Feature Tour

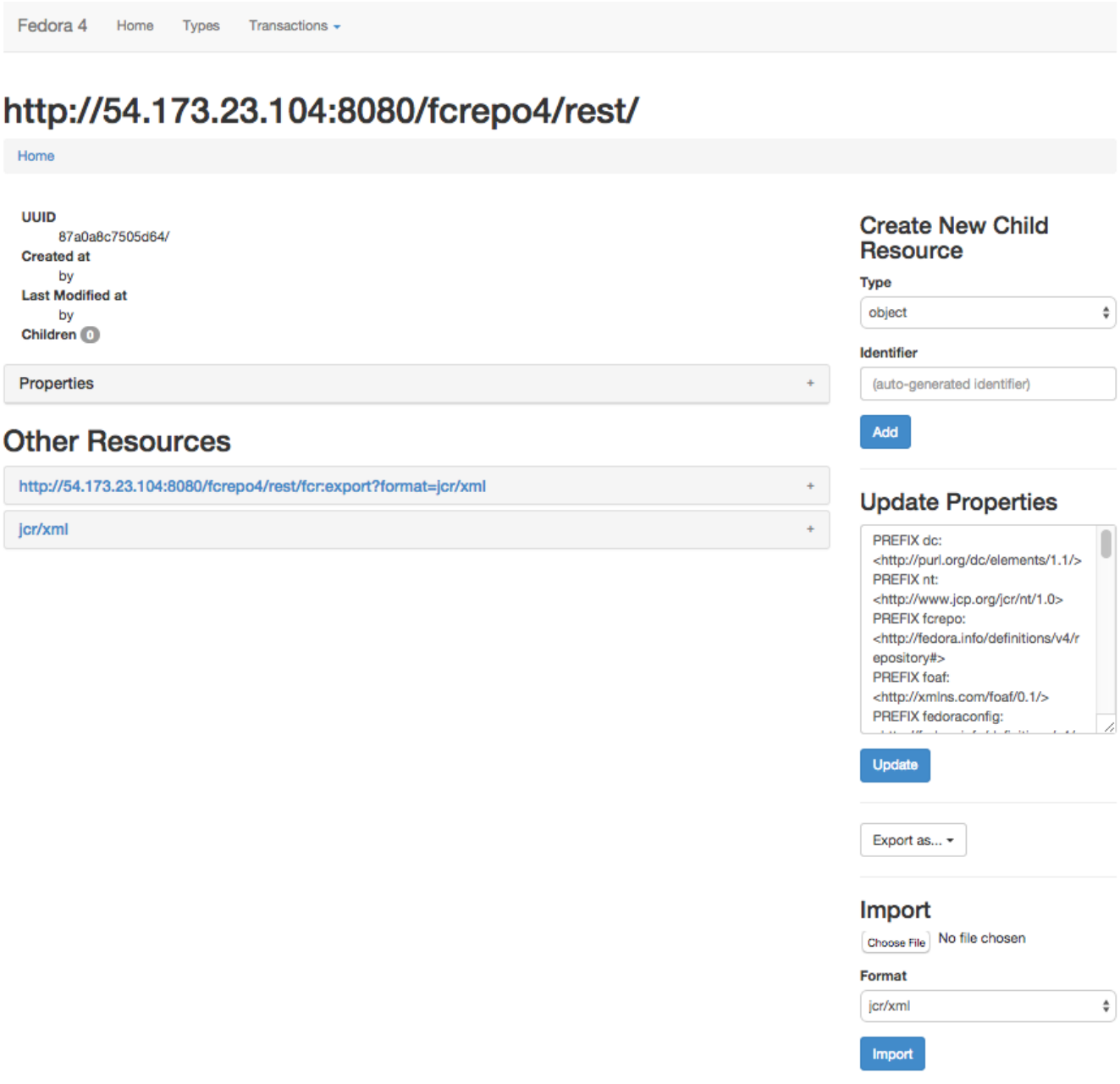
Much of the functionality that is exposed through the RESTful HTTP API is also available using an HTML user interface interpreted by your favorite web browser. Whether your request for particular HTTP API endpoints results in an HTML UI or more machine-readable formats is based on content negotiation headers. This tour walks you through the major user interface components when accessing the HTTP API through a web browser.

Home Page

When you access the root path of the RESTful HTTP API you are presented with a rendering of the root level of your Fedora repository.

From here you can:

- Create new Resources (Containers or Binaries)
- Inspect the properties of Resources.
- Update the properties of Resources.
- Navigate the Repository Hierarchy of Resources.
- Import/Export Resources.
- Start Transactions.



The user interface is divided into regions.

