plone.restapi Documentation

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Plone Foundation

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1.1 Introduction

API Browser Quick Guide

It can make your life easier if you use some kind of API browser application to explore the API when diving into this documentation.

- We recommend to use the free Postman browser plugin.
- For easy onboarding take a look at our Explore the API using Postman Quick-Guide.

A hypermedia API provides an entry point to the API, which contains hyperlinks the clients can follow. Just like a human user of a regular website, who knows the initial URL of a website and then follows hyperlinks to navigate through the site. This has the advantage that the client only needs to understand how to detect and follow links. The URLs (apart from the initial entry point) and other details of the API can change without breaking the client.

The entry point to the Plone RESTful API is the portal root. The client can ask for a REST API response by setting the 'Accept' HTTP header to 'application/json':

```
GET /plone HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

```
httpie
http http://nohost/plone Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```
python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

This uses so-called ‘content negotiation’

### 1.1.1 Content Negotiation

Content negotiation is a mechanism defined in the HTTP specification that makes it possible to serve different versions of a document (or more generally, a resource representation) at the same URI, so that user agents can specify which version fits their capabilities the best.

The user agent (or the REST consumer) can ask for a specific representation by providing an Accept HTTP header that lists acceptable media types (e.g. JSON):

```
GET /
Accept: application/json
```

The server is then able to supply the version of the resource that best fits the user agent’s needs. This is reflected in the Content-Type header:

```
HTTP 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    'data': ...
}
```

The server will then respond with the portal root in the JSON format:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "@components": {
        "actions": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@actions"
        },
        "breadcrumbs": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@breadcrumbs"
        },
        "navigation": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@navigation"
        },
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
        "@type": "Plone Site",
        "blocks": {},
        "blocks_layout": {},
        "description": "",
        "id": "plone",
        "is_folderish": true,
        "items": [
            {
                "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
                "@type": "Document",
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
@id is a unique identifier for resources (IRIs). The @id property can be used to navigate through the web API by following the links.

@type sets the data type of a node or typed value

items is a list that contains all objects within that resource.

A client application can “follow” the links (by calling the @id property) to other resources. This allows to build a loosely coupled client that does not break if some of the URLs change, only the entry point of the entire API (in our case the portal root) needs to be known in advance.

Another example, this time showing a request and response for a document. Click on the buttons below to show the different syntaxes for the request.

```
GET /plone/front-page HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

```
httpie

http http://nohost/plone/front-page Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

```
python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
```
(continues on next page)
And so on, see

1.1.2 Plone Content

How to get all standard Plone content representations. The syntax is given in various tools, click on ‘curl’, ‘http-request’ or ‘python-requests’ to see examples.
Note: For folderish types, collections or search results, the results will be **batched** if the size of the resultset exceeds the batch size. See *Batching* for more details on how to work with batched results.

### Plone Portal Root:

http

```bash
GET /plone HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```bash
curl -i http://nohost/plone -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```bash
http http://nohost/plone Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@navigation"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
  "@type": "Plone Site",
  "blocks": {},
  "blocks_layout": {},
  "description": "",
  "id": "plone",
  "is_folderish": true,
  "items": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
      "@type": "Document",
      "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.
      "review_state": "private",
      "title": "Welcome to Plone"
    }
  ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
Plone Folder:

http

GET /plone/folder HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/folder -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie


python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/folder', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder",
  "@type": "Folder",
  "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000000002",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "contributors": []
}
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
    "test_user_1_"
],
"description": "This is a folder with two documents",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "folder",
"is_folderish": true,
"items": [
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc1",
        "@type": "Document",
        "description": "",
        "review_state": "private",
        "title": "A document within a folder"
    },
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc2",
        "@type": "Document",
        "description": "",
        "review_state": "private",
        "title": "A document within a folder"
    }
],
"items_total": 2,
"language": "",
"layout": "listing_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"nextPreviousEnabled": false,
"parent": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
    "@type": "Plone Site",
    "description": "",
    "title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"title": "My Folder",
"version": "current"
}

Plone Document:

http

GET /plone/front-page HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmlwdA==

curl
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http http://nohost/plone/front-page Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
  "@type": "Document",
  "UID": "SomeUUID0000000000000000000000001",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "changeNote": "",
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "creators": [
    "test_user_1_"
  ],
  "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
  "effective": null,
  "exclude_from_nav": false,
  "expires": null,
  "id": "front-page",
  "is_folderish": false,
  "language": "",
  "layout": "document_view",
  "modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
  "parent": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
    "@type": "Plone Site",
    "description": "",
    "title": "Plone site"
  }
}
News Item:

**Note:** Here we show uuid1 as an example uid for all image scales because this documentation is autogenerated by the tests. When running in a real application, these uuid1 values will be exchanged by proper uuid4 values.

http

