Lab Content.

AP Core tags are a set of basic categories based on the AP Subject taxonomy. They represent the full set of AP Subjects distilled into the most salient set of concepts such as Elections, Basketball or Celebrity.
The IAB Tech Lab Content taxonomy tags are applied using the taxonomy mapping between AP Subject News Taxonomy terms and IAB terms. When AP Subject tags are applied to English-language news content using semantic rules as described above, the corresponding IAB Tech Lab Content terms are applied as well.

New tag types and tagging features will be added in the future. Check AP Developer portal and https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.

**WHAT’S NEW IN THIS RELEASE**

Please refer to the AP Taxonomy Release Notes and AP Tagging Release Notes posted on the AP Customer Support site at http://aphelp.ap.org (click Documentation, log in, go to the APIs page and then scroll down to the Metadata Services section).

**API KEYS**

An API key provided in the Welcome kit is required for making API calls. If you have not received your API key, please contact AP Customer Support.

**SUPPORTED PROTOCOLS**

Both HTTP 1.1 and HTTPS 1.1 are supported for all API calls.

**CONTACTING SUPPORT**

For technical help, contact AP Customer Support:

− Phone: **877-836-9477** (U.S. toll-free number) or **212-621-7361** (from outside of the U.S.)
− Website: http://aphelp.ap.org/ContactUs (select “Metadata Services” from the AP Service menu).

⚠️ **Important**: If you are experiencing problems with the accuracy or quality of the data, please provide submission IDs for tagging data issues and version numbers for taxonomy or tagging data issues when contacting Support. For more information, see “Taxonomy or Tagging Data Issues” on page 46.

To comment on this Developer’s Guide, send an e-mail message to documentation@ap.org.
TAXONOMY SERVICE API

OVERVIEW OF TAXONOMY API METHODS

The Taxonomy Service API provides access to taxonomy data, including AP vocabularies as well as third-party and custom taxonomies, through these API methods:

- **Taxonomy Dataset.** Returns the taxonomy information for all the terms of the specified dataset (for example, AP Organization).
- **Taxonomy Subset.** Returns the taxonomy information for a subset of the specified dataset below the specified term (for example, you can request an AP Geography subset that contains “Central Africa” and all terms below it in the AP Geography taxonomy hierarchy).
- **Taxonomy Term.** Returns the taxonomy information for the specified GUID of a taxonomy term.
- **AP Ontology Definition.** Returns the AP ontology definition for the specified AP property or AP class (for example, Politician).
- **Deprecated AP Terms.** Returns a list of deprecated AP vocabulary terms.

SPECIFYING THE OUTPUT FORMAT

The data is returned in one of the following formats:

- **RDF.** One of the supported Resource Description Framework (RDF) formats: RDF/XML or RDF/TTL, which stands for Turtle, the Terse RDF Triple Language. For more information about the RDF model and format examples, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.
- **JSON-LD** (JavaScript Object Notation for Linked Data). For more information, see http://json-ld.org/.
- **HTML.** The Taxonomy Term and AP Ontology Definition output is also available in the HTML format.

The requested output format can be specified either in the request Accept header or as the value of the format parameter (the format parameter value takes precedence over the format specified in the Accept header). If no format is specified, RDF/XML is returned by default.

The MIME types that can be specified in the request Accept headers are listed for each of the API methods in the following sections. For more information about the specific MIME types, see these references:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>MIME TYPE</th>
<th>REFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDF/Turtle</td>
<td>text/turtle</td>
<td><a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/text/turtle">http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/text/turtle</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON-LD</td>
<td>application/json OR application/ld+json</td>
<td><a href="https://json-ld.org/primer/latest/">https://json-ld.org/primer/latest/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>text/html OR application/xhtml+xml</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-media-types/#media-types">http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-media-types/#media-types</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAXONOMY DATASET

Description

Returns the taxonomy information for the specified dataset (for example, an AP classification authority, a third-party or custom taxonomy) and the specified format.

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/d/%7Bdataset%7D:%5B%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/{dataset}:[{format}?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| dataset*  | The name of a dataset; for example, an AP classification authority, a third-party or custom taxonomy (not case-sensitive).| – subject  
– geography  
– organization  
– person  
– company  
– custom  
– IAB |
| format    | The format of the returned taxonomy data. If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned. | – rdf  
– ttl  
– json |
| apikey    | The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header. |

Request URI Examples

http://cv.ap.org/d/subject.rdf?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/d/company.ttl
http://cv.ap.org/d/person?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/d/custom

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Accept | The MIME type of the returned taxonomy data format. Valid values are:  
– application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML, the default)  
– text/turtle  
– application/json OR application/ld+json |
| Authorization | The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value. |

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the requested format with taxonomy data for the specified dataset. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

Sample Output

The following example shows the RDF/XML output of the Taxonomy Dataset call for AP Subject (http://cv.ap.org/d/subject.rdf). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#" xmlns:lab="http://cv.ap.org/ext/lab/ns#"
  xmlns:gr="http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/woc/GeographicRegion#" xmlns:vcard="http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">  
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject">  
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en" AP Subject</skos:prefLabel>  
    <skos:ConceptScheme>  
      <ap:Subject rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/002189a084fe1004882b91f43387513e">Food and drink</ap:Subject>  
      <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Food and drink</ap:displayLabel>  
      <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>  
      <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2015-08-03</dcterms:modified>  
      <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/3e37e4b37d7100483d5ad92526b43">food and drink and smoking</skos:broader>  
      <skos:defnition xml:lang="en">The preparation and enjoyment of foods and beverages. Includes types of cuisine, cooking, reviews and other information on dining and drinking establishments, food shopping, trends, and chefs. For industry-related articles see "Food, beverage and tobacco production" and "Food services". For the scientific study of food production, see "Food science". For food-related technology see "Agriculture and food technology".</skos:definition>  
    </skos:ConceptScheme>  
  </skos:ConceptScheme>  
</rdf:RDF>
```
TAXONOMY SUBSET

Description
Returns a document for the specified dataset and format with the taxonomy data for the specified term GUID and the subset of the vocabulary located below the specified term.

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/d/%7Bdataset%7D/%7BGUID%7D.%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/{dataset}/{GUID}.{format}?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataset*</td>
<td>The name of a dataset (not case-sensitive).</td>
<td>− subject − geography − organization − custom − IAB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This API call is not applicable to datasets with no hierarchy (for example, the AP Company vocabulary, which is a flat list with no hierarchy).

| GUID* | The GUID of a taxonomy term below which the returned taxonomy data subset is located in the taxonomy dataset. The GUID is not case-sensitive. | Any valid 32-character GUID of a taxonomy term |

| format | The format of the returned taxonomy data. If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned. | − rdf − ttl − json |

| apikey | The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header. | |

Request URI Example

http://cv.ap.org/d/geography/661850e07d5b100481f9c076b8e3055c.rdf?apikey={apikey}

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the returned taxonomy data format. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML).</td>
<td>− application/rdf+xml − text/turtle − application/json or application/ld+json</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Authorization | The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value. | |
Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the requested format containing the taxonomy dataset for the specified term GUID and the vocabulary subset located below the specified term. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

Sample Output for AP Geography Subset

This example shows a partial AP Geography Taxonomy structure and the RDF/XML output of the API call for the taxonomy data subset located below the “Central Africa” node in the AP Geography hierarchy (http://cv.ap.org/d/Geography/661850e07d5b100481f9c076b8e3055c.rdf).

AP Geography Partial Taxonomy Structure

This partial AP Geography Taxonomy structure shows the names and IDs of selected nodes of the AP Geography categories. In the illustration below, the red dotted line outlines the “Central Africa” node and the subset below it.

RDF/XML

This example shows the RDF/XML output of the API call for the “Central Africa” data subset discussed in the previous section. The term labels are highlighted in the example.

