AP METADATA SERVICES 1.5

Developer’s Guide
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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.

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

AP News Taxonomy Overview
The AP News Taxonomy comprises 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 4,200 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 14 thematic sections such as Sports, Government and Politics, and Health. For the full list, see “Top-Level Subject Categories” on page 46.

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 143,000 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**

⚠️ **Important:** Depending on your entitlements, you may or may not have access to the AP Company data.

- More than 65,500 names of publicly-traded companies.
- Scope: All companies with primary shares trading on any of 123 major global stock exchanges, or trading as ADRs on an American exchange. For a list of the covered stock exchanges, see “Stock Exchange Codes” on page 45.
- Vocabulary is a flat authority list with no hierarchy.

For a list of additional properties available per term for all authorities, see “Ontology Definitions” on page 40.

**AP Tagging Service Overview**

The AP 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%.

**Important:** Depending on your entitlements, you may or may not have access to the AP Company tagging authority.

**WHAT'S NEW IN THIS RELEASE**

**Note:** The changes described in this section apply to all response formats supported by AP Metadata Services. Examples are provided in the default RDF/XML format.

**For AP Taxonomy Subscribers**

**Important:** You must make changes to your client application to process the changes to the term properties described in this section.

**Organization Authority**

**Additions to the Organization Vocabulary**

The Organization vocabulary now includes new terms describing sport, organization type and competitive level.

**New Properties**

**Sports Teams**

Sports teams now have the sport, organizationType and competitiveLevel properties (shown in red in the following example):

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0E2FlAC722604DCC9DCE673E842BA689"/>
   <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">New York Liberty</ap:displayLabel>
   <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
   <ap:organizationType rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/334DC6EB730F4C1285279C8C0FED2F9"/> [Sports team]
   <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T10:39:26-04:00</dcterms:created>
```
Other Organizations
Organizations other than sports teams now have the organizationType property:

```
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/9A73B04E5FA4679831E0B1273417AAE">
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Museum of Modern Art</ap:displayLabel>
  <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">MoMA</ap:entryTerm>
  <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
  <ap:isReference rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isReference>
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T04:02:28-04:00</dcterms:created>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">MoMA</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Museum of Modern Art</skos:prefLabel>
  <org:memberOf rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/D0EFEAB1E4D49459B244331513132DA7"/>
</skos:Concept>
```

Removed Broader Links to Placeholder Terms
The new properties replace a broader link to the placeholder term previously available for some sports teams and other organizations. In the following example, three new properties describe the organization type (Sports team), sport (Football) and competitive level (College); therefore, the broader link to the placeholder term NCAA Football Teams is no longer necessary and has been replaced by a broader link to the term Organizations, which is at the next level in the Organization taxonomy hierarchy.

Previous Release (APMS 1.4):
```
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio State Buckeyes football</ap:displayLabel>
  <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Ohio St.</ap:entryTerm>
  <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
  <ap:isReference rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isReference>
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T04:02:28-04:00</dcterms:created>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio St.</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio State Buckeyes football</skos:prefLabel>
  <org:memberOf rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/D0EFEAB1E4D49459B244331513132DA7"/>
</skos:Concept>
```

New Release (APMS 1.5):
```
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio State Buckeyes football</ap:displayLabel>
  <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Ohio St.</ap:entryTerm>
  <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
  <ap:isReference rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isReference>
  <ap:relatedTerm rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/1FF915124141EFE2F8F63C677D3C9BF64"/> [Sports team]
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T04:02:28-04:00</dcterms:created>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio St.</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Ohio State Buckeyes football</skos:prefLabel>
  <org:memberOf rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/D0EFEAB1E4D49459B244331513132DA7"/>
</skos:Concept>
```

Subject Authority: Changes to Event Terms

Replaced Property
The eventType property in event terms has been replaced by a bi-directional relatedTerm property. For example, the term for 2004 Madrid train bombings now has related term Bombings in the relatedTerm property instead of the eventType property.
Previous Release (APMS 1.4):


<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">2004 Madrid train bombings</ap:displayLabel>


<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">2004 Madrid train bombings</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>

<skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804F5DF092526B43E"/>

<skos:definition xml:lang="en">Intentional attacks on people or property using an explosive device, both in combat and civilian settings.</skos:definition>

<skos:broker rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3"/>

<skos:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</skos:isPlaceholder>

<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>

<skos:Concept>

New Release (APMS 1.5):


<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">2004 Madrid train bombings</ap:displayLabel>


<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">2004 Madrid train bombings</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>

<skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804F5DF092526B43E"/>

<skos:definition xml:lang="en">Intentional attacks on people or property using an explosive device, both in combat and civilian settings.</skos:definition>

<skos:broker rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3"/>

<skos:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</skos:isPlaceholder>

<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>

<skos:Concept>

Removed Broader Links to Placeholder Terms

Event terms no longer have broader links to placeholder terms indicating the type of event; for example, “Political events”, “Weather events,” or “Historical events” as in the following example:

Previous Release (APMS 1.4):

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3"/>

<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">World War II</ap:displayLabel>

<ap:relatedTerm rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3" />

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">World War II</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>

<skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804F5DF092526B43E"/>

<skos:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</skos:isPlaceholder>

<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>

<skos:Concept>

New Release (APMS 1.5):

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3"/>

<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">World War II</ap:displayLabel>

<ap:relatedTerm rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/9CC6D30C46334CD187719121AEF75DD3" />

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">World War II</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>

<skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804F5DF092526B43E"/>

<skos:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</skos:isPlaceholder>

<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>

<skos:Concept>

Since the relatedTerm property is bi-directional, the term Bombings now has all relatedTerm properties, including 2004 Madrid train bombings:


<ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Bombings</ap:displayLabel>


<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Bombings</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#subject"/>

<skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804F5DF092526B43E"/>

<skos:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</skos:isPlaceholder>

<ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>

<skos:Concept>

April 13, 2017
**Person Authority**

**Replaced Concept**

The Relative concept (expressed as rdf:type in term data) has been replaced by Newsmaker; for example:

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/F66EB36271974D4489DC635462F00245">
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Apple Martin</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:extendedFamily rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/4DC93718837B10048F01DF092526B43E"/>
    <ap:hasParent rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/4734A4C565E5408DBE98CCF4BBF7FF1"/>
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T06:12:32-04:00</dcterms:created>
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-02-21T20:52:24-05:00</dcterms:modified>
    <dcterms:modified rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#DateTime"/>
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/c/Newsmaker"/>
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Apple Martin</skos:altLabel>
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#person"/>
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Apple Blythe Alison Martin</skos:prefLabel>
</skos:Concept>
```

**For AP Tagging Subscribers**

**Person Authority**

- More politicians and athletes now have associatedState information. This is an existing property; the only change is that more terms now contain it.
- Some athletes now have links to their national teams (for example, Olympics, World Cup) as well as their regular teams; for example:

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/F591F55542174CFC8AB6CB48CE192366">
    <ap:authority>AP Person</ap:authority>
    <dbpedia-owl:team rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/D32380F08C0C10048A00B9433D2F4C0E"/> [Liverpool FC]
    <dbpedia-owl:team rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/ECF0F720786E402D98BA2189F68EB03"/> [Belgium National Soccer Team]
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/c/ProfessionalAthlete"/>
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/c/SportsFigure"/>
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Divock Origi</skos:prefLabel>
</skos:Concept>
```

**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 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.)
- **E-mail:** APCustomerSupport@ap.org
- **Website:** http://customersupport.ap.org

⚠️ **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 49.

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

AP NEWS TAXONOMY SERVICE API

Overview of Taxonomy API Calls

The AP News Taxonomy Service API provides access to AP vocabulary data through these API calls:

- **AP Taxonomy**. Returns the taxonomy information for all of the terms of the specified authority (for example, Organization).
- **AP Taxonomy Subset**. Returns the taxonomy information for a subset of the specified authority 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).
- **AP Ontology Definition**. Returns the AP ontology definition for the specified AP property or AP class (for example, GovernmentFigure).
- **AP Term**. Returns the taxonomy information for the specified GUID of an AP term.
- **Deprecated 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.
- **NewsML-G2**. All of the AP News Taxonomy API calls except for the AP Ontology Definition call can return output in the NewsML-G2 format.
- **HTML**. The output of the AP Ontology Definition and AP Term calls 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 calls 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>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>

AP Taxonomy

Description

Returns the taxonomy information for the specified authority 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/%7Bauthority%7D.%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/{authority}.{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>authority*</td>
<td>The name of a classification authority (not case-sensitive).</td>
<td>Subject, Geography, Organization, Person, Company</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, xml |

Request URI Examples

http://cv.ap.org/d/Organization.rdf?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/d/Company.ttl?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/d/Person?apikey={apikey}

Request Header

<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). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: application/rdf+xml,text/turtle.</td>
<td>application/rdf+xml, text/turtle, application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the specified format with AP vocabulary data for the specified authority. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 47.

Sample Output

RDF

The following example shows the RDF/XML output of the AP Taxonomy call for AP Organization (http://cv.ap.org/d/Organization.rdf?apikey={apikey}). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!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 dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
  <!ENTITY skos 'http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#'>
  <!ENTITY foaf 'http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/'>
  <!ENTITY ap 'http://cv.ap.org/ns#'>
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization">
    <skos:hasTopConcept rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/FA31E4687CB510048022BA7FA58283C3E" />
  </skos:ConceptScheme>

  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/001ADEDE5F684CC92056398D03B03E8">
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-03-08T20:56:13-05:00</dcterms:modified>
  </skos:Concept>

  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/001ADEDE5F684CC92056398D03B03E8">
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-03-08T20:56:13-05:00</dcterms:modified>
  </skos:Concept>

  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/001ADEDE5F684CC92056398D03B03E8">
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-03-08T20:56:13-05:00</dcterms:modified>
  </skos:Concept>
</rdf:RDF>
```
NewsML-G2

The following example shows the NewsML-G2 output of the AP Taxonomy call for AP Organization (http://cv.ap.org/d/Organization.xml?apikey={apikey}).