```plaintext
GET /plone/newsitem HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```plaintext
curl -i http://nohost/plone/newsitem -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```plaintext
http http://nohost/plone/newsitem Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/newsitem', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
   "@components": {
      "actions": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@actions"
      },
      "breadcrumbs": {
```
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@breadcrumbs",
},
"navigation": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@navigation"
},
"types": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@types"
},
"workflow": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@workflow"
}
},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem",
"@type": "News Item",
"UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000000000000002",
"allow_discussion": false,
"changeNote": "",
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
  "test_user_1_"
],
"description": "This is a news item",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "newsitem",
"image": {
  "content-type": "image/png",
  "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png",
  "filename": "image.png",
  "height": 56,
  "scales": {
    "icon": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 8,
      "width": 32
    },
    "large": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 56,
      "width": 215
    },
    "listing": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 4,
      "width": 16
    },
    "mini": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 52,
      "width": 200
    }
  }
}
"preview": {
  "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png
  →",
  "height": 56,
  "width": 215
},
"thumb": {
  "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png
  →",
  "height": 33,
  "width": 128
},
"tile": {
  "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem/@images/uuid1.png
  →",
  "height": 16,
  "width": 64
}
},
"size": 1185,
"width": 215
},
"image_caption": "This is an image caption."
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "newsitem_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
  "@type": "Plone Site",
  "description": "",
  "title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"text": {
  "content-type": "text/plain",
  "data": "<p>Lorem ipsum</p>",
  "encoding": "utf-8"
},
"title": "My News Item",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
}

**Event:**

http

```plaintext
GET /plone/event HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl
curl -i http://nohost/plone/event -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http http://nohost/plone/event Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/event', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/event",
  "@type": "Event",
  "UID": "SomeUUID0000000000000000000000000002",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "attendees": [],
  "changeNote": "",
  "contact_email": null,
  "contact_name": null,
  "contact_phone": null,
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "creators": [
    "test_user_1"
  ],
  "description": "This is an event",
  "effective": null,
  "end": "2013-01-01T12:00:00",
  "event_url": null,
  "exclude_from_nav": false,
  "expires": null,
  "id": "event",
  "is_folderish": false,
  "language": "",
  "layout": "event_view",
}

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The JSON representation of the Event object is as follows:

```json
{
"location": null,
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"open_end": false,
"parent": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
"@type": "Plone Site",
"description": "",
"title": "Plone site"
},
"recurrence": null,
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"start": "2013-01-01T10:00:00",
"subjects": [],
"sync_uid": null,
"text": null,
"title": "Event",
"versioning_enabled": true,
"whole_day": false
}
```

**Image:**

**Note:** Here we show `uuid1` as an example uid for all image scales because this documentation is autogenerated by the tests. When running in a real application, these `uuid1` values will be exchanged by proper `uuid4` values.

**http**

```
GET /plone/image HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

**curl**

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/image -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

**httpie**

```
http http://nohost/plone/image Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

**python-requests**

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/image', headers={"Accept": 'application/json"}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

**HTTP/1.1 200 OK**

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

(continues on next page)
"@components": {
  "actions": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@actions"
  },
  "breadcrumbs": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@breadcrumbs"
  },
  "navigation": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@navigation"
  },
  "types": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@types"
  },
  "workflow": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@workflow"
  }
},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image",
"@type": "Image",
"UID": "SomeUUID0000000000000000000000002",
"allow_discussion": false,
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
  "test_user_1_
],
"description": "This is an image",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "image",
"image": {
  "content-type": "image/png",
  "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@images/uuid1.png",
  "filename": "image.png",
  "height": 56,
  "scales": {
    "icon": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 8,
      "width": 32
    },
    "large": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 56,
      "width": 215
    },
    "listing": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 4,
      "width": 16
    },
    "mini": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@images/uuid1.png",
      "height": 52,
      "width": 200
  },
"preview": {
    "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/uuid1.png",
    "height": 56,
    "width": 215
},
"thumb": {
    "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/uuid1.png",
    "height": 33,
    "width": 128
},
"tile": {
    "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/uuid1.png",
    "height": 16,
    "width": 64
}
},
"size": 1185,
"width": 215
},
"is_folderish": false,
"language": ",",
"layout": "image_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
    "@type": "Plone Site",
    "description": "",
    "title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": null,
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"title": "My Image",
"version": "current"