```
<!DOCTYPE rdf:RDF >
  <!ENTITY rdf 'http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#'>
  <!ENTITY rdfs 'http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#'>
  <!ENTITY xsd 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#'>
  <!ENTITY xml 'http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace'>
  <!ENTITY owl 'http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#'>
  <!ENTITY iab 'http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#'>
  <!ENTITY dbprop 'http://dbpedia.org/property/'>
  <!ENTITY dbpedia-owl 'http://dbpedia.org/ontology/'>
  <!ENTITY gr 'http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#'>
  <!ENTITY geo 'http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo#'>
  <!ENTITY vcard 'http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#'>
  <!ENTITY org 'http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#'>
  <!ENTITY dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
  <!ENTITY dc 'http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/'>
  <!ENTITY skos 'http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#'>
  <!ENTITY ap 'http://cv-ap.org/ns#'>
]>
```
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chad

Central African Republic

Middle Africa
<geo:lat rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double">-6.13603</geo:lat>
**TAXONOMY TERM**

**Description**
Returns the taxonomy information for the specified GUID of a taxonomy term and the specified format.

**Request**

**Request URI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/%7BGUID%7D.%5B/%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/id/{GUID}.[/{format}?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUID*</td>
<td>The GUID of a taxonomy term (not case-sensitive).</td>
<td>Any valid 32-character GUID of a taxonomy term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| format    | The format of the returned taxonomy data. If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned. | − rdf  
− ttl  
− html  
− json |
| apikey    | The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header. | |

**Request URI Example**

http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c.rdf?apikey={apikey}

**Request Headers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Accept | The MIME type of the returned taxonomy data format. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML). Specifying either text/html or application/xhtml+xml returns HTML. | − application/rdf+xml  
− text/turtle  
− text/html OR application/xhtml+xml  
− application/json OR application/ld+json |
| Authorization | The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value. | |

**Response**

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the requested format containing taxonomy data for the specified GUID of a taxonomy term. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

**Sample Output (RDF)**

The following example shows the RDF/TTL output of the Taxonomy Term API call for the GUID of “Genetics research” (006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```text
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.  
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.  
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.  
@prefix iab: <http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#>.  
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>.  
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.  
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.  
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>.  
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.  
@prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/>.  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>.  
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.  
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.  
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.  
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>. 
```
Sample Output (HTML)
The following example shows the HTML output of the Taxonomy Term API call for the GUID of “Genetics research” (006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>ap:displayLabel</td>
<td>Genetics research@en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>ap:inGroup</td>
<td>Health@en, Science@en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>ap:isPlaceholder</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>dcterms:created</td>
<td>2006-11-24T00:00:00Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>dcterms:modified</td>
<td>2015-07-01T00:00:00Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ap:Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>skos:broader</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/c46db0d885f1b00481d5f22600d383e">http://cv.ap.org/id/c46db0d885f1b00481d5f22600d383e</a>, <a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/f5c099b873810048ae6df092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/f5c099b873810048ae6df092526b43e</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>skos:definition</td>
<td>Research conducted in the scientific field of heredity, often with the goal of establishing treatments and therapies for illnesses. For genetics in a more general or scientific context, see &quot;Genetics&quot; and its narrower terms. For the diagnostic test, see &quot;Genetic testing.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>skos:inScheme</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject">http://cv.ap.org/a#subject</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e">http://cv.ap.org/id/006331c07e871004879adf092526b43e</a></td>
<td>skos:prefLabel</td>
<td>Genetics research@en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AP ONTOLOGY DEFINITION

Description
Returns the AP ontology definition for one of the following:

- **Specific Definition**: The specified AP property or class and the specified format.
- **All Definitions**: A list of AP ontology definitions for all AP properties and classes in the RDF/XML format.

Request

**Request URI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>DEFINITION(S)</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>For specific AP property or class</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/c/%7Bclass%7D.?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/c/{class}.?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For all AP properties and classes</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/ns?%5Bapikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/ns?[apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Parameters**

**Note**: These parameters are not applicable to the API call that returns all definitions in RDF/XML only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>class*</td>
<td>The name of an AP property or class.</td>
<td>See [<a href="https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/API">https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/API</a> Samples/tree/master/APMS](<a href="https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/API">https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/API</a> Samples/tree/master/APMS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| format | The format of the returned AP ontology data. If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned. | rdf, ttl, html, json |
| apikey | The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header. | - |
Request URI Examples
http://cv.ap.org/c/Politician.rdf?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/c/significantOther.ttl
http://cv.ap.org/c/hometown.html
http://cv.ap.org/c/PointOfInterest?apikey={apikey}

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the returned AP Ontology data format.</td>
<td>− application/rdf+xml&lt;br&gt;− text/turtle&lt;br&gt;− text/html OR application/xhtml+xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the requested format with AP ontology data for the specified AP class or property. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

Sample Output (RDF)

This example shows the RDF/TTL output of the AP Ontology Definition API call for Politician (http://cv.ap.org/c/Politician.rdf). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix iab: <http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#>.
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.
@prefix xsi: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>.
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>.
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.

ap:Politician a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy ap;
  rdfs:label "Politician"@en;
  rdfs:subClassOf ap:Person;
  skos:definition "A person in a policy-making or decision-making role in the government of a geopolitical entity, such as a senator, congress person, governor, or president."@en.
```

DEPRECATED TERMS

Description

Returns a list of deprecated AP vocabulary terms in the specified format for the AP Company authority or for the other four AP authorities.

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecratedCompany.%5B%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecratedCompany.[{format}?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecratedTerm.%5B%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecratedTerm.[{format}?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>The format of the returned taxonomy data (RDF/XML, RDF/TTL or JSON-LD). If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned.</td>
<td>rdf, ttl, json</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Examples

http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedCompany.ttl
http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the returned taxonomy data format. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML).</td>
<td>application/rdf+xml, text/turtle, application/json OR application/ld+json</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the requested format with a list of deprecated AP vocabulary terms for the AP Company authority or for the other four AP authorities. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

Sample Output (RDF/XML)

This example shows the RDF/XML output of the Deprecated Terms API call for all authorities except for AP Company (http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
xmlns:dbpedia-owl="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/"
xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#" xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns:dcterms="http://purl.org/dc/terms/"
xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
xmlns:iab="http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#"
xmlns:vcard="http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#"
xmlns:ap="http://cv.ap.org/ns#"
xmlns:geo="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/"
xmlns:dbprop="http://dbpedia.org/property/"
xmlns:ap:="http://cv.ap.org/id/
<ap:SportsFigure rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0000204af175ef40b76b0298828fab5e">Jordan Clarkson (Los Angeles Lakers)</ap:SportsFigure>
</rdf:RDF>
```
CUSTOM TAXONOMY API

DESCRIPTION
Allows you to add your own taxonomy terms to the taxonomy datasets, as well as replace, update or delete custom term data, either synchronously or asynchronously. When you submit custom terms asynchronously, you can check submission status at a later time.

SUBMISSION FORMATS
Submit a document containing taxonomy terms in one of these formats:
- JSON-LD
- RDF/XML
- Text/TTL

Example: New custom taxonomy term to be added (JSON-LD)
```
{
  "@type": ["http://cv.ap.org/ns#Subject"],
  "http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs": [{"@id": "http://my.custom.domain/id/1"}],
  "http://cv.ap.org/ns#inGroup": [{
    "@value": "My custom terms",
    "@language": "en" },
  "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#broader": [{"@id": "http://cv.ap.org/id/7ea32ec08a6510048b60be215f24353e"}],
  "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#definition": [{
    "@value": "The English landscape garden, also called English landscape park or simply the English garden, is a style of "landscape" garden which emerged in England in the early 18th century",
    "@language": "en" },
  "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#inScheme": [{"@id": "http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"}],
  "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel": [{
    "@value": "English garden style",
    "@language": "en" }]
}
```

Example: Existing custom term to be updated (RDF/XML)
In the following RDF/XML example, `{TopicURI}` denotes the URI of an existing topic:
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#" xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="{TopicURI}">
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/ns#Subject" />
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">English landscape garden</skos:altLabel>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

Example: Custom terms to be deleted (RDF/TTL)
In the following RDF/TTL example, `{TopicURI1}` and `{TopicURI2}` denote the URIs of existing topics:
```
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
<br:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#" xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="{TopicURI1}">
    <br:Delete rdf:_1 <{TopicURI1}> ;
    <br:Delete rdf:_2 <{TopicURI2}> .
  </rdf:Description>
</br:RDF>
```

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES
- Submissions to the Custom Taxonomy API will be available via the Taxonomy Service API GET methods on the following day.
- When creating new topics, do not supply a URI. All topics will be assigned an AP-style URI upon creation.
- You may supply an alternate URI using your own or a public domain. Use owl:sameAs to specify this alternate URI. See below for an example.
- Alternate URIs may be used for updates and deletes.
- If using the application/rdf+xml MIME-type, the submission must begin with the xml declaration.
- Custom topics must adhere to the same data model used by AP taxonomies. A description of this data model is available on GitHub at https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS/ontology.
- For each synchronous or asynchronous import request, the API will return the results of the import.
The format of the response data will be equivalent to the format you supply. 
- The import response will contain the newly created AP URIs for your custom topics. 
- If you associate your topics with existing AP topics, these will be dereferenced and returned with the rest of the import response.