The NewsML-G2 document containing multiple concepts (such as AP vocabulary terms for the specified authority) has the following structure:

1. **The top-level `<knowledgeItem>` element.** This element contains the document ID, the document version number and XML namespaces (as attributes), catalog references, management metadata (in the `<itemMeta>` section), references to the individual concepts included in the concept set (in the `<partMeta>` section) and the concept set components (in the `<conceptSet>` section).

2. **Management metadata.** The `<itemMeta>` element contains management metadata, such as the item class, provider, the document creation date, and the version and label of the authority represented in the response.

3. **Metadata about discrete parts of content.** The `<partMeta>` elements contain references to the concepts included in the G2 knowledge item (shown in various shades of blue in the example) and the dates when the concepts were last modified.

   **Note:** Concepts with the same last modified timestamp are included in the same reference (the identical timestamps are shown in green in the example).

4. **Knowledge Payload.** The `<conceptSet>` element contains a set of AP vocabulary terms for the specified authority. Each term appears in its own `<concept>` element and contains the standardized term name, its unique ID, definition and additional information if available (for example, broader and/or related terms).
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>

<knowledgeItem xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
guid="tag:ap.org,2011:010B4682B8084C03A6AE1123B819D728" version="1" standard="NewsML-G2"
standardVersion="2.10" conformance="power" xmlns="http://iptc.org/std/nar/2006-10-01"/>
<catalogRef href="http://cv.ap.org/customer/cv/catalog4customers-1.xml"/>

<ItemMeta>
  <itemClass qcode="ninat:concept" />
  <provider literal="AP" />
  <versionCreated>2012-02-01T06:12:24-05:00</versionCreated>
  <generator versioninfo="3036.6">AP Organization</generator>
</ItemMeta>

<partMeta contentrefs="aporganization0003CB9B3AFC401C95D639BC67BC76AF aporganization1F58D526847F4B39A1A6314D54933EAE aporganization001ADEDE5F684CC492056398D03B03E8">
  <contentModified>2016-06-22T23:56:41-05:00</contentModified>
</partMeta>

<conceptSet>
  <concept id="aporganization0003CB9B3AFC401C95D639BC67BC76AF">
    <conceptId created="2016-06-22T23:56:41-05:00" qcode="aporganization:0003CB9B3AFC401C95D639BC67BC76AF" />
    <type qcode="cpnat:organization" />
    <name xml:lang="en">Hull City AFC</name>
    <broader qcode="aporganization:FA31E4687CB510048022BA7FA5283C3E" />
    <related rel="approperty:sport" qcode="apsubject:20DBBCF87E4E100488C90913B2D075C">
      <name>Soccer</name>
    </related>
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:20DF14707E4E10048910D913B2D075C">
      <name>Professional soccer</name>
    </related>
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:2AEBF05D9BC434994BF32ACAC09F9FE0C">
      <name>Men's soccer</name>
    </related>
  </concept>
  <concept id="aporganization001ADEDE5F684CC492056398D03B03E8">
    <conceptId created="2016-06-22T23:56:41-05:00" qcode="aporganization:001ADEDE5F684CC492056398D03B03E8" />
    <type qcode="cpnat:organization" />
    <name xml:lang="en">Germany Olympic Team</name>
    <broader qcode="aporganization:FA31E4687CB510048022BA7FA5283C3E" />
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:8BB462C0743643D28DB2D412AB50D503">
      <name>Olympic Games</name>
    </related>
  </concept>
  <concept id="1F58D526847F4B39A1A6314D54933EAE">
    <conceptId created="2016-06-22T23:56:41-05:00" qcode="aporganization:1F58D526847F4B39A1A6314D54933EAE" />
    <type qcode="cpnat:organization" />
    <name xml:lang="en">Wolverhampton Wanderers FC</name>
    <broader qcode="aporganization:FA31E4687CB510048022BA7FA5283C3E" />
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:20DBBCF87E4E100488C90913B2D075C">
      <name>Soccer</name>
    </related>
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:20DF14707E4E10048910D913B2D075C">
      <name>Professional soccer</name>
    </related>
    <related rel="approperty:related" qcode="apsubject:2AEBF05D9BC434994BF32ACAC09F9FE0C">
      <name>Men's soccer</name>
    </related>
  </concept>
</conceptSet>
AP Taxonomy Subset

Description
Returns a document for the specified authority and format with the AP vocabulary 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/%7Bauthority%7D/%7BGUID%7D.%5B%7Bformat%7D%5D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/{authority}/{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>
</table>
| authority* | The name of a classification authority (not case-sensitive). | − Subject
− Geography
− Organization
− Person |

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

GUID* | The GUID of an AP term below which the returned taxonomy data subset is located in the AP taxonomy hierarchy. The GUID is not case-sensitive. | Any valid 32-character GUID of an AP 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
− xml

Request URI Example

http://cv.ap.org/d/Geography/661850E07D5B100481F9C076B8E3055C.rdf?apikey={apikey}

Request Header

<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). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: application/rdf+xml,text/turtle. | − application/rdf+xml
− text/turtle
− application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml
2.newsitem+xml

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the specified format containing the AP vocabulary data for the specified term GUID and the vocabulary subset located below the specified term. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 47.

Sample Output for AP Geography Subset

The following 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?apikey={apikey}).

AP Geography Partial Taxonomy Structure

This partial AP Geography Taxonomy structure shows the names and IDs of selected nodes of the AP Geography categories. The “Central Africa” node and the subset below it are outlined with a red dotted line.
The following 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.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rdf:RDF xml:base="http://cv.ap.org/id/"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
  xmlns:dcterms="http://purl.org/dc/terms/"
  xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  xmlns:dbprop="http://dbpedia.org/property"
  xmlns:dbpedia-owl="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party"
  xmlns:rel="http://purl.org/vocab/relationship"
  xmlns:gr="http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#"
  xmlns:geo="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#"
  xmlns:ap="http://cv.ap.org/ns#"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/661812607D58100481F1C07688E3055C">
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Central Africa</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
    <ap:locationType>World region</ap:locationType>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T08:20:35-04:00</dcterms:created>
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Central Africa</skos:altLabel>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661850E07D58100481F9C07688E3055C" />
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#geography" />
  </skos:Concept>
  ...
</rdf:RDF>
```
Central African Republic

Chad

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Equatorial Guinea
AP Ontology Definition

Description
Returns the AP ontology definition for the specified AP property or class 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/c/%7Bclass%7D.%7Bformat%7D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/c/{class}.{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>class*</td>
<td>The name of an AP property or class.</td>
<td>See “RDF Properties and Classes” on page 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>– rdf – ttl – html</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request URI Examples

http://cv.ap.org/c/GovernmentFigure.rdf?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/c/significantOther.ttl?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/c/hometown.html?apikey={apikey}
http://cv.ap.org/c/Newsmaker?apikey={apikey}

Request Header

<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. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: text/turtle,text/html. Specifying text/html or application/xhtml+xml returns HTML.</td>
<td>– application/rdf+xml – text/turtle – text/html – application/xhtml+xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the specified format with AP ontology data for the specified AP class or property. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 47.

Sample Output

RDF
The following example shows the RDF/XML output of the AP Ontology Definition API call for GovernmentFigure (http://cv.ap.org/c/GovernmentFigure.rdf?apikey={apikey}). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!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 owl 'http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#'>
  <!ENTITY dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
  <!ENTITY foaf 'http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/'>
  <!ENTITY dbpedia-owl 'http://dbpedia.org/ontology/'>
  <!ENTITY dbprop 'http://dbpedia.org/property/'>
  <!ENTITY ap 'http://cv.ap.org/ns#'>
  <!ENTITY rel 'http://purl.org/vocab/relationship'>
]>
```
The following example shows the HTML output of the AP Ontology Definition API call for hometown (http://cv.ap.org/c/hometown.html?apikey={apikey}):

**RDF Graph**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap:hometown</td>
<td>rdf:type</td>
<td>rdfs:Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rdfs:comment</td>
<td>A property used to describe an athlete’s hometown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rdfs:isDefinedBy</td>
<td>ap:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rdfs:label</td>
<td>Hometown@en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AP Term**

**Description**

Returns the taxonomy information for the specified GUID of an AP 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.%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 an AP term (not case-sensitive).</td>
<td>Any valid 32-character GUID of an AP 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  
– xml  
– html |

**Request URI Example**

http://cv.ap.org/id/661850E07D5B100481F7C076B8E3055C.rdf?apikey={apikey}

**Request Header**

<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). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: text/turtle,text/html. Specifying either text/html or application/xhtml+xml returns HTML. | – application/rdf+xml  
– text/turtle  
– application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml  
– text/html  
– application/xhtml+xml |
Response
Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the specified format with AP taxonomy data for the specified GUID of an AP term. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 47.