- Navigation bar (top)
- Resource information and navigation (center left)
- Optional resource actions (center right)

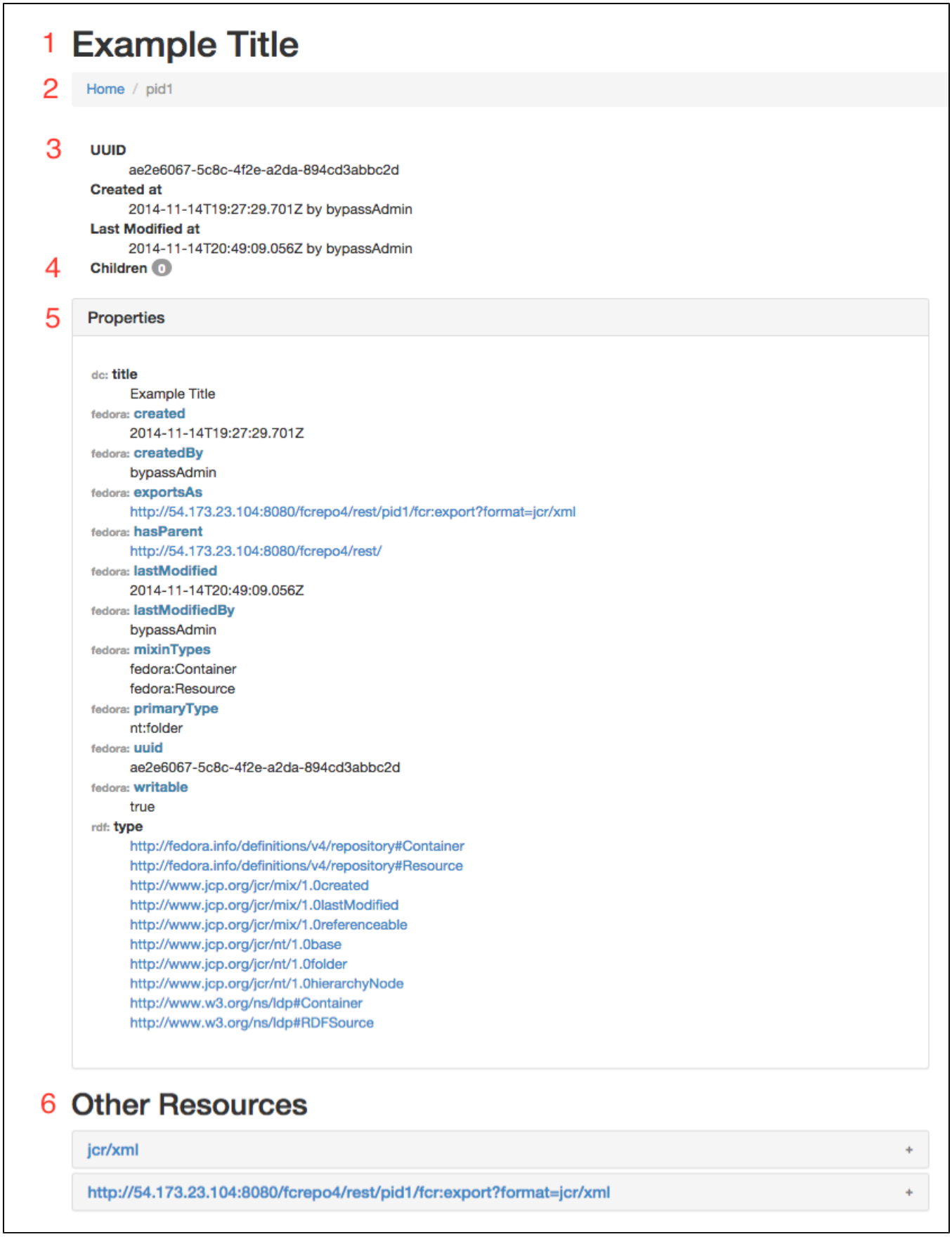
Navigation Bar

The navigation bar, which appears at the top of each page, includes links to the following:

- Home
- Transactions

Resource Information

Information about the resource requested is displayed below the navigation bar, filling the left two thirds of interface.



1 Object Title

If a title (either *http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label* or *http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/title*) is available, it is displayed here. If no title has been assigned, the resource URI is displayed in this location.

2 Object Path

With respect to how resources are organized in the repository, Fedora 5 is identical to Fedora 4, maintaining a tree hierarchy to the repository. Fedora 5, however, is different from Fedora 3, which supported a flat structure. The path (list of ancestors) for the viewed resource is presented below the object title. Performance is expected to be better with a deeper hierarchy, with fewer items per level, versus a shallow hierarchy, where each level has a larger number of siblings. The automatic ID (and path) generated by Fedora is meant to optimize performance, but you may use your own organizational strategy when creating resources.

In this particular example, the container was created with a fully qualified name including a namespace and local name (separated by a colon), but Fedora 5 neither requires nor recommends identifiers have namespaces.

3 Featured Properties

Very basic metadata such as the creation and modification times and users are presented below the resource path.

4 Children

Any children that the container has will be listed and linked here.

5 All Resource Properties

All properties of the resource are presented here. Hover your mouse over the namespace prefix to see the full namespace.

6 Other Resources

A subset of properties from the parent resource. If there are any, a gray box will be present. Click on the gray box to expand the list of properties or the label text to view that resource directly.

Actions

Each page below describes actions that can be performed for the Resource at a given current path.

These may include:

Feature Tour - Action - Content

Feature Tour - Action - Content
When viewing a Resource with Binary content, click the large green button to download that content. You can also update the description of the binary using the form.

Feature Tour - Action - Create Resource

Feature Tour - Action - Create Resource
From any Container page, use the "Create New Child Resource" form to create a Container that will be the child of the current container. From the homepage, the same form can be used to create a new Container.

Feature Tour - Action - Delete

Feature Tour - Action - Delete
You can delete the resource you are currently viewing by clicking the red "Delete" button.

Feature Tour - Action - Update Properties

Feature Tour - Action - Update Properties
When viewing a Resource, you can add or delete properties using the "Update Properties" form.