For more examples and sample code, see https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APIExamples/blob/master/APIExamples/annotations.md.

SUBMITTING REQUESTS SYNCHRONICALLY

Note: Synchronous requests are limited to 500 topics.

Validating Submission and Creating Taxonomy Terms

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/validate?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/validate?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Validate submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Create taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type*</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the submitted news content.</td>
<td>application/json+ld, application/xml, text/turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

Custom terms to be added. See examples in “Submission Formats” on page 19.

Response

A response for http://cv.ap.org/g/validate returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and JSON document containing import logs for the custom terms, returning validation response.

Example Response: Validating Submission

In the following example, 22 statements were added, and 22 were valid for the two Subjects imported.

```json
{
    "status": 200,
    "message": "Import request processed successfully.",
    "logs": {
        "status": "OK",
        "statusMessage": "Successful",
        "statistics": {
            "nbStatementsChecked": 22,
            "nbStatementsValid": 22,
            "nbStatementsError": 0,
            "aggregatedStatistics": {
                "resourceType": "ALL",
                "nbProcessed": 2,
                "nbCreated": 0,
                "nbUpdated": 0,
                "nbCreationErrors": 0,
                "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbNotModified": 0,
                "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbMergeErrors": 0
            },
            "statisticsByType": [{
                "resourceType": "Subject"
            }]
        }
    }
}
```
Example Response: Creating Taxonomy Terms

A response for http://cv.ap.org/g returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – Ok” and JSON document containing import logs for the added custom RDF with statistics, as well as the resulting imported data.

```json
{
   "status": 200,
   "message": "Import request processed successfully."
}
```

Replacing or Updating Taxonomy Terms

**Request**

**Request URIs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUT</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Replace taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Update taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Request Headers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type*</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the submitted</td>
<td>- application/json+ld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>news content.</td>
<td>- application/rdf+xml OR application/xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- text/turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the Authorization header or as the apikey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request Body**

Custom terms to be replaced or updated. Update RDF may contain only properties you wish to add or update. Replace RDF must contain the full representation of the topic; all existing statements for this topic will be replaced by your submission. See “Submission Formats” on page 19.

**Response**

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and JSON document containing logs for the updated or replaced custom terms.

**Example Response: Updated / Replaced Custom Terms**

```json
{
    "status": "200",
    "message": "Import request processed successfully.",
    "logs": {
        "status": "OK",
        "statusMessage": "Successful",
        "statistics": {
            "nbStatementsChecked": 3,
            "nbStatementsValid": 3,
            "nbStatementsError": 0,
            "aggregatedStatistics": {
                "resourceType": "ALL",
                "nbProcessed": 1,
                "nbCreated": 0,
                "nbUpdated": 1,
                "nbCreationErrors": 0,
                "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbNotModified": 0,
                "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbMergeErrors": 0
            },
            "statisticsByType": [{
                "resourceType": "Subject",
                "nbProcessed": 1,
                "nbCreated": 0,
                "nbUpdated": 1,
                "nbCreationErrors": 0,
                "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbNotModified": 0,
                "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbMergeErrors": 0
            }],
            "log": "",
            "invalidRDF": "",
            "nbCreated": 0,
            "nbUpdated": 1,
            "nbProcessed": 1,
            "nbStatementsChecked": 3,
            "nbStatementsValid": 3,
            "nbStatementsError": 0,
            "aggregatedStatistics": {
                "resourceType": "ALL",
                "nbProcessed": 1,
                "nbCreated": 0,
                "nbUpdated": 1,
                "nbCreationErrors": 0,
                "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbNotModified": 0,
                "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbMergeErrors": 0
            },
            "statisticsByType": [{
                "resourceType": "Subject",
                "nbProcessed": 1,
                "nbCreated": 0,
                "nbUpdated": 1,
                "nbCreationErrors": 0,
                "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbNotModified": 0,
                "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
                "nbMergeErrors": 0
            }],
            "log": "",
            "invalidRDF": "",
            "nbStatementsError": 0,
            "nbStatementsValid": 3,
            "nbStatementsChecked": 3
        },
        "statisticsByType": [{
            "resourceType": "ALL",
            "nbProcessed": 1,
            "nbCreated": 0,
            "nbUpdated": 1,
            "nbCreationErrors": 0,
            "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbNotModified": 0,
            "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbMergeErrors": 0
        }],
        "nbProcessed": 1,
        "nbStatementsChecked": 3,
        "nbStatementsValid": 3,
        "nbStatementsError": 0,
        "aggregatedStatistics": {
            "resourceType": "ALL",
            "nbProcessed": 1,
            "nbCreated": 0,
            "nbUpdated": 1,
            "nbCreationErrors": 0,
            "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbNotModified": 0,
            "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbMergeErrors": 0
        },
        "statisticsByType": [{
            "resourceType": "ALL",
            "nbProcessed": 1,
            "nbCreated": 0,
            "nbUpdated": 1,
            "nbCreationErrors": 0,
            "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbNotModified": 0,
            "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
            "nbMergeErrors": 0
        }],
        "log": "",
        "invalidRDF": "",
        "nbStatementsError": 0,
        "nbStatementsValid": 3,
        "nbStatementsChecked": 3
    },
    "results": [{
        "@id": "http://cv.ap.org/a#subject",
        "@type": [{
            "http://cv.ap.org/ns#Authority": [{
                "http://purl.org/dc/terms/modified": [{
                    "@value": "2018-11-19T22:03:09.892Z",
                    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime"
                }],
                "http://purl.org/dc/terms/created": [{
                    "@value": "2018-11-19T22:03:03.425Z",
                    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime"
                }],
                "@type": [{
                    "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel": [{
                        "@language": "en",
                        "@value": "Landscape design"
                    }
                },
                "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel": [{
                    "@language": "en",
                    "@value": "English garden style"
                }],
                "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#id": "http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"
            }]
        },
        "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#inGroup": [{
            "@id": "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#inScheme": [{
                "@id": "http://cv.ap.org/id/7ea32ec08a6510048b60be215f24353e",
                "http://cv.ap.org/ns#displayLabel": [{
                    "@language": "en",
                    "@value": "Landscape design"
                }]
            }
        }
    }
},
    "invalidRDF": "",
    "log": "",
    "nbMergeErrors": 0,
    "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
    "nbNotModified": 0,
    "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
    "nbCreationErrors": 0,
    "nbProcessed": 1,
    "resourceType": "Subject",
    "aggregatedStatistics": {
        "resourceType": "ALL",
        "nbProcessed": 1,
        "nbCreated": 0,
        "nbUpdated": 1,
        "nbCreationErrors": 0,
        "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
        "nbNotModified": 0,
        "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
        "nbMergeErrors": 0
    },
    "statisticsByType": [{
        "resourceType": "ALL",
        "nbProcessed": 1,
        "nbCreated": 0,
        "nbUpdated": 1,
        "nbCreationErrors": 0,
        "nbUpdateErrors": 0,
        "nbNotModified": 0,
        "nbDelayedUpdateErrors": 0,
        "nbMergeErrors": 0
    }],
    "log": "",
    "invalidRDF": "",
    "nbStatementsError": 0,
    "nbStatementsValid": 3,
    "nbStatementsChecked": 3
}
```

For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.
Deleting Taxonomy Terms

Request
Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Delete taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

A document containing the IDs of the custom terms to be deleted. See “Submission Formats” on page 19.

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and JSON document with the message ‘Processed {number} topic deletions’ containing logs for the deleted custom terms.