Sample Output

RDF
The following example shows the RDF/XML output of the AP Term API call for the GUID of “North America” (661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!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 dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
<!ENTITY skos 'http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#'>
<!ENTITY foaf 'http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/'>
<!ENTITY dbprop 'http://dbpedia.org/property'>
<!ENTITY dbpedia-owl 'http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party'>
<!ENTITY rel 'http://purl.org/vocab/relationship'>
<!ENTITY gr 'http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#'>
<!ENTITY geo 'http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#'>
<!ENTITY ap 'http://cv.ap.org/ns#'>
]>
  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/661850E07D5B100481F7C076B8E3055C">  
    <ap:EntryTerm xml:lang="en">Northern America</ap:EntryTerm>  
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>  
    <ap:LocationType>Continent</ap:LocationType>  
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2006-11-09T15:30:55-05:00</dcterms:created>  
    <geo:lat rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal">46.07323</geo:lat>  
    <geo:long rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal">-100.54688</geo:long>  
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#geography"/>  
    <skos:Concept>North America</skos:Concept>  
  </skos:Concept>
</rdf:RDF>
```

NewsML-G2
The following example shows the NewsML-G2 output of the AP Term API call for the GUID of “North America” (661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c).

The NewsML-G2 document for a single concept (such as a requested AP vocabulary term) has the following structure:

1. **The top-level `<knowledgeItem>` element.** This element contains the document ID, the document version number and XML namespaces (as attributes), catalog references, management metadata (in the `<itemMeta>` section), timestamps (in the `<contentMeta>` section) and the requested concept (in the `<conceptSet>` section).

2. **Management metadata.** The `<itemMeta>` element contains management metadata, such as the item class, provider and the document creation date.

3. **Content metadata.** The `<contentMeta>` element contains the dates when the concept was created and when it was last modified.

4. **Knowledge Payload.** The `<concept>` subelement of the `<conceptSet>` element contains the requested AP vocabulary term. The information about the term includes the standardized term name, its unique ID, definition and additional information if available (for example, broader and/or related terms).
The following example shows the HTML output of the AP Term API call for the GUID of “North America” (661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c):

**Deprecation 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/DeprecatedCompany.%5B%7Bformat%7D%5D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedCompany.[{format}]?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm.%5B%7Bformat%7D%5D?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm.[{format}]?apikey={apikey}</a></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></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HTML**

The following example shows the HTML output of the AP Term API call for the GUID of “North America” (661850e07d5b100481f7c076b8e3055c):
**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 NewsML-G2). If no format is specified as the format parameter value or in the Accept header, RDF/XML is returned.</td>
<td>rdf, ttl, xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request URI Examples**

http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedCompany.ttl?apikey={apikey}

http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm?apikey={apikey}

**Request Header**

<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). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: application/rdf+xml,text/turtle.</td>
<td>application/rdf+xml, text/turtle, application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response**

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and a document in the specified 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 47.

**Sample Output**

**RDF**

The following 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?apikey={apikey}). For more information, see “RDF Formats” on page 35.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!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 dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
<!ENTITY skos 'http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#'>
<!ENTITY foaf 'http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/'>
<!ENTITY dbprop 'http://dbpedia.org/property'>
<!ENTITY dbpedia-owl 'http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party'>
<!ENTITY rel 'http://purl.org/vocab/relationship'>
<!ENTITY gr 'http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#'>
<!ENTITY geo 'http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#'>
<!ENTITY ap 'http://cv.ap.org/ns#'>
<!ENTITY dc 'http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1'/>
]>
</rdf:RDF>
```
NewsML-G2

The following example shows the NewsML-G2 output of the Deprecated Terms API call for all authorities except for AP Company (http://cv.ap.org/d/DeprecatedTerm.xml?apikey={apikey}). The G2 document containing deprecated AP vocabulary terms has the following structure:

1. **The top-level <knowledgeItem> element.** This element contains the document ID, the document version number and XML namespaces (as attributes), catalog references, management metadata (in the <itemMeta> section), references to the individual concepts included in the concept set (in the <partMeta> section) and the concept set components (in the <conceptSet> section).

2. **Management metadata.** The <itemMeta> element contains management metadata, such as the item class, provider, the document creation date, and a signal indicating that the response contains deprecated terms (shown in red in the example).

3. **Metadata about discrete parts of content.** The <partMeta> elements contain references to the concepts included in the G2 knowledge item (shown in various shades of blue in the example) and the dates when the concepts were last modified.

   **Note:** Concepts with the same last modified timestamp are included in the same reference (the identical timestamps are shown in green in the example).

4. **Knowledge Payload.** The <conceptSet> element contains a set of deprecated AP vocabulary terms for the specified data set (for all authorities except for AP Company in this example). Each term appears in its own <concept> element and contains the standardized term name, its unique ID, definition and additional information, if available (for example, broader and/or related terms). The date when the term was deprecated appears in the "retired" attribute of the <conceptId> element (shown in orange in the example).
**AP 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.

The news content can be submitted in one of the following formats:

- Plain text.
- Simple XML. XML-encoded content (for example, XHTML, NITF, News-ML or NewsML-G2) that includes at least one of the supported XML tags for each of the following document sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT SECTION</th>
<th>SUPPORTED 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>

For more information, see "Sample Stories in Simple XML" on page 51 in the Appendix.

The vocabulary terms are returned in the specified format, which can be one of the following:

- RDF (RDF/XML or RDF/TTL)
- Simple XML
- NewsML-G2
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/Tag?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/Tag?apikey={apikey}</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The maximum POST request size is 1 MB.

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/x-www-form-urlencoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The MIME type of the format of the returned taxonomy data. The default is application/rdf+xml (RDF/XML). One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: application/rdf+xml,text/turtle.</td>
<td>application/rdf+xml, text/turtle, application/xml, application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

Request Body String Syntax

story={Content} [ &tag-authorities={AuthorityList} &content-type={ContentType} ]

Request Body String Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALID VALUES/EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>story*</td>
<td>URL-encoded content submitted for tagging.</td>
<td>Steve+Jobs%2c+co-founder+of+Apple+Inc.%2c+influenced+the+world+with+products+from+the+Macintosh+computer+to+the+iPad.+His+death+on+Wednesday+at+age+56+prompted+an+outpouring+of+remembrances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag-authorities</td>
<td>URL-encoded comma-separated list of authorities to use for tagging the submitted content. All authorities are used by default.</td>
<td>Subject%2cPerson%2cGeography%2cCompany%2cOrganization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-type</td>
<td>URL-encoded MIME type of the format of the submitted news content. The default is text/plain (plain text). The MIME type for simple XML is either text/xml or application/xml.</td>
<td>text%2fplain, text%2fxml, application%2fxml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body String Example

story=Steve+Jobs%2c+co-founder+of+Apple+Inc.%2c+influenced+the+world+with+products+from+the+Macintosh+computer+to+the+iPad.+His+death+on+Wednesday+at+age+56+prompted+an+outpouring+of+remembrances.&tag-authorities=Subject%2cPerson%2cGeography%2cCompany%2cOrganization&content-type=text%2fplain

Response

Returns the standard HTTP status code of “200 – OK” and an RDF, simple XML or NewsML-G2 document with AP vocabulary terms that apply to the submitted content for the specified authorities. When there are no tagging results, returns an HTTP status code of “200 – OK” with an empty message body. For information about error codes, see “Error Codes” on page 47.
Sample Code

The following examples show the C# and Java code for calling the AP Tagging Service.

C#

```csharp
HttpWebRequest request = (HttpWebRequest)WebRequest.Create("URL");
request.Method = "POST";
NameValueCollection nv = new NameValueCollection();
 nv.Add("story", {CONTENT TO BE TAGGED});
 nv.Add("tag-authorities", "Subject,Person,Geography,Company,Organization");
 nv.Add("content-type", "text/plain");
byte[] bytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes (string.Join("&", Array.ConvertAll(nvc.AllKeys, key => string.Format("{0}={1}",
HttpUtility.UrlEncode(key), HttpUtility.UrlEncode(nvc[key])))));
request.ContentLength = bytes.Length;
request.ContentType = "application/x-www-form-urlencoded";
request.Accept = "application/rdf+xml";
Stream requestStream = request.GetResponseStream();
requestStream.WriteByte(0, bytes.Length);
requestStream.Close();
HttpResponse response = (HttpWebResponse)request.GetResponse();
Stream responseStream = response.GetResponseStream();
StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(responseStream, Encoding.Default);
String results = reader.ReadToEnd();
reader.Close();
responseStream.Close();
response.Close();
```

Java

```java
public static String getTagging(String apikey, String story) {
    String retVal = null;
    try {
        apikey = URLEncoder.encode(apikey, "UTF-8");
        story = URLEncoder.encode(story, "UTF-8");
        String query = String.format("apikey=%s&story=%s", apikey, story);
        String url = "http://cv.ap.org/Tag";
        HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) new URL(url).openConnection();
        connection.setUseCaches (false);
        connection.setDoInput(true);
        connection.setDoOutput(true);
        connection.setRequestMethod("POST");
        connection.setRequestProperty("Accept-Charset", "UTF-8");
        connection.setRequestProperty("Accept", "application/rdf+xml");
        connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=" + "UTF-8");
        OutputStreamWriter out = new OutputStreamWriter(connection.getOutputStream());
        out.write(query);
        out.close();
        if (connection.getResponseCode() == 200) {
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
            String inputLine;
            while ((inputLine = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                retVal += inputLine;
            }
            reader.close();
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return retVal;
}
```

Example

This example shows a request and response for the sample story (a story excerpt is used for brevity).