Example

```json
{
  "status": 200,
  "message": "Processed 2 topic deletions."
}
```

Creating Taxonomy Terms

Submitting Terms

Request
Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Create taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type*</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the submitted news content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- application/json+ld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- application/rdf+xml OR application/xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- text/turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBMITTING REQUESTS ASYNCHRONOUSLY
Request Body
Custom terms to be added. See “Submission Formats” on page 19.

Response
The /g/futures method returns the standard HTTP status code of “202 – Accepted” and a Location header containing the submission requestId.

Checking Submission Status
Request
Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/%7BrequestId%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/{requestId}?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Check submission status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>requestId</td>
<td>The submission request ID returned by the /g/futures method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

```
{ "message": "Request is in process" }
```

OR

standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and JSON document containing import logs for the added custom RDF with statistics, as well as the resulting imported data (as for /g above).

Replacing or Updating Taxonomy Terms

Submitting Terms
Request
Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUT</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Replace taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Update taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type*</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the submitted news content.</td>
<td>– application/json+ld – application/xml – text/turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Request Body**
Custom terms to be replaced or updated. See “Submission Formats” on page 19.

**Response**
The /g/futures method returns the standard HTTP status code of “202 – Accepted” and a Location header containing the submission requestId.

**Checking Submission Status**

**Request**
**Request URI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/%7BrequestId%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/{requestId}?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Check submission status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>requestId</td>
<td>The submission request ID returned by the /g/futures method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request Header**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response**

```
{ "message": "Request is in process" }
```

OR

standard HTTP status code of "200 – OK" and JSON document containing logs for the updated or replaced custom terms (as for /g/ above).

**Deleting Taxonomy Terms**

**Submitting Term IDs**

**Request**
**Request URI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Delete taxonomy terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request Header**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request Body**
A document containing the IDs of the custom terms to be deleted. See “Submission Formats” on page 19.
Response
The /g/futures method returns the standard HTTP status code of "202 – Accepted" and a Location header containing the submission requestId.

Checking Submission Status

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/%7BrequestId%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/g/futures/{requestId}?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
<td>Check submission status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>requestId</td>
<td>The submission request ID returned by the /g/futures method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

{ "message": "Request is in process"}

OR

returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – Ok” and JSON document with the message “Processed {number} topic deletions” containing logs for the for the deleted custom terms.
## CHANGE LOG API

### DESCRIPTION

Returns a list of changes to the AP vocabulary and third-party terms according to the specified criteria; for example:

- **Version number.** Request changes for a specific version number or for all changes since a specific version number.
- **Date.** Request changes since a specific date or for a range of dates.
- **Authority.** For any request, specify which authorities to include (only those authorities to which you are entitled are returned).

### REQUEST

#### Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/api/cm%5B?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D&amp;version=%7BVersion%7D&amp;lastversion=%7BLastVersion%7D&amp;startdate=%7BStartDate%7D&amp;enddate=%7BEndDate%7D&amp;authority=%7BAuthority%7D&amp;format=%7BFormat%7D">http://cv.ap.org/api/cm[?apikey={apikey}&amp;version={Version}&amp;lastversion={LastVersion}&amp;startdate={StartDate}&amp;enddate={EndDate}&amp;authority={Authority}&amp;format={Format}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Request URI Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Returns the change log for the specified version number, in the format {YYYYMMDD}.{Revision}. The version number corresponds to the authority version found in the ap:authorityVersion property in each AP News Taxonomy dataset.</td>
<td>20181130.42357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastversion</td>
<td>Returns all change logs since (but not including) the specified version number, in the format {YYYYMMDD}.{Revision}.</td>
<td>20181017.4211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startdate</td>
<td>Returns all change logs since (and including) the specified date. The date must be in the format yyyy-mm-dd. This parameter can be used in conjunction with the enddate parameter to specify a date range.</td>
<td>2018-11-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enddate</td>
<td>This parameter can be used in conjunction with the startdate parameter to specify a date range. The date must be in the format yyyy-mm-dd. If enddate is included in the request, startdate must also be specified.</td>
<td>2018-11-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authority</td>
<td>Returns change logs for one or more specified authorities that you are entitled to access; for example, Subject, Geography, Organization, Person, Company and Custom. Multiple values must be specified as a comma-separated list. The default is all authorities to which you are entitled.</td>
<td>Subject, Person, Custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>Specifies the output format: comma-separated values (CSV) or XML. If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, XML is returned.</td>
<td>xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **Important:**

- If no optional parameters are specified, the change logs are returned from the last known version, for all authorities to which you are entitled.
- Version requests and date requests are mutually exclusive. The Change Log API applies the version and date parameters in the following order of precedence:
  - The version parameter (if lastversion, startdate or enddate are also specified, they are ignored).
  - The lastversion parameter (if startdate and/or enddate are also specified, they are ignored).
  - The startdate and/or enddate parameters.
**Request URI Examples**

**Change Log for a Specific Version**
This sample URI returns the change log for the 20181130.42357 version of the AP Subject authority:
http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?version=20181130.42357

**Change Log since a Specific Version**
This sample URI returns the change logs for all version numbers greater than 20181130.42357 for the AP Subject authority:
http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?lastversion=20181130.42357&authority=Subject

This sample URI returns the change logs for all version numbers greater than 20181130.42357 for all authorities to which you are entitled:
http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?lastversion=20181130.42357

**Change Log for a Date Range**
This sample URI returns the change log from November 21 to November 23, 2018 for all authorities to which you are entitled:

To request a single day’s change, specify the same value for both the startdate and enddate parameters. This sample URI returns the change log from November 21, 2018 for all authorities to which you are entitled:

**Request Headers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the returned change log data. The default is application/xml.</td>
<td>− application/xml − text/csv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either in the Authorization header or as the apikey parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESPONSE**

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and an XML or CSV document containing the change log information for each reported change. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 44.

The change log information for each reported change includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA FIELD</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Version created number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Authority name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term URI</td>
<td>The URI of the changed term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term name</td>
<td>The name of the changed term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change type</td>
<td>The type of change. Possible values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Added term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Deprecated term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Name change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Parent added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Parent deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Placeholder status change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Term data change*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Covers all term data changes not reported as a separate change type; for example, changes to the term description or the addition of a uniform number for an athlete. Changes of this type do not specify the exact nature of the change, but indicate that some part of a term record has been updated.
### DATA FIELD | DESCRIPTION
--- | ---
Previous name | Previous term name (for name changes).
Parent | Parent ID for the “Parent added” and “Parent deleted” changes.

**Note:** If a single term has undergone multiple changes, each is reported in a separate `<Change>` element in the XML file or as a separate row in the CSV file.

### Sample Output (XML)

This example shows the Change Log API output file in the XML format:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ChangeLog>
  <Change>
    <Version>20181203.20243</Version>
    <Date>2018-12-03</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/a0df386cd9be41368f041e91627336ed</TermURI>
    <TermName>Mars landing</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Added Term</ChangeType>
  </Change>

  <Change>
    <Version>20181203.20243</Version>
    <Date>2018-12-03</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/bb479babb4784543b387a1f29a83808b</TermURI>
    <TermName>Marijuana use disorder</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Added Term</ChangeType>
  </Change>

  <Change>
    <Version>20181205.42323</Version>
    <Date>2018-12-05</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/a0df386cd9be41368f041e91627336ed</TermURI>
    <TermName>2018 NASA Mars landing</TermName>
    <PreviousName>Mars landing</PreviousName>
    <ChangeType>Name Change</ChangeType>
  </Change>

  <Change>
    <Version>20181205.42323</Version>
    <Date>2018-12-05</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/a0df386cd9be41368f041e91627336ed</TermURI>
    <TermName>2018 NASA Mars landing</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Term Data Change</ChangeType>
  </Change>

  <Change>
    <Version>20181205.42323</Version>
    <Date>2018-12-05</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/6cd3bc9089da1004836dd56c852d093e</TermURI>
    <TermName>Pine trees</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Term Data Change</ChangeType>
  </Change>
</ChangeLog>
```
TAGGING SERVICE API

DESCRIPTION
Returns the set of AP standardized vocabulary terms that apply to the submitted news content. The output can be limited to one or more authorities specified in the request; for example, you can choose to apply only AP Organization, AP Subject and AP Geography tags to the submitted content, but not AP Person or AP Company.

You can also request additional tags such as those from the IAB Tech Lab Content Taxonomy (https://www.iab.com/guidelines/iab-quality-assurance-guidelines-qag-taxonomy).

Tagging responses can be requested synchronously or asynchronously. Asynchronous submissions allow you to submit content and retrieve tagging responses at a later time.

REQUEST FORMATS
A document in one of the following formats must be embedded in a JSON wrapper, as described below:
- Plain text
- XML-encoded content (for example, XHTML, NITF, News-ML or NewsML-G2). Including at least one of the XML tags for each of the following document sections is recommended for optimal results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT SECTION</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED XML TAGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Title</td>
<td>TITLE, HEADLINE, HEADER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Body</td>
<td>BODY, DESCRIPTION, CONTENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tags are returned in the specified format, which can be one of the following:
- RDF (RDF/XML or RDF/TTL)
- N-Triples
- Simple XML
- JSON-LD

For examples and sample code, see https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/blob/master/APMS/annotations.md.

SYNCHRONOUS SUBMISSIONS

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/annotations%5B?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/annotations[?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apikey</td>
<td>The API key. You must specify the API key either as the apikey parameter value or in the Authorization header.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type*</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the submitted news content.</td>
<td>application/json</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Request Body

**Request Body String Syntax**

```json
{"meta": {
    "features": [
      {
        "name": "{FeatureName}"
      },
      {
        "name": "{FeatureName}"
      }
    ],
    "accept": "{format}"
  },
  "document": "{Content}",
  "document_contenttype": "{type}"}
```

### Request Body String Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valid Values/Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meta.features</td>
<td>An object describing a specific tagging feature. Each feature must have a &quot;name&quot; and may contain additional properties. For example, the AP Tagging feature can be modified with the &quot;authorities&quot; property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta.features.name</td>
<td>The name of a feature.</td>
<td>{&quot;features&quot;: [{&quot;name&quot;:&quot;ap&quot;}, {&quot;name&quot;:&quot;iab&quot; }]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta.features.authorities</td>
<td>An array of authority names. This property is only supported for the &quot;ap&quot; feature.</td>
<td>{&quot;features&quot;: [{&quot;name&quot;:&quot;ap&quot;}, &quot;authorities&quot;: [{&quot;person&quot;, &quot;subject&quot;,&quot;geography&quot;}]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta.accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the returned tagging data. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta.entityproperties</td>
<td>Indicates whether to include entity details (geodata, persontype) in the tagging output. Possible values are true (the default) and false.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| document*               | Document submitted for tagging. Document must be an escaped JSON string.   | "document": "CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — NASA’s Parker Solar Probe is now closer to the sun than any spacecraft has ever gotten. Parker on Monday surpassed the record of 26.6 million miles (43 million kilometers) set by Helios-2 back in 1976. And it will keep getting closer to the sun until it flies through the corona, or outer atmosphere, for the first time next week, passing within 15 million miles (24 million kilometers) of the solar surface."
| document_contenttype    | MIME type of the format of the submitted news content. The default is text/plain (plain text). | text/plain | text/xml | application/xml |
The following example shows the JSON-wrapped RDF/XML output of the Tagging Service request. Sample Response 1

Request Body String Example 1
This example requests RDF/XML tagging data including entity details:

```
{ "meta": { 
  "features": [ 
    { "name": "ap", 
      "authorities": [ 
        { "subject": "geography" } ] }, 
    { "accept": "application/rdf+xml" } ], 
  "accept": "application/rdf+xml" }, 

  "document": "UK's May seeks the EU to delay Brexit until June 30 LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Theresa May on Friday sought to delay Brexit until June 30 to avoid a chaotic withdrawal from the European Union in one week, but a key leader of the bloc suggested an even longer pause in the difficult divorce proceedings. The question over timing is vital because Britain is set to leave the EU without a withdrawal deal in place on April 12 unless an agreement is reached at a Brussels summit set to take place two days earlier. In a letter to European Council President Donald Tusk, May asked for an extension until June 30 and agreed to make contingency plans to take part in European Parliament elections on May 23-26 if necessary. Tusk proposed a longer time frame. He urged the 27 remaining EU nations to offer the U.K. a flexible extension of up to a year to make sure the nation doesn't leave the bloc in a chaotic way that could undermine commerce. Two EU officials said Tusk wants a one-year period, which has been dubbed a "flexension," and hopes to get it approved at the EU summit on April 10. The officials spoke on condition of anonymity because they weren't authorized to disclose information before it was made public. Such a move would mean that the U.K. would need to take part in the elections to the European Parliament, something the U.K. prime minister has long argued would not be in either side's interest. The elections pose a substantial stumbling block because Britain would be expected to take part, if it is still an EU member, so its people have representation in the European Parliament. Officials worry that the legitimacy of European institutions could be jeopardized if the population of a member state is not involved in the process. Any extension to the deadline will need unanimous approval from the rest of the EU. French President Emmanuel Macron has thus far seemed cautious about giving Britain more time, saying the bloc cannot be held hostage by Britain's political deadlock over Brexit. There are also concerns in Europe that some British politicians who want to provoke a "no-deal" Brexit might try to make trouble from inside the bloc, a course that outspoken Brexit advocate Jacob Rees-Mogg suggested Friday. He tweeted that "if a long extension leaves us stuck in the EU, we should be as difficult as possible." The Conservative Party lawmaker suggested using Britain's position to veto any EU budget increases, block the establishment of an EU army, and make it impossible for Macron to push further EU integration. Brexit backer Nigel Farage, who has long ridiculed Europe's institutions, also said he would campaign in European Parliament elections. If any EU nation refuses to back an extension, Britain will be expected to leave as scheduled on April 12."

```

Request Body String Example 2
This example requests RDF/TTL tagging data with no entity details:

```
{ "meta": { 
  "features": [ 
    { "name": "ap" }, 
    { "authorities": [ 
      { "person": "geography", "subject" } ] }, 
    { "accept": "text/plain" }, 
    { "entityproperties": false } ] }

```

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of "200 – OK" and a JSON-wrapped RDF, simple XML, N-Triples or JSON-LD document with the tags that apply to the submitted content, given the request parameters. When there are no tagging results, returns an HTTP status code of "200 – OK" with an empty message body. The response format is JSON, and the tagging response in the specified format will be embedded in the annotation property.

Sample Response 1

The following example shows the JSON-wrapped RDF/XML output of the Tagging Service request.

```

```

May 1, 2019
The following example shows the JSON-wrapped RDF/TTL output of the Tagging Service request.

```
<http://cv.ap.org/id/e6492bd043db4b14985363b9a579255a9> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Summits"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/dcc6c0738646418098719092edebf5ab> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Legislature"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/86c13f687dac1004898cba7fa5283c3e> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Government and politics"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/86aad5207dac100488ecba7fa5283c3e> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Government and politics"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/66219fb07d5b100482e2c076b8e3055c> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Geography" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#geography> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Europe"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/86aad5207dac100488ecba7fa5283c3e> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Geography" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#geography> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Europe"@en
    </rdf:Description>

<http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100482e2c076b8e3055c> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Geography" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#geography> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Europe"@en
    </rdf:Description>
```

Sample Response 2

The following example shows the JSON-wrapped RDF/TTL output of the Tagging Service request.

```
{"requestId": "c844e2d563243ab6686a989bb7f1510b", "annotation": 
  "@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#> .
  @prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
  @prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
  @prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#> .
  @prefix gr: "http://cv.ap.org/a#subject" .
  @prefix nar: "http://cv.ap.org/ns#nic" .
  @prefix ns: "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#" .
  @prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
  @prefix rel: "http://purl.org/vocab/relationship/" .
  @prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#> .
  @prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .
  @prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/XMLSchema#> .
  @prefix ym: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/yls#> .