Sample Story in Plain Text Format

The Italian government and a broad European plan to save the euro were both at risk on Tuesday, with Premier Silvio Berlusconi locked in a high-stakes battle with coalition partners to muster support for emergency growth measures demanded by the European Union.

Markets are looking to the EU's grand plan -- promised in time for an EU summit on Wednesday -- for a turnaround in the debt crisis that will avert a potential global recession. But the plan risked being delayed, yet again, as governments failed to agree on details. EU officials say they will not present their comprehensive plan if Italy doesn't agree to new economic measures they demanded Sunday.
Sample Request in Plain Text Format

POST http://cv.ap.org/Tag HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Host: cv.ap.org

story=The+Italian+government+and+a+broad+European+plan+to+save+the+euro+were+both+at+risk+on+Tuesday%2c+with+Premier+Silvio+Berlusconi+locked+in+a+high-stakes+battle+with+coalition+partners+to+muster+support+for+emergency+growth+measures+demanded+by+the+European+Union.+%0d%0aMarkets+are+looking+to+the+EU%07s+grand+plan+--+promised+in+time+for+an+EU+summit+on+Wednesday+--+for+a+turnaround+in+the+debt+crisis+that+will+avert+a+potential+global+recession.+But+the+plan+risked+being+delayed%2c+yet+again%2c+as+governments+failed+to+agree+on+details.+EU+officials+say+they+will+not+present+their+comprehensive+plan+if+Italy+doesn%27t+agree+to+new+economic+measures+they+demanded+Sunday.+%0d%0a&tag-authorities=Subject%2cPerson%2cGeography%2cCompany%2cOrganization&content-type=text%2fplain

Sample Story in Simple XML Format

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><document>
  <headline>The Italian government and EU plan to save euro at risk</headline>
  <body>
    The Italian government and a broad European plan to save the euro were both at risk on Tuesday, with Premier Silvio Berlusconi locked in a high-stakes battle with coalition partners to muster support for emergency growth measures demanded by the European Union. Markets are looking to the EU's grand plan -- promised in time for an EU summit on Wednesday -- for a turnaround in the debt crisis that will avert a potential global recession. But the plan risked being delayed, yet again, as governments failed to agree on details. EU officials say they will not present their comprehensive plan if Italy doesn't agree to new economic measures they demanded Sunday.
  </body>
</document>

Sample Request in Simple XML Format

POST http://cv.ap.org/Tag HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Host: cv.ap.org

story=<document><headline>Italian+government+and+EU+plan+to+save+euro+at+risk</headline><body><p>The+Italian+government+and+a+broad+European+plan+to+save+the+euro+were+both+at+risk+on+Tuesday,+with+Premier+Silvio+Berlusconi+locked+in+a+high-stakes+battle+with+coalition+partners+to+muster+support+for+emergency+growth+measures+demanded+by+the+European+Union.+%0d%0aMarkets+are+looking+to+the+EU%07s+grand+plan+--+promised+in+time+for+an+EU+summit+on+Wednesday+--+for+a+turnaround+in+the+debt+crisis+that+will+avert+a+potential+global+recession.+But+the+plan+risked+being+delayed%2c+yet+again%2c+as+governments+failed+to+agree+on+details.+EU+officials+say+they+will+not+present+their+comprehensive+plan+if+Italy+doesn%27t+agree+to+new+economic+measures+they+demanded+Sun day.+%0d%0a&tag-authorities=Subject%2cPerson%2cGeography%2cCompany%2cOrganization&content-type=application%2fxml

Sample RDF/XML Response

The following example shows the RDF/XML output of the AP Tagging Service request shown in the previous section. The RDF/XML document has the following structure:

1. Namespace declarations.
2. All authorities represented in the response, including their versions and labels (shown in red in the example).
3. The document submission ID intended for use in troubleshooting (highlighted in purple) and a list of all terms in the response that were applied directly by the classification service rather than inferred from hierarchy or other term relationships (highlighted in various shades of blue).
4. AP vocabulary terms that apply to the submitted content. Each term is represented by a collection of RDF triples.
   - The terms applied directly by the classification service are highlighted in various shades of blue (for example, “Silvio Berlusconi,” “Emergency management,” “Italy” and “European Union”).
   - Inferred terms are highlighted in green. For example, “Military and defense” and “Government and politics” are broader terms for “Emergency Management,” and “Europe” and “Western Europe” are broader terms for “Italy”.

For more information about RDF, see “About the RDF Data Model” on page 35. For information about the property definitions, see “Ontology Definitions” on page 40.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<IDOC TYPE 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 skos: http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">
  <ENTITY dbpedia-owl: http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party>
```
Sample Response in Simple XML Format

If application/xml is specified in the Accept header of the sample request, the output is returned in the simple XML format. The simple XML document has the following structure:

1. The document submission ID and creation date.
2. Entity occurrences, which are terms from the AP Person, AP Geography, AP Company and AP Organization authorities that apply to the submitted content. Each entity occurrence contains the authority label and version, the standardized term name and its unique ID, and term properties that provide additional information about the term (if available); for example, location type, latitude and longitude for AP Geography entities. The following term properties are available in the <Properties> section of the simple XML output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML ELEMENT</th>
<th>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AssociatedEvent</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and a current event, typically, the person’s participation in or some significant contribution to the event; for example, a player’s participation in 2014 FIFA World Cup.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AssociatedState</td>
<td>A U.S. state related to a person. This property is used to associate U.S. Congress people and Governors with the state they represent and to relate certain Olympic athletes to their home states.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>The industry related to a company.</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>A company’s ticker symbol and the stock exchange that it trades on, expressed as [Exchange]:[Ticker]. There can be multiple occurrences of ap:instrument for any single company.</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>The WGS84 latitude of a location in decimal degrees.</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocationType</td>
<td>The generic type of a geographic entity, such as City, Province, Continent, etc.</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>The WGS84 longitude of a location in decimal degrees.</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>The team on which an athlete plays.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PersonType</td>
<td>The main category that applies to a named individual. For information about the possible values, see the “PersonType Value in Simple XML Output” column in “AP Person Main Categories” on page 46.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Subject occurrences—terms from the AP Subject authority that apply to the submitted content. Each subject occurrence contains the authority label and version as well as the standardized term name and its unique ID. The top-level subject categories are denoted by the <TopCategory> element with the value of “true.”

Note: Authority version is not available for subject occurrences inferred from relationships other than hierarchy, such as subject occurrences that are added based on entity or subject matches.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
-ClassificationResults>
  <DocumentId>http://cv.ap.org/doc/4C804B0739AB47C5A36D2EA0ACE50995</DocumentId>
  <DocumentDate>2011-10-25T19:18:50-05-00</DocumentDate>
</ClassificationResults>
- <Entities>
  - <Entity>
    - <Authority>AP Person</Authority>
    - <AuthorityVersion>2476</AuthorityVersion>
    - <Name>Silvio Berlusconi</Name>
    - <Id>http://cv.ap.org/id/36781420316d48f2b883d151125c51a8</Id>
  - <Properties>
    - <PersonType>Politician</PersonType>
```
Sample Response in NewsML-G2 Format

If application/vnd.iptc.g2.newsitem+xml is specified in the Accept header of the sample request, the output is returned in the NewsML-G2 format. The NewsML-G2 document has the following structure:

1. **The top-level <newsItem> element.** This element contains the document submission ID (in the <guid> attribute), the document version number, XML namespaces, and catalog references.

2. **Management metadata.** The <itemMeta> element contains management metadata, such as the item class, provider, the document creation date, and the versions and labels of the authorities represented in the response.