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/6d6b190d75b100482e2c076b8e3055c> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Consumer products and services"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/8fb64edaac3bf49aa99a7ab679641b> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Retail and wholesale"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/7b7673e97d94a7df5b2c31c3d42cb22a> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Business"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/5f8283e88bf910048037a13d9888b73e> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Industry"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/b7cc5700886f10048b9fcb8225d5863c> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Retail and wholesale"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/603376df0282457a144539ba7838b3a> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Retail and wholesale"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/d5547718dcb25e4ba562f2abf979255a9> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "IAB Subject"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/d5547718dcb25e4ba562f2abf979255a9> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "IAB Subject"@en
    </rdf:Description>

  <http://cv.ap.org/id/8fb64edaac3bf49aa99a7ab679641b> a skos:Concept ;
    ap:authority "AP Subject" ;
    nar:generator "AP Tagger" ;
    skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject> ;
    skos:prefLabel "Retail and wholesale"@en
    </rdf:Description>
```
ASYNCHRONOUS SUBMISSIONS

Submitting Content

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/annotations/futures%5B?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/annotations/futures[?apikey={apikey}</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Headers, Body Parameters and Request Body

The same as for synchronous submissions above.

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of "202 – Accepted" and a Location header containing the requestId; (highlighted in green in the following example):

Location → http://cv.ap.org/annotations/futures/61158a32eb6f49da84938cb22e802414?apikey={apikey}

Retrieving Results of Asynchronous Submission

Request

Request URI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>REQUEST URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/annotations/%7BrequestID%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/annotations/{requestID}?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>requestId</td>
<td>ID returned in the Location header by the /futures method response.</td>
<td>61158a32eb6f49da84938cb22e802414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

```
{"message": "Request is in process"}
```

OR

Returns the standard HTTP status code of "200 – OK" and a JSON-wrapped RDF, simple XML, N-Triples or JSON-LD document with the tags that apply to the submitted content, given the request parameters. When there are no tagging results, returns an HTTP status code of "200 – OK" with an empty message body. The response format is JSON, and the tagging response in the specified format will be embedded in the annotation property (the same as for the synchronous submissions above).
RDF FORMATS

About the RDF Data Model
The Resource Description Framework (RDF) Data Model is used to publish structured interlinked data from different sources on the Web with a goal of easy data sharing.

RDF models data using triples. Like a simple sentence, a triple consists of a subject, predicate and object:
- The subject identifies the described resource (for example, a country).
- The object can be either the resource property (for example, the country name) or another resource related to the one described in the subject (for example, the continent where the country is located).
- The predicate defines the property type (for example, “name”) or the relationship type between the subject and the object (for example, “broader geographical area” or simply “broader”).

Conceptual Example: Triples Represented as a Graph
Sets of triples can be represented as a graph, as shown in the following conceptual example:

Using HTTP URIs to Identify Resources and Property Types
In the RDF model, a resource property is represented by a literal value (a string, number or date); for example, “United States”). However, literal values cannot be used to represent resources and the types of properties and relationships. Instead, the RDF model requires identifying resources and relationship or property types using HTTP URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers). When a web browser dereferences an HTTP URI, a document describing a resource, a relationship type or a property type is returned.

To identify resources, AP uses AP Vocabulary at http://cv.ap.org/; for example, the URI of United States is http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c. Relationship and property types are identified by the URIs of terms that are either defined in existing RDF ontologies (when available) or are included in the ontology of terms created by the AP. Examples of existing RDF ontologies are Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS) ontology for representing taxonomies and Friend-of-a-Friend (FOAF) ontology for describing people. For information about the ontologies, classes and properties used in the RDF output of the News Taxonomy and Tagging Services, see https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.

Literal Triples
RDF triples that describe resource properties are called literal triples. The following example shows a valid literal triple from the conceptual example discussed above. The valid RDF triple uses URIs to identify the resource (United States) and the property type. The URI of the standardized SKOS vocabulary term “prefLabel” (preferred label) is used instead of “name” to define the property type:
RDF Links
RDF triples that represent typed relationships between two resources are called RDF links. The following example shows a valid RDF link triple from the conceptual example above. The valid RDF triple uses URIs to identify both resources (United States and North America) and the relationship type (“broader”):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(URI of the described resource, United States)</td>
<td>(URI of the relationship type, “broader”)</td>
<td>(URI of the related resource, North America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c">http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#broader">http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#broader</a></td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c">http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compact URIs
To improve readability, URIs can be condensed to Compact URIs (CURIs) using namespace prefixes. For instance, to transform the predicate from the above example http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#broader to a CURI, the following namespace prefix can be defined: skos = http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#. Using this prefix, the predicate can be rewritten as skos:broader; for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(URI of the described resource, United States)</td>
<td>(CURI of the relationship type, “broader”)</td>
<td>(URI of the related resource, North America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c">http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c</a></td>
<td>skos:broader</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c">http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For simplicity, both properties and relationships are called properties later in this guide.

RDF Example
The following example shows a partial AP Subject taxonomy structure, its graphical representation in RDF and and equivalent document in RDF/XML.

AP Subject Partial Taxonomy Structure
This partial AP Subject Taxonomy structure shows the names and IDs of selected nodes of the Health and Lifestyle AP subject categories. The “Travel health” AP subject appears twice in the taxonomy structure, with “Health” and “Travel” as broader AP subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Taxonomy Structure (partial)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health cc7a76087e4e10048482df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel health 0cb0e9cba4704769bb8a21b850928fac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifestyle 3e37e4b87df7100483d5df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel d3d7a339e8c4488f82f050b5d857f1bf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel health 0cb0e9cba4704769bb8a21b850928fac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RDF Graph
This RDF graph represents the partial AP Subject structure shown in the previous section. For simplicity, the graph shows only two property types (skos:prefLabel and skos:broader). The RDF format examples in the following sections show all available properties for each subject (for example, dcterms:created, dcterms:modified, skos:definition, skos:altLabel).
RDF Format Example
The following RDF/XML format sample shows the AP subjects (“Travel health”, “Lifestyle”, “Health” and “Travel”) from the example discussed in the previous sections. The RDF/XML document has the following structure:

1. Namespace declarations.
2. Authority version (shown in blue in the example below).
3. AP vocabulary terms. Each term is represented by a collection of RDF triples. For information about the property definitions, see https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.

**Note:** The IDs and labels of the AP subjects mentioned in the example are highlighted in the sample code to illustrate how the hierarchical relationships between the AP subjects are reflected in the RDF file. The term describing “Travel health” includes two skos:broader relationships with the “Health” and “Travel” subjects, and the “Travel” subject term includes the skos:broader relationship with the “Lifestyle” subject.
For more information about the RDF model and formats, see these references:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>REFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDF model</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/RDF/">http://www.w3.org/RDF/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDF/XML</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/">http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDF/TTL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/TeamSubmission/turtle/">http://www.w3.org/TeamSubmission/turtle/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONTOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

This chapter contains references to the ontologies, properties and classes used in the RDF output of the News Taxonomy and Tagging Services.

Ontologies

AP derives property types from the following available resources:
- AP: http://cv.ap.org/ns (see the link in “RDF Properties and Classes” below for the AP Ontology file).
- FOAF: http://xmlns.com/foaf/spec/
- OWL: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
- SKOS: http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#
- DC: http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/
- Geo: http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#
- GR: http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#
- ORG: http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/
- vCard: http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#
- DBprop: http://dbpedia.org/property/
- DBpedia-OWL: http://dbpedia.org/ontology/
- DCTerms: http://purl.org/dc/terms/
- RDFS: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#

RDF Properties and Classes

Please refer to https://github.com/TheAssociatedPress/APISamples/tree/master/APMS.

Examples per Authority

The following examples show AP terms in the RDF/XML and RDF/TTL formats for each authority.

**AP Subject**

**RDF/XML**

```xml
<ap:Subject rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0cb0e9c9a4704769bb8a21b850928fac">  
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Travel health</ap:displayLabel>  
  <ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">Health</ap:inGroup>  
  <ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">Lifestyle</ap:inGroup>  
  <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>  
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2009-08-04</dcterms:created>  
  <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2015-08-05</dcterms:modified>  
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Travel medicine</skos:altLabel>  
  <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/cc7a76087e4e10048482df092526b43e"/>  
  <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/d3d7a339e8c4488f2f050b5d857f1bf"/>  
  <skos:definition xml:lang="en">The field of medicine concerned with the prevention and treatment of diseases and conditions acquired during (usually international) travel.</skos:definition>  
  <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>  
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel health</skos:prefLabel>  
</ap:Subject>
```

**RDF/TTL**

```ttl
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.  
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.  
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.  
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ext/lab/ns#>.  
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/> .  
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/> .  
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#> .  
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/> .  
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#> .  
@prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
```
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.

<http://cv.ap.org/id/0cb0e9cba47047698a21b850928fac> ap:displayLabel "Travel health"@en;
ap:inGroup "Health"@en,
"Lifestyle"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
dcterms:created "2009-08-04"^^xsd:date;
dcterms:modified "2019-04-08"^^xsd:date;
a:ap:Subject;
skos:altLabel "Travel medicine"@en;
skos:broader <http://cv.ap.org/id/cc7a76087e4e10048482f092526b43e>,
<http://cv.ap.org/id/d3d7a339e8c4488f82f050b5d857bf>;
skos:definition "The field of medicine concerned with the prevention and treatment of diseases and conditions acquired during (usually international) travel."@en;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject>;
skos:prefLabel "Travel health"@en.

AP Organization

RDF/XML

<ap:Organization rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/ed89153978b84a28b646bf10c0d30e5">
<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Stanford University</ap:displayLabel>
<ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">Organizations</ap:inGroup>
<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
<ap:organizationType xml:lang="en">Education institution</ap:organizationType>
<dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2011-04-08</dcterms:created>
<dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2017-07-13</dcterms:modified>
<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization" />
<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Stanford University</skos:prefLabel>
</ap:Organization>

RDF/TTL

@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix pref: <http://cv.ap.org/ext/pref/ns#>.
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>.
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>.
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.
@prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/>.
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>.
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.

<http://cv.ap.org/id/ed89153978b84a28b646bf10c0d30e5> ap:displayLabel "Stanford University"@en;
ap:inGroup "Organizations"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
ap:organizationType "Education institution"@en;
dcterms:created "2011-04-08"^^xsd:date;
dcterms:modified "2017-07-13"^^xsd:date;
a:ap:Organization;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#organization>;
skos:prefLabel "Stanford University"@en.

AP Geography

RDF/XML

<ap:Geography rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b100482f092526b43e">
<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Canada (Nation)</ap:displayLabel>
<ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">Geography</ap:inGroup>
<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
<ap:locationType rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/01f5e6e654841eaca2e69bf2cbcc0526"/>
<ap:locationTypeLabel xml:lang="en">Nation</ap:locationTypeLabel>
<dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/LocationType" rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b100482f092526b43e"/>
<dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/LocationType" rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b100482f092526b43e"/>
<gr:iso2Code xml:lang="en">CA</gr:iso2Code>
<gr:iso3Code xml:lang="en">CAN</gr:iso3Code>
<geo:lat rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/GeoLocationType" xml:lang="en">60</geo:lat>
<geo:long rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/GeoLocationType" xml:lang="en">-96</geo:long>
<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#country" />
<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://sws.geonames.org/6251999" />
<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Canada</skos:prefLabel>
</ap:Geography>
RDF/TTL
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>.
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>.
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix iab: <http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b1004828fc076b8e3055c> ap:displayLabel "Canada (Nation)"@en;
ap:inGroup "Geography"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
ap:locationType <http://cv.ap.org/id/01f56e0654841eca2e69bf2cbcc0526>;
ap:locationTypeLabel "Nation"@en;
dcterms:created "2006-11-09"^^xsd:date;
dcterms:modified "2015-06-30"^^xsd:date;
gr:iso2Code "CA"@en;
gr:iso3Code "CAN"@en;
a:ap:Geography;
geo:lat "60"^^xsd:double;
geo:long "+96"^^xsd:double;
skos:broadert <http://cv.ap.org/id/661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c>;
skos:exactMatch <http://data.nytimes.com/66238405489982709761>,
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Canada>,
<http://sws.geonames.org/6251999>;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#geography>;
skos:prefLabel "Canada"@en.

AP Person
RDF/XML
<ap:Person rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0010ef208f0610048ca1a55c96277d3e">Queen Elizabeth II (government figure)</ap:displayLabel>
<ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/32a9a5d70fa74aaf92411d557a06031" />
<ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/54381ada97194b1c8bea91888152420" />
<ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/a2e6a6afa1e68455ba1f5b39db9ad9c" />
<ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/f8955706b58c4b71901d46201750aa48" />
<ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">People</ap:inGroup>
<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
<ap:personType rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/40e0861dc1176b43b91e47c2b09ef81e"/>
<ap:personTypeLabel xml:lang="en">Royalty</ap:personTypeLabel>
<ap:personType rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/01a4daceb73c5d4ba5f1126026569bf"/>
<ap:personTypeLabel xml:lang="en">Government figure</ap:personTypeLabel>
<dbpedia-owl:birthDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">1926-04-21</dbpedia-owl:birthDate>
<dbpedia-owl:birthPlace xml:lang="en">London, United Kingdom</dbpedia-owl:birthPlace>
<skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Elizabeth Alexandra Mary</skos:altLabel>
<skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Queen Elizabeth</skos:altLabel>
<skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">The Queen</skos:altLabel>
<skos:definition xml:lang="en">Head of State of the UK and other Commonwealth realms. Supreme Governor of the Church of England.</skos:definition>
<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#person"/>
<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Queen Elizabeth II</skos:prefLabel>
<foaf:gender xml:lang="en">Female</foaf:gender>
</ap:Person>

RDF/TTL
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>.
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>.
@prefix vcard: <http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
<http://cv.ap.org/id/0010ef20b6f0610048ca1a55c6277d3e> ap:displayLabel "Queen Elizabeth II (government figure)"@en;
ap:hasChild <http://cv.ap.org/id/32a9a5d70fa74aaf92411d557a06d031>,
<http://cv.ap.org/id/54381da97194b1c8eb918888152420>,
<http://cv.ap.org/id/a26afa1e6e8455be1f5b539df9ad9c>,
<http://cv.ap.org/id/f8955706b58c4671901d46201750aa48>;
ap:inGroup "People"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
ap:personType <http://cv.ap.org/id/01f56e0e654841eca2e69fb2cbb0c026>;
ap:personType "Royalty"@en;
ap:personType <http://cv.ap.org/id/01a4ad7b73cd54baf51126026569bb>;
ap:personType "Government figure"@en;
dbpedia-owl:birthDate "1926-04-21"^^xsd:date;
dbpedia-owl:birthPlace "London, United Kingdom"@en;
dcterms:created "2007-06-22"^^xsd:date;
dcterms:modified "2019-02-21"^^xsd:date;
a ap:Person;
skos:altLabel "Elizabeth Alexandra Mary"@en,
"Queen Elizabeth"@en,
"The Queen"@en;
skos:definition "Head of State of the UK and other Commonwealth realms. Supreme Governor of the Church of England."@en;
skus:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#person>;
skos:prefLabel "Queen Elizabeth II"@en;
foaf:gender "Female"@en.

AP Company

RDF/XML
<ap:Company rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/1aa55060366e4ee88469e3855c8906d3">
  <ap:associatedCompanyOf rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/4601aa59eef54880b2c3647dc91771ea" />
  <ap:associatedCompanyOf rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/a42a94bce02745c093862c1914495f12" />
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co</ap:displayLabel>
  <ap:inGroup xml:lang="en">Companies</ap:inGroup>
  <ap:industry rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/a475efa92899814f9bbac20152827c56" />
  <ap:instrument xml:lang="en">SAO:JPMC34</ap:instrument>
  <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JPMorgan</ap:shortName>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase</ap:shortName>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co</ap:shortName>
  <dbprop:secCik xml:lang="en">19617</dbprop:secCik>
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2007-10-15</dcterms:created>
  <skos:definition xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co is a financial services firm and a banking institution. It is engaged in investment banking, commercial banking, treasury and securities services, asset management, retail financial services, and credit card businesses. <skos:definition />
  <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#company" />
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co</skos:prefLabel>
  <vcard:country-name rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c" />
  <vcard:locality xml:lang="en">New York</vcard:locality>
  <vcard:region xml:lang="en">NY</vcard:region>
  <foaf:homepage rdf:resource="http://www.jpmorganchase.com/" />
</ap:Company>

RDF/TTL
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix dbprop: <http://dbpedia.orgPROPERTY/>. @prefix dbprop:dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology>.
@prefix gr: <http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#>.
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo#>.
@prefix vcard: <http://vcard.org/2006/vcard/ns#>.
@prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/>.
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>.
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
<http://cv.ap.org/id/1aa55060366e4ee88469e3855c8906d3> ap:associatedCompanyOf <http://cv.ap.org/id/4601aa59eef54880b2c3647dc91771ea>,
  <http://cv.ap.org/id/4601aa59eef54880b2c3647dc91771ea>,
  <http://cv.ap.org/id/4601aa59eef54880b2c3647dc91771ea>,
  <ap:displayLabel "JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co"@en;
ap:inGroup "Companies"@en;
ap:industry <http://cv.ap.org/id/a475efa92899814f9bbac20152827c56>;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
ap:shortName "JP Morgan"@en,
"JP Morgan Chase"@en,
"JPMorgan"@en,
"JPMorgan Chase"@en;
dbprop:secCik "19617"@en;
dcterms:created "2007-10-15"^^xsd:date;
dcterms:modified "2019-04-16"^^xsd:date;
a ap:Company;
skos:definition "JPMorgan Chase & Co is a financial services firm and a banking institution. It is engaged in investment banking, commercial banking, treasury and securities services, asset management, retail financial services, and credit card businesses."@en;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#company>;
skos:prefLabel "JPMorgan Chase & Co"@en;
vcard:country-name <http://cv.ap.org/id/661e48387d5b10048291c076b8e3055c>;
vcard:locality "New York"@en;
vcard:region "NY"@en;
APPENDIX

TOP-LEVEL SUBJECT CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>ID (GUID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and entertainment</td>
<td>16c0ba3e6d24d97ace39f5a1924669a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c8e409f8858510048872ff2260dd383e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and nature</td>
<td>8783d248894710048286ba0a2b2ca13e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>06a735407cb61004804eba7fa5283c3e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General news</td>
<td>f25af2d07e4e100484f5fd092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and politics</td>
<td>86aad5207dac100488ecba7fa5283c3e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>cc7a7e6087e4e10048482df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifestyle</td>
<td>3e3e4e87df7100483d5df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living things</td>
<td>6f072ea8b0064f3584c61e22f08836ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>c188eb1088be10048dceb097165a0203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obituaries</td>
<td>30418e4b76449eb54409baf55036d1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddities</td>
<td>44b11870882f10048079ae2ac3a6923e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>4bf76cb777df7100483d5df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social affairs</td>
<td>75a42fd87df7100483edf092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>54df6c687df7100483edf092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>45ef2b87df7100483d8df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERROR CODES

In addition to the standard HTTP error codes, the error response includes an XML message in this format:

```xml
<error>
<code>HTTP error code</code>
<message>Error message</message>
<!-- Optional information about the specific error condition -->
</error>
```

XML message example:

```xml
<error>
<code>404</code>
<message>The requested Dataset {People} was not found.</message>
</error>
```

Taxonomy Service API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Invalid API Key</td>
<td>Check the API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Over queries per second limit</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate limit quota violation.</td>
<td>Quota limit exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>The requested Concept {ConceptGUID} was not found</td>
<td>Check the specified GUID of an AP term. Note: This error is also returned if you do not have permission to access the requested term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>The requested Dataset {DatasetName} was not found</td>
<td>Check the specified AP authority name. Note: This error is also returned if you do not have permission to access the requested dataset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AP Metadata Services 2.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>The requested Class {ClassName} was not found</td>
<td>Check the specified AP property or AP class name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Method not allowed</td>
<td>Check the request method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>URI length exceeds 6000 characters</td>
<td>Make sure that your request is no longer than 6,000 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Internal Server Error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Bad Gateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Service Unavailable</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Gateway Timeout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Custom Taxonomy Service API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Request contains invalid data</td>
<td>Check RDF format (RDF parse of request body failed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Invalid API Key You do not have permission to modify data</td>
<td>Check the API key. This error is returned if you do not have permission to customize taxonomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Over queries per second limit Rate limit quota violation. Quota limit exceeded.</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Method not allowed</td>
<td>Check the request method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Request exceeds (N) topics</td>
<td>The submission exceeded the upper bound limit for adding Topics – reduce the number of topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>URI length exceeds 6000 characters</td>
<td>Make sure that your request is no longer than 6,000 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Internal Server Error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Bad Gateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Service Unavailable</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Gateway Timeout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tagging Service API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Format contains syntax errors or submitted format is invalid Input request does not have a 'document' field. Content length cannot be zero.</td>
<td>Check the syntax and format of the JSON submission. Make sure that the document parameter is specified. Make sure that the document parameter value is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Invalid API Key You do not have permission to use authorities: {authorityName} You do not have permission to access features: {featureName}</td>
<td>You have requested an authority or feature that is not within your entitlements. To get permissions to access additional data, contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Over queries per second limit Rate limit quota violation. Quota limit exceeded.</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Method not allowed</td>
<td>Check the request method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>URI length exceeds 6000 characters</td>
<td>Make sure that your request is no longer than 6,000 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Internal Server Error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Bad Gateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Service Unavailable</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Gateway Timeout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Change Log API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>One or more of the requested authorities is invalid</td>
<td>Check the authority value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Invalid API Key</td>
<td>Check the API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>You do not have permission to access AP Company data</td>
<td>Only the AP Company authority and no other authorities have been requested. Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Over queries per second limit</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>No results available for this query</td>
<td>None (the query syntax is correct, but there are no results).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Method not allowed</td>
<td>Check the request method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>URI length exceeds 6000 characters</td>
<td>Make sure that your request is no longer than 6,000 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Internal Server Error</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>502</td>
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<td>Service Unavailable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Gateway Timeout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TAXONOMY OR TAGGING DATA ISSUES

If you are experiencing problems with the quality or accuracy of tagging results or taxonomy data, please include the following information when contacting AP Customer Support:

- Document ID for tagging data issues
- Version number for taxonomy data issues

### Locating Document IDs for Tagging Data Issues

Each content submission to the Tagging Service is identified by a document ID located in the "documentid" property in the Tagging output (highlighted in purple in this example):

```json
{
    "elapsedtime": 9470,
    "documentid": "27ac72d2e447482f99b326692ee15",
    "annotation": "<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
   xmlns:ap="http://cv.ap.org/ns#"
   xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
   xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
   xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
>
  <rdf:Description
     rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/c8e409f889510048872ff2260dd383e">
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Business</skos:prefLabel>
    <ap:authority>AP Subject</ap:authority>
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept"/>
  </rdf:Description>
  <rdf:Description
     rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/5f8283e88bf9104488b326692ee15">
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Consumer services</skos:prefLabel>
    <ap:authority>AP Subject</ap:authority>
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept"/>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/31f4c0688adb100488939a38be1dd383e"/>
  </rdf:Description>
  <rdf:Description
     rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/d5547718dcb25ef4ba562f2abf979255a">
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Retail and wholesale</skos:prefLabel>
    <ap:authority>AP Subject</ap:authority>
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept"/>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/5f8283e88bf9104488b326692ee15"/>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

May 1, 2019
Locating Version Numbers for Taxonomy Data Issues

Change Logs

In the change logs, the version number is part of each reported change (shown in green in the following example of the XML-formatted change log output):

```xml
<Change>
  <Version>20181205.42623</Version>
  <Date>2018-12-05</Date>
  <Authority>AP Geography</Authority>
  <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/0a6304e4e9081f8ed65417df</TermURI>
  <TermName>Lodz</TermName>
  <ChangeType>Term Data Change</ChangeType>
</Change>
```

In the CSV-formatted change log output, “Version” is the first column.

News Taxonomy Output

Version numbers are returned only by the full dataset requests (the Taxonomy Dataset API method). In this RDF/XML example, the version number of the Organization authority is shown in green:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:dbpedia-owl="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/"
  xmlns:org="http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:iab="http://cv.ap.org/ext/iab/ns#"
  xmlns:gr="http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#"
  xmlns:vcard="http://www.w3.org/2006/vcard/ns#"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:ap="http://cv.ap.org/ns#"
  xmlns:geo="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/"
  xmlns:dbprop=http://dbpedia.org/property/"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization">
  </skos:ConceptScheme>
</rdf:RDF>
```