3. **Content metadata.** The <contentMeta> element contains occurrences of AP vocabulary terms that are relevant to the submitted news content. Each term occurrence appears in its own <subject> element and contains the standardized term name, its unique ID and a broader term, if available.
The “why” attribute of the <subject> element explains why the term has been applied to the content:

- The “why:direct” value indicates the terms applied directly by the classification service.
- The “why:ancestor” value indicates the terms inferred from hierarchy. For instance, Events (highlighted in green in the following example) is a broader subject for September 11 attacks (highlighted in blue).
- The “why:inferred” value indicates the terms inferred from relationships other than hierarchy, such as additional subject occurrences that are added based on entity or subject matches. For example, a match on September 11 attacks ensures the application of the subject terms Terrorism and War and unrest (highlighted in orange):
CHANGE LOG API

Description
Returns a list of changes to the AP vocabulary terms according to the specified criteria; for example:

- **Version number.** Request changes for a particular version number or for all changes since a particular version number.
- **Date.** Request changes since a particular 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?apikey=%7Bapikey%7D">http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?apikey={apikey}</a> [&amp;version={Version}&amp;lastversion={LastVersion}&amp;startdate={StartDate}&amp;enddate={EndDate}&amp;authority={Authority}&amp;format={Format}]</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 {AuthorityVersion}.{Revision} where {AuthorityVersion} is the authority version found in the AP Tagging Service output for each applied term. During the time period that a particular authority version is valid, the related vocabulary or vocabularies for that authority may undergo multiple updates, and each update will increment the {Revision} number. For example, if the AP Geography authority is “1234”, change log “1234.1” contains the first set of changes made to the AP Geography vocabulary for that authority version; “1234.2” contains the second set of changes for that authority version, and so on. Eventually, the authority version increases, and the version numbers start over again; for example, at “1237.1.”</td>
<td>4321.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastversion</td>
<td>Returns all change logs since (but not including) the specified version number, in the format {AuthorityVersion}. {Revision}.</td>
<td>4412.5</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>2011-11-21</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>2011-11-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | EXAMPLE
--- | --- | ---
authority | Returns change logs for one or more specified authorities that you are entitled to access. Valid values are Subject, Geography, Organization, Person and Company. Multiple values must be specified as a comma-separated list. The default is all authorities to which you are entitled. | Subject, Person
format | 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. | csv

⚠️ **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 4321.2 version of the AP Subject authority:

http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?apikey={apikey}&version=4321.2

#### Change Log since a Specific Version

This sample URI returns the change logs for all version numbers greater than 4321.2 for the AP Subject authority:

http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?apikey={apikey}&lastversion=4321.2&authority=Subject

This sample URI returns the change logs for all version numbers greater than 4321.2 for all authorities to which you are entitled:

http://cv.ap.org/api/cm?apikey={apikey}&lastversion=4321.2

#### Change Log for a Date Range

This sample URI returns the change log from November 21 to November 23, 2011 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, 2011 for all authorities to which you are entitled:


### Request Header

<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. One or more values can be specified; the first available format from the list is returned. Multiple values must be separated by commas; for example: application/xml,text/csv.</td>
<td>– application/xml, text/csv</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 47. The change log information for each reported change includes:
DATA FIELD | DESCRIPTION
--- | ---
Version | Authority version number (including the revision number).
Date | The date of the report.
Authority | Authority name.
Term URI | The URI of the changed term.
Term name | The name of the changed term.
Change type | The type of change. Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added term</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprecated term</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name change</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent added</td>
<td>AP Subject, AP Organization, AP Geography, AP Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent deleted</td>
<td>AP Subject, AP Organization, AP Geography, AP Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placeholder status change</td>
<td>AP Subject, AP Organization, AP Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term data change*</td>
<td>All</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.

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

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

```xml
- <ChangeLog>
  - <Change>
    <Version>4321.2</Version>
    <Date>2011-11-16</Date>
    <Authority>AP Subject</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/3C1546088D51100486CA99A6F6172603</TermURI>
    <TermName>Earth Day</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Deprecated term</ChangeType>
  </Change>
  - <Change>
    <Version>2356.1</Version>
    <Date>2011-11-16</Date>
    <Authority>AP Person</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/D900960A561845B0AEBEC6499C1EA787</TermURI>
    <TermName>A. Spencer Spane</TermName>
    <Class>Sports Figure|College Athlete</Class>
    <ChangeType>Term data change</ChangeType>
  </Change>
  - <Change>
    <Version>1453.3</Version>
    <Date>2011-11-16</Date>
    <Authority>AP Organization</Authority>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/53DC65408D3E1004849BF47B1B321303</TermURI>
    <TermName>American Civil Liberties Union</TermName>
    <ChangeType>Parent deleted</ChangeType>
    <Parent>http://cv.ap.org/id/3BCA1F46CC674797AF977D40CB7B0232</Parent>
  </Change>
- <Change>
  <Version>1453.3</Version>
  <Date>2011-11-16</Date>
  <Authority>AP Organization</Authority>
  <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/53DC65408D3E1004849BF47B1B321303</TermURI>
</ChangeLog>
```
<TermName>American Civil Liberties Union</TermName>

<ChangeType>Parent added</ChangeType>
<Parent>http://cv.ap.org/id/293C8824D99145C9A0E7775D85279E78</Parent>
</Change>

- <Change>
  <Version>5674.1</Version>
  <Date>2011-11-16</Date>
  <Authority>AP Geography</Authority>
  <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/661E48387D5B1004828DC076B8E3055C</TermURI>
  <TermName>Southern Sudan</TermName>
  <ChangeType>Name change</ChangeType>
  <PreviousName>Sudan</PreviousName>
</Change>
</ChangeLog>

CSV

The following example shows the Change Log API output file in the CSV format opened with Microsoft Excel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Term URI</td>
<td>Term name</td>
<td>Change type</td>
<td>Previous name</td>
<td>Parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4321.2</td>
<td>11/16/2011</td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/3C1549">http://cv.ap.org/id/3C1549</a></td>
<td>Earth Day</td>
<td>Deprecated term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2356.1</td>
<td>11/16/2011</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/90996">http://cv.ap.org/id/90996</a></td>
<td>A. Spencer Spake</td>
<td>Term data change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5674.1</td>
<td>11/16/2011</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td><a href="http://cv.ap.org/id/661E48">http://cv.ap.org/id/661E48</a></td>
<td>Southern Sudan</td>
<td>Name change</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 AP News Taxonomy and AP Tagging Services, see “Ontology Definitions” on page 40.

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:

Example: Literal Triple

<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 property type, “prefLabel”</td>
<td>Property literal value, “United States”</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#prefLabel">http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel</a></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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.

For more information about RDF, please refer to [http://www.w3.org/RDF/](http://www.w3.org/RDF/).

**RDF EXAMPLE**

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

**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.

**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 Examples

RDF/XML

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. Top-level terms for the specified authority. The `<skos:hasTopConcept>` elements indicate which concepts are topmost in the hierarchy for a given authority and can help reconstruct hierarchy in destination systems.
   - AP Subject (shown in this example): multiple top-level subject categories. For more information, see “Top-Level Subject Categories” on page 46.
   - AP Geography: “Geography” (ID: E6E389F87E4E100484C7DF092526B43E)
   - AP Organization: “Organizations” (ID: FA31E4687CB510048022BA7F6A5823C3E)
   - AP Person: multiple AP classes. For more information, see “AP Ontology Classes” on page 42.
   - AP Company: there are no top-level terms since the AP Company vocabulary is a flat authority list with no hierarchy.
4. AP vocabulary terms. Each term is represented by a collection of RDF triples. For information about the property definitions, see “Ontology Definitions” on page 40.

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 RDF/XML, please refer to http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!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 dcterms 'http://purl.org/dc/terms/'>
<!ENTITY skos 'http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#'>
<!ENTITY ap 'http://cv.ap.org/ns#'>]>
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/a#subject">
  </skos:ConceptScheme>
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/06A735407CB61004804EBA7FA5283C3E" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/16CB0BA3E6D24975C1E39F5A1024ED9A" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/3E37E4B87DF1100483D0F92526B43E" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/455EF2B87DF1100483D8DF092526B43E" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/4BF76CB87DF1100483DBDF092526B43E" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/54DF6C687DF1100483DEDF092526B43E" />
  <skos:hasTopConcept rdfs:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/55B54030798F4526AFD12C292460DB67" />
</rdf:RDF>
```
The following example shows the sample AP subjects (Travel health, Lifestyle, Health and Travel) in the RDF/TTL format. The authority version is shown in blue. For more information about the RDF/TTL format, see http://www.w3.org/TeamSubmission/turtle/.

@base <http://cv.ap.org/id/>.
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#>.
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>.

@prefix ap:AuthorityVersion "3026.7"^^xsd:integer;

a skos:ConceptScheme;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/75A476B7F7100483D3F092526B43E/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/86A05207AC1004888E7F7A52B3CE/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/873B24889471004828F092625CA3E/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/C188E1D88E10048CEB97165A0293/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/C66E19858510048887F2260D83E/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/A76076BF410048B209326B43E/>;

skos:hasTopConcept <http://cv.ap.org/id/F25A82D7FE1004845DF092526B43E/>;

</skos:ConceptScheme>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/44874C3B100485925C09262B43E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Travel health</skos:displayLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/7FA76D3A7F71004887F2260D83E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Health</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Travel health</skos:displayLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/38C79A9B7F710048887F2260D83E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Lifestyle</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Travel tips.</skos:displayLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/5C7384B87F7100483D3F092526B43E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Lifestyle</skos:displayLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/875407C80100484B2F5F7A52B3CE" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

<skos:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Health</skos:displayLabel>

</skos:Concept>


<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/3C41A8D7644A9B54406F55036D1" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/5C7384B87F710048887F2260D83E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/44874C3B100485925C09262B43E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/7FA76D3A7F71004887F2260D83E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Health</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/38C79A9B7F710048887F2260D83E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Lifestyle</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/5C7384B87F7100483D3F092526B43E" ;>

<skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Travel</skos:prefLabel>

</skos:Concept>

RDF/TTL

The following example shows the sample AP subjects (Travel health, Lifestyle, Health and Travel) in the RDF/TTL format. The authority version is shown in blue. For more information about the RDF/TTL format, see http://www.w3.org/TeamSubmission/turtle/.
<http://cv.ap.org/id/CC7A76087E4E10048482DF092526B43E> skos:displayLabel "Travel health"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
dcterms:created "2009-08-04T16:31:07-04:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
dcterms:modified "2011-07-15T10:14:43-04:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
a skos:Concept;
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.
...

<http://cv.ap.org/id/3E37E4B87DF710048482DF092526B43E> skos:displayLabel "Lifestyle"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
dcterms:created "2006-11-17T09:26:34-05:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
dcterms:modified "2010-06-17T12:51:10-04:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
a skos:Concept;
skos:definition "The way a person lives, including interests, attitudes,
personal and domestic style, values, relationships, hobbies, recreation, travel,
personal care and grooming, and day-to-day activities."@en;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject>;
skos:prefLabel "Lifestyle"@en.

<http://cv.ap.org/id/77A76087E4E10048482DF092526B43E> skos:displayLabel "Health"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
dcterms:created "2006-11-21T17:54:02-05:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
dcterms:modified "2010-06-17T12:51:11-04:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
a skos:Concept;
skos:definition "Condition, care, and treatment of the mind and body. Includes
diseases, illnesses, injuries, medicine, medical procedures, preventive care,
health services, and public health issues."@en;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject>;
skos:prefLabel "Health"@en.

<http://cv.ap.org/id/9DA39D26C48822E0536D6389F4F8> skos:displayLabel "Travel"@en;
ap:isPlaceholder false;
dcterms:created "2006-12-07T16:11:12-05:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
dcterms:modified "2009-11-16T16:31:31-05:00"^^xsd:dateTime;
a skos:Concept;
skos:broader <http://cv.ap.org/id/3E37E4B87DF710048482DF092526B43E>;
skos:definition "Taking trips and going on journeys, whether for recreation or
necessity. Includes discussion of destinations, modes of travel, planning,
vacations, lodging, budgets and spending, places to see, travel safety, trends,
and tips."@en;
skos:inScheme <http://cv.ap.org/a#subject>;
skos:prefLabel "Travel"@en.
ONTOLOGY DEFINITIONS

This chapter lists all of the ontologies, properties and classes used in the RDF output of the AP News Taxonomy and AP Tagging Services.

ONTOLOGIES

AP derives property types from the following available resources:

- AP: http://cv.ap.org/ns# (click to download the AP Ontology file in the RDF/XML format).
- DBpedia-OWL: http://dbpedia.org/ontology/
- DBprop: http://dbpedia.org/property/
- DCTerms: http://purl.org/dc/terms/
- FOAF: http://xmlns.com/foaf/spec/
- Geo: http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#
- GR: http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#
- OWL: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
- RDFS: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#
- SKOS: http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#
- DC: http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/

RDF PROPERTIES AND CLASSES

AP Ontology Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
<th>SERVICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap:ET</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>A property representing a generic equivalence (ET) relationship between preferred and nonpreferred terms, used to group sub-properties for named ET relationship types, such as ap:entryTerm and ap:shortName.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:RT</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>A property representing a generic associative (related or RT) relationship between two terms, used to group sub-properties for named RT relationship types, such as ap:significantOther and ap:hasParent.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:associatedState</td>
<td>Associated State</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and a related U.S. state. Used to associate U.S. Congress people and Governors with the state they represent and to relate certain Olympic athletes to their home states.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:authority</td>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>A property used to indicate the AP authority associated with a term returned by the classification service.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Tagging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:authorityVersion</td>
<td>Authority Version</td>
<td>A property used to indicate the version number of the classification service's rule set.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Tagging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:competitiveLevel</td>
<td>Competitive Level</td>
<td>A property used to indicate the competitive level of a sports team (e.g., Professional, College).</td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:dependencyOf</td>
<td>Dependency Of</td>
<td>A property used to indicate a political dependency between one geographic entity and another.</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:entryTerm</td>
<td>Entry Term</td>
<td>A property representing a standard (non-specified) equivalence relationship between a preferred and a non-preferred term.</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:extendedFamily</td>
<td>Extended Family</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and a member of his or her extended family, including grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews, nieces, etc.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY</td>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>DEFINITION</td>
<td>AUTHORITY</td>
<td>SERVICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:formerSignificantOther</td>
<td>Former Significant Other</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and his or her former spouse or romantic partner.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:hasChild</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and his or her child.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:hasParent</td>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and his or her parent.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:hometown</td>
<td>Hometown</td>
<td>A property used to describe an athlete's hometown.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:hometownState</td>
<td>Hometown State</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and his or her hometown state.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:industry</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a company and a related Industry subject term.</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:instrument</td>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>A property used to describe a company's ticker symbol and the stock exchange that it trades on, expressed as [Exchange]:[Ticker]. There can be multiple occurrences of ap:instrument for any single company.</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:isPlaceholder</td>
<td>Placeholder</td>
<td>A property used to indicate if a term is a placeholder. Placeholder terms are used only for grouping other terms in hierarchical representations and are not returned by the classification service.</td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:isReference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>A property used to indicate whether a term is a reference term. A reference term is available as part of the AP News Taxonomy, but is not used by the AP Tagging Service. For example, certain sports teams or political parties may not be available for tagging, but may still be referenced by another taxonomy term, such as an athlete or politician.</td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:league</td>
<td>League</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and the league in which he or she plays.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:locationType</td>
<td>Location Type</td>
<td>A property used to indicate the generic type of a geographic entity, such as City, Province, Continent, etc.</td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:olympicTeam2008</td>
<td>2008 Olympic Team</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and their national team during the 2008 Summer Olympics.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:olympicTeam2010</td>
<td>2010 Olympic Team</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and their national team during the 2010 Winter Olympics.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:olympicTeam2012</td>
<td>2012 Olympic Team</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and their national team during the 2012 Summer Olympics.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:olympicTeam2014</td>
<td>2014 Olympic Team</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and their national team during the 2014 Winter Olympics.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:olympicTeam2016</td>
<td>2016 Olympic Team</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and their national team during the 2016 Summer Olympics.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:organizationType</td>
<td>Organization Type</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an organization and its generic type (e.g., Sports team, Sports league).</td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:relatedTerm</td>
<td>Related Term</td>
<td>A property representing a standard (non-specified) associative relationship between two terms.</td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:shortName</td>
<td>Short Name</td>
<td>A property representing an equivalence relationship between a preferred term and a shorter, more common variant.</td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:siblingOf</td>
<td>Sibling</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and his or her sibling.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:significantOther</td>
<td>Significant Other</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between a person and his or her spouse or romantic partner.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:sport</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>A property representing a relationship between an athlete and the sport he or she plays.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap:uniformNumber</td>
<td>Uniform Number</td>
<td>A property used to describe an athlete's uniform number.</td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AP Ontology Classes

In addition to AP properties, AP Ontology includes AP classes that define the main category for each named individual in the AP Person authority (for example, ap:Actor), both in the AP News Taxonomy and AP Tagging Service output. For more information, see “AP Person Main Categories” on page 46.

### Properties from Existing Ontologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDF PROPERTY</th>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
<th>SERVICE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>dbpedia-owl:party</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party">http://dbpedia.org/ontology/party</a></td>
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<td>Taxonomy</td>
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<td>Team</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/team">http://dbpedia.org/ontology/team</a></td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Both</td>
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<td>Birthdate</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/property/birthdate">http://dbpedia.org/property/birthdate</a></td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>dbprop:birthplace</td>
<td>Birthplace</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/property/birthplace">http://dbpedia.org/property/birthplace</a></td>
<td>AP Person</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbprop:locationCity</td>
<td>Location City</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/property/locationCity">http://dbpedia.org/property/locationCity</a></td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbprop:locationState</td>
<td>Location State</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/property/locationState">http://dbpedia.org/property/locationState</a></td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>dbprop:locationCountry</td>
<td>Location Country</td>
<td><a href="http://dbpedia.org/property/locationCountry">http://dbpedia.org/property/locationCountry</a></td>
<td>AP Company</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dcterms:created</td>
<td>Date Created</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">http://purl.org/dc/terms/</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dcterms:modified</td>
<td>Date Modified</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">http://purl.org/dc/terms/</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geo:lat</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#lat">http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#lat</a></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geo:long</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#long">http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#long</a></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr:iso2Code</td>
<td>ISO 2-Code</td>
<td><a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#iso2Code">http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#iso2Code</a></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr:iso3Code</td>
<td>ISO 3-Code</td>
<td><a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#iso3Code">http://rs.tdwg.org/ontology/voc/GeographicRegion#iso3Code</a></td>
<td>AP Geography</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org:hasMember</td>
<td>Has member</td>
<td><a href="https://www.w3.org/ns/org#hasMember">https://www.w3.org/ns/org#hasMember</a></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org:memberOf</td>
<td>Is member of</td>
<td><a href="https://www.w3.org/ns/org#memberOfOf">https://www.w3.org/ns/org#memberOfOf</a></td>
<td>AP Organization</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rdf:type</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/#ch_type">http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/#ch_type</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skos:altLabel</td>
<td>Alternative label</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#altLabel">http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#altLabel</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skos:broader</td>
<td>Has broader</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#broader">http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#broader</a></td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skos:definition</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#definition">http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#definition</a></td>
<td>AP Subject</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skos:inScheme</td>
<td>Is in scheme</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#inScheme">http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#inScheme</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skos:prefLabel</td>
<td>Preferred label</td>
<td><a href="http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#prefLabel">http://www.w3.org/ontology/skos-reference/skos.html#prefLabel</a></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RDF/XML EXAMPLES PER AUTHORITY

The following examples show AP terms in RDF/XML format for each authority.

AP Subject

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0CB0E9CBA4704769BB8A21B850928FAC">
    <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Travel health</ap:displayLabel>
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Travel medicine</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-22T20:30:01-04:00</dcterms:created>
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-02-20T23:06:05-05:00</dcterms:modified>
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">Travel medicine</skos:altLabel>
    <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>
</skos:Concept>
```

AP Organization

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/ED89153978BB6A28B6468BF10C0D30E5">
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
    <ap:organizationType rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/618C369D06F4345CF812BA26BB46D29EE"/>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T05:51:30-04:00</dcterms:created>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/FA31E6487CB510048022BA7FA5283C3E"/>
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Stanford University</skos:prefLabel>
</skos:Concept>
```

AP Geography

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/661E48387D5B1004828FC07688E3055C">
    <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Canada (Nation)</ap:displayLabel>
    <ap:locationType>Nation</ap:locationType>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-23T00:25:03-04:00</dcterms:created>
    <gr:iso2Code>CA</gr:iso2Code>
    <gr:iso3Code>CAN</gr:iso3Code>
    <geo:lat rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal">60</geo:lat>
    <geo:long rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal">-96</geo:long>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661850E07D5B10048022BA7FA5283C3E"/>
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/a#geography"/>
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">Canada</skos:prefLabel>
</skos:Concept>
```

AP Person

```xml
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/0010EF208F0610048CA5A55596277D3E">
    <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">Queen Elizabeth II (Royalty)</ap:displayLabel>
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Elizabeth Alexandra Mary</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">Queen Elizabeth</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:entryTerm xml:lang="en">The Queen</ap:entryTerm>
    <ap:isPlaceholder rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">false</ap:isPlaceholder>
    <ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/32A9A5D70FA74A9F92411D557A06D031"/>
    <ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/54381ADA97194B1CBEBA918888152420"/>
    <ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/A26EAA168455BA1F5B39DB9AD9C"/>
    <ap:hasChild rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/F8955706B858C4B71901D4621750AA48"/>
    <ap:significantOther rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/4479CF4EB4584DCEB4EDFD68DEA25822"/>
</skos:Concept>
```
<skos:Concept rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/id/1AA55060366E4EE88469E3855C8906D3">
  <ap:displayLabel xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co</ap:displayLabel>
  <ap:industry rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/A475EFA92899814F9B8A02C0152827C56" />
  <ap:instrument>BSP:JPMC34</ap:instrument>
  <ap:instrument>BUE:JPM</ap:instrument>
  <ap:instrument>NYS:JPM</ap:instrument>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JP Morgan</ap:shortName>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JP Morgan Chase</ap:shortName>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JPMorgan</ap:shortName>
  <ap:shortName xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase</ap:shortName>
  <dbprop:locationCity xml:lang="en">New York</dbprop:locationCity>
  <dbprop:locationCountry rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/661E48387D5B10048291C076B8E3055C" />
  <dbprop:locationState xml:lang="en">NY</dbprop:locationState>
  <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2016-06-22T21:05:01-04:00</dcterms:created>
  <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2017-03-08T22:10:40-05:00</dcterms:modified>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">JP Morgan</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">JP Morgan Chase</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">JPMorgan</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co</skos:altLabel>
  <skos:definition xml:lang="en">JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co is a financial services firm and a banking institution. It offers investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial banking, financial transaction processing and asset management.</skos:definition>
</skos:Concept>
# APPENDIX

## STOCK EXCHANGE CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADX</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSAT</td>
<td>Aktietorget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMEX</td>
<td>American Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMM</td>
<td>Amman Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATH</td>
<td>Athens Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX</td>
<td>Australia Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAH</td>
<td>Bahrain Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XBLB</td>
<td>Banja Luka Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATS</td>
<td>BATS Global Markets Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XBEL</td>
<td>Belgrade Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAO</td>
<td>BM&amp;F Bovespa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERL</td>
<td>Boerse Berlin</td>
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<td>DUS</td>
<td>Boerse Duesseldorf</td>
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<td>HAM</td>
<td>Boerse Hamburg</td>
</tr>
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<td>HAN</td>
<td>Boerse Hannover</td>
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<td>Boerse Muenchen</td>
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<td>STU</td>
<td>Boerse Stuttgart</td>
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<td>BOG</td>
<td>Bolsa de Valores de Colombia</td>
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<td>MSE</td>
<td>Bombay Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>Borsa Italian</td>
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<td>Bratislava Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>Budapest Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd</td>
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<td>ROCO</td>
<td>Grecia Securities Market</td>
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<td>Hong Kong Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>XPLU</td>
<td>ICAP Securities &amp; Derivatives Exchange</td>
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<td>ISX</td>
<td>Indonesia Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>IQS</td>
<td>Iraq Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>DUB</td>
<td>Irish Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>IST</td>
<td>Istanbul Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
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<td>XJAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>JSE</td>
<td>Jse Securities Exchange</td>
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<td>KAR</td>
<td>Karachi Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>XKAZ</td>
<td>Kazakhstan Stock Exchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRX</td>
<td>Korea Exchange (Stock Market)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWU</td>
<td>Kuwait Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIM</td>
<td>Lima Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Lima)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLJU</td>
<td>Ljubljana Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSE</td>
<td>London Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTS</td>
<td>LSE International Trading Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>Luxembourg Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMAE</td>
<td>Macedonian Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAL</td>
<td>Malta Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>Mexican Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>Muscat Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSE</td>
<td>Nagoya Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAI</td>
<td>Nairobi Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASDAQ</td>
<td>NASDAQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIFX</td>
<td>NASDAQ Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSI</td>
<td>National Stock Exchange of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XNPE</td>
<td>Nepal Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSE</td>
<td>New York Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZSE</td>
<td>New Zealand Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGM</td>
<td>NGM Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Nigerian Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCA</td>
<td>NYSE Arca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSE</td>
<td>OMX Baltic Exchange - Riga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAL</td>
<td>OMX Baltic Exchange - Tallinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSE</td>
<td>OMX Baltic Exchange - Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPH</td>
<td>OMX Nordic Exchange - Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEL</td>
<td>OMX Nordic Exchange - Helsinki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICE</td>
<td>OMX Nordic Exchange - Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STO</td>
<td>OMX Nordic Exchange - Stockholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA</td>
<td>Osaka Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASDAQ</td>
<td>Osaka Securities Exchange JASDAQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSL</td>
<td>Oslo Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTCP</td>
<td>Over-the-Counter Pink Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XPAE</td>
<td>Palestine Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XPTY</td>
<td>Panaman Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHS</td>
<td>Philippines Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMD</td>
<td>Qatar Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>RTS Classic Market RUB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTD</td>
<td>RTS Classic Market USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTO</td>
<td>RTS Order Driven Market USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGO</td>
<td>Santiago Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Sapporo Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAU</td>
<td>Saudi Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHSE</td>
<td>Shanghai Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZSE</td>
<td>Shenzhen Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGX</td>
<td>Singapore Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGXUS</td>
<td>Singapore Exchange - US Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWX</td>
<td>SIX Swiss Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCE</td>
<td>Spanish Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XMAU</td>
<td>Stock Exchange of Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKK</td>
<td>Stock Exchange Of Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPE</td>
<td>Taiwan Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XTEH</td>
<td>Tehran Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAE</td>
<td>Tel Aviv Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRA</td>
<td>The Prague Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYO</td>
<td>Tokyo Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSE</td>
<td>Toronto Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSXV</td>
<td>TSX Venture Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XTUN</td>
<td>Tunis Stock Exchange (Bourse de Tunis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKEX</td>
<td>Ukrainian Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBO</td>
<td>Vienna Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSE</td>
<td>Warsaw Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XETRA</td>
<td>XETRA - Frankfurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAG</td>
<td>Zagreb Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZIM</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOP-LEVEL SUBJECT CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>ID (GUID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and entertainment</td>
<td>16cb0ba3e6d24d97ace39f5a1924669a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c8e409f8858510048872ff2260dd383e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and nature</td>
<td>8783d2488947f10048286ba0a2b2ca13e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>06a735407cb61004804eba7a5f5283c3e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General news</td>
<td>f25af2d07e4e100484f5df0925266b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and politics</td>
<td>86aad5207dac100488ecba7fa5f283c3e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>cc7a76087e4e10048482df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifestyle</td>
<td>3e37e4b87df7100483d5df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living things</td>
<td>6f072e4b0064f3584c61e22f08836ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>c188eb108be100489dcecb097165a0203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obituaries</td>
<td>30c4188eb7644a9eb54409baf55036d1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddities</td>
<td>44811870882f10048079ae2ac3a6923e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>4bf76cb87df7100483bdf092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social affairs</td>
<td>75aa2fd87df7100483d3ef092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>54df6c687df7100483d3edf092526b43e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>455ef2b87df7100483d8df092526b43e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AP PERSON MAIN CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AP ONTOLOGY LABEL</th>
<th>RDF CLASS</th>
<th>PERSONTYPE VALUE IN SIMPLE XML OUTPUT</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>ap:Actor</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>ap:Architect</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>ap:Artist</td>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>Artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>ap:Author</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Leader</td>
<td>ap:BusinessLeader</td>
<td>Business Leader</td>
<td>Company executives and other newsmakers in the business world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity</td>
<td>ap:Celebrity</td>
<td>Celebrity</td>
<td>Celebrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity Chef</td>
<td>ap:CelebrityChef</td>
<td>Celebrity Chef</td>
<td>Famous performers, models, directors, and media personalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Athlete</td>
<td>ap:CollegeAthlete</td>
<td>College Athlete</td>
<td>College Athlete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comedian</td>
<td>ap:Comedian</td>
<td>Comedian</td>
<td>Comedian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancer</td>
<td>ap:Dancer</td>
<td>Dancer</td>
<td>Dancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>ap:Director</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AP Ontology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>RDF Class</th>
<th>PersonType Value in Simple XML Output</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entertainer</td>
<td>ap:Entertainer</td>
<td>Entertainer</td>
<td>Famous people in arts or entertainment who do not fit into another category, such as magicians, film producers/designers, or radio personalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion Designer</td>
<td>ap:FashionDesigner</td>
<td>Fashion Designer</td>
<td>People in non-policy-making leadership roles in government, such as judges, law enforcement officials, military officers and diplomats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Figure</td>
<td>ap:GovernmentFigure</td>
<td>Government Figure</td>
<td>People in non-policy-making leadership roles in government, such as judges, law enforcement officials, military officers and diplomats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td>ap:Journalist</td>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>ap:Model</td>
<td>Model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musician</td>
<td>ap:Musician</td>
<td>Musician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsmaker</td>
<td>ap:Newsmaker</td>
<td>Newsmaker</td>
<td>Newsmaking people who do not fit into other categories, such as scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, activists, academics, military personnel, criminals, crime victims, and people who make news because of their relationship to a famous person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Athlete</td>
<td>ap:OlympicAthlete</td>
<td>Olympic Athlete</td>
<td>People in policy-making or decision-making roles in the government of a geopolitical entity, such as senators, congress people, governors, and presidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>ap:Politician</td>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>People in policy-making or decision-making roles in the government of a geopolitical entity, such as senators, congress people, governors, and presidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Athlete</td>
<td>ap:ProfessionalAthlete</td>
<td>Professional Athlete</td>
<td>People in policy-making or decision-making roles in the government of a geopolitical entity, such as senators, congress people, governors, and presidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalty</td>
<td>ap:Royalty</td>
<td>Royalty</td>
<td>Athletes participating in professional or collegiate sports, or in major amateur events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Figure</td>
<td>ap:SportsFigure</td>
<td>Sports Figure</td>
<td>Athletes participating in professional or collegiate sports, or in major amateur events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Manager</td>
<td>ap:SportsManager</td>
<td>Sports Manager</td>
<td>Sports managers, coaches, and administrators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television Personality</td>
<td>ap:TvPersonality</td>
<td>TV Personality</td>
<td>People known mainly for non-acting, non-journalistic roles on a television program, such as talk show hosts, reality contestants, contest judges, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Cup Athlete</td>
<td>ap:WorldCupAthlete</td>
<td>World Cup Athlete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Error Codes

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

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error>
  <code>HTTP error code</code>
  <message>Error message</message>
  <!-- Optional information about the specific error condition -->
</error>
```

XML message example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error>
  <code>404</code>
  <message>The requested Dataset {People} was not found.</message>
</error>
```

### AP News 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></td>
<td>You do not have permission to access AP Company data</td>
<td>To get permissions to access AP Company data, contact AP Customer Support at <strong><a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a></strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Over queries per second limit</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <strong><a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a></strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over rate limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>The requested Concept <code>{ConceptGUID}</code> 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 AP Company data and request an AP Company term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 13, 2017
### AP 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</td>
<td>Check the syntax and format of the XML submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One or more of the requested authorities is invalid</td>
<td>Check the names of the specified AP authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Story parameter is missing</td>
<td>Make sure that the story parameter is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content length cannot be zero.</td>
<td>Make sure that the story parameter value is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Invalid API Key</td>
<td>Check the API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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. To get permissions to access AP Company 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</td>
<td>Contact AP Customer Support at <a href="mailto:APCustomerSupport@ap.org">APCustomerSupport@ap.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over rate limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Request method {MethodName} not supported</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>Specified value for ParameterName {ParameterValue} is invalid</td>
<td>Check the request syntax and parameters.</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></td>
<td>Over rate limit</td>
<td></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>Request method {MethodName} not supported</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>
</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:

- Submission ID for tagging data issues
- Version number for taxonomy or tagging data issues

The following sections explain how to locate submission IDs and version numbers.

Locating AP Tagging Submission IDs

Each content submission to the AP Tagging Service is identified by a document submission ID.

To locate the submission ID in the AP Tagging Service output:

- **RDF output.** The document submission ID is located in the “rdf:about” attribute of the <rdf:Description> element and is preceded by “http://cv.ap.org/doc/”: The submission ID is highlighted in purple in the following example:

  ```xml
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/doc/99F89F80DB9D4E50BE7DEE90D9EF458C">
  <dc:subject rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/66212280DB9D4E50BE7DEE90D9EF458C" />
  <dc:subject rdf:resource="http://cv.ap.org/id/775F91280DB9D4E50BE7DEE90D9EF458C" />
  </rdf:Description>
  ```

- **Simple XML output.** The document submission ID (highlighted in purple) is located in the <DocumentId> element:

  ```xml
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <ClassificationResults>
  <DocumentId>http://cv.ap.org/doc/4C804B0739AB47C5A36D2EA0ACE50995</DocumentId>
  <DocumentDate>2011-10-25T19:18:50-05:00</DocumentDate>
  </ClassificationResults>
  ```

- **News ML-G2 output.** The document submission ID (highlighted in purple) is located in the <guid> attribute of the top-level <newsItem> element:

  ```xml
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  ```

Locating Version Numbers

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
<ChangeLog>
  <Change>
    <Version>2016.7</Version>
    <Date>2012-01-17</Date>
    <TermURI>http://cv.ap.org/id/00B06DD0FF4A4CSF9404477056348DD3</TermURI>
    <TermName>Kim Bracey</TermName>
    <Class>http://cv.ap.org/c/Politician</Class>
    <Authority>AP Person</Authority>
    <ChangeType>Added Term</ChangeType>
  </Change>
</ChangeLog>
```

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

In the AP Tagging Service output, the version number is reported as a whole number, without the decimal point and incremented versions; for instance, “3016” instead of “3016.7”. There is always a different version number for each authority. The version is shown in green in the following examples.

- For all output formats except for simple XML, authority versions are found at the beginning of the returned data, one instance per authority.
- For simple XML, the version is provided as part of the information in each tagging instance.

RDF/XML

```xml
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#geography">
  <skos:prefLabel>AP Geography</skos:prefLabel>
</rdf:Description>
```

RDF/TTL

```ttl
@prefix rdf: <http://cv.ap.org/a#geography> .
@prefix ap: <http://cv.ap.org/ns#> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

ap:authorityVersion 3018 ;
  skos:prefLabel "AP Geography" .
```

NewsML-G2

```xml
<generator versioninfo="3016" role="apgen:tagging">AP Geography</generator>
```

Simple XML

```xml
- <Entity>
  <Authority>AP Geography</Authority>
  <AuthorityVersion>3018</AuthorityVersion>
  <Name>Sofia</Name>
  <Id>http://cv.ap.org/id/7e9633c87ef010048330df092526b3e</Id>
  - <Properties>
    <LocationType>City</LocationType>
  </Properties>
</Entity>
```

AP News Taxonomy Service Output

The AP News Taxonomy Service provides version numbers only for full dataset requests (AP Taxonomy API calls, which return the taxonomy information for all of the terms of the specified authority). In the following RDF format examples, the version number of the Organization authority is shown in green.

RDF/XML

```xml
  xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  xmlns:ap="http://cv.ap.org/ns#">
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
  <ap:authorityVersion rdf:about="http://cv.ap.org/a#organization"/>
</rdf:RDF>
```
SAMPLE STORIES IN SIMPLE XML
This section shows some examples of stories in the simple XML format that may be submitted to the AP Tagging Service.

Example 1: <headline> and <body>

Source: http://en.wikinews.org/wiki/Two_dead_in_storms_with_no_sign_of_floods_letting_up_in_Britain

Example 2: <headline>, <description> and <body>

Source: http://en.wikinews.org/wiki/Authorities_at_Jakarta_Airport,_Indonesia_seize_687_endangered_pig-nosed_turtles
Example 3: <headline>, <title> and <body>

<Document>

<headline>Jade Rabbit lunar rover declared lost</headline>
<title>Jade Rabbit, China's first moon rover, declared irreparably damaged</title>
<body>
<p>Chinese state news today declared Jade Rabbit, China's first moon rover, irreparably damaged.</p>
<p>The Chang'e 3 lander, the first lunar lander for 37 years and of the third nationality, touched down and launched Jade Rabbit in December. Jade Rabbit was designed to spend three months seeking out natural resources but has not functioned since a fault was discovered on January 25.</p>
<p>The probes have to shut down for two weeks each month to survive the "lunar night", during which surface temperature drops to -180 °C or less. The first lunar night of the mission was weathered successfully but Chinese scientists suspected the rover had failed on the 25th when the second night rolled in. Communication could only be attempted when the night ended on Monday, but reactivation efforts failed and the rover is now confirmed derelict.</p>
<p>State-owned Xinhua news agency blamed the fault on "the complicated lunar surface environment". Only the US and ex-USSR had previously landed rovers on the moon, with China and the States fueling renewed interest in Earth's natural satellite as a possible source of minerals.</p>
</body>
</document>

Source: http://en.wikinews.org/wiki/Jade_Rabbit_lunar_rover_declared_lost