File:

http

GET /plone/file HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl


httpie


python-requests

1.1. Introduction
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/file', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file",
  "@type": "File",
  "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000000000000002",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "creators": [
    "test_user_1_"
  ],
  "description": "This is a file",
  "effective": null,
  "exclude_from_nav": false,
  "expires": null,
  "file": {
    "content-type": "application/pdf",
    "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/file/@download/file",
    "filename": "file.pdf",
    "size": 74429
  },
  "id": "file",
  "is_folderish": false,
  "language": "",
  "layout": "file_view",
  "modified": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "parent": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
    "@type": "Plone Site",
    "description": "",
    "title": "Plone site"
  },
  "relatedItems": [],
  "review_state": null,
  "rights": "",
}

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"subjects": [],
"title": "My File",
"version": "current"
}

Link:

http

GET /plone/link HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/link -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

htpie

http http://nohost/plone/link Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/link', headers={'Accept': 'application/json
}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "@components": {  
    "actions": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link/@actions"
    },  
    "breadcrumbs": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link/@breadcrumbs"
    },  
    "navigation": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link/@navigation"
    },  
    "types": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link/@types"
    },  
    "workflow": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link/@workflow"
    }
  },  
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/link",
  "@type": "Link",
  "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000002",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "changeNote": "",
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
}
"creators": [  "test_user_1_"
],
"description": "This is a link",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "link",
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "link_redirect_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
             "@type": "Plone Site",
             "description": "",
             "title": "Plone site"
 },
"remoteUrl": null,
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"title": "My Link",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@actions",
  "breadcrumbs": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@breadcrumbs"
  },
  "navigation": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@navigation"
  },
  "types": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@types"
  },
  "workflow": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@workflow"
  }},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection",
"@type": "Collection",
"UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000002",
"allow_discussion": false,
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
  "test_user_1_"
],
"customViewFields": [
  {
    "title": "Title",
    "token": "Title"
  },
  {
    "title": "Creator",
    "token": "Creator"
  },
  {
    "title": "Type",
    "token": "Type"
  },
  {
    "title": "ModificationDate",
    "token": "ModificationDate"
  }
],
"description": "This is a collection with two documents",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "collection",
"is_folderish": false,
"item_count": 30,
"items": [
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "@type": "Document",
    "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.
    →",
    "review_state": "private",
    "title": "Welcome to Plone"
You can also get all the data of each of the items of a collection, appending the `?fullobjects` parameter to the query: http

```
GET /plone/collection?fullobjects HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
```
http

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/collection?fullobjects', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```
{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection",
  "@type": "Collection",
  "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000002",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "creators": [
    "test_user_1"
  ],
  "customViewFields": [
    {
      "title": "Title",
      "token": "Title"
    },
    {
      "title": "Creator",
      "token": "Creator"
    },
    {
      "title": "Type",
      "token": "Type"
    },
    {
      "title": "ModificationDate",
      "token": "ModificationDate"
    }
  ],
}
```

(continues on next page)
"description": "This is a collection with two documents",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "collection",
"is_folderish": false,
"item_count": 30,
"items": [
  {
    "@components": {
      "actions": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions"
      },
      "breadcrumbs": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs"
      },
      "navigation": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation"
      },
      "types": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@types"
      },
      "workflow": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow"
      }
    },
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000000001",
    "allow_discussion": false,
    "changeNote": "",
    "contributors": [],
    "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
    "creators": [
      "test_user_1_
    ],
    "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone. →",
    "effective": null,
    "exclude_from_nav": false,
    "expires": null,
    "id": "front-page",
    "is_folderish": false,
    "language": "",
    "layout": "document_view",
    "modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
    "parent": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
      "@type": "Plone Site",
      "description": "",
      "title": "Plone site"
    },
    "relatedItems": [],
    "review_state": "private",
    "rights": "",
    "subjects": [],
    "table_of_contents": null,
    "type": "Document",
  }
]
"text": {
    "content-type": "text/plain",
    "data": "<p>If you're seeing this instead of the web site you were expecting, the owner of this web site has just installed Plone. Do not contact the Plone Team or the Plone mailing lists about this.</p>",
    "encoding": "utf-8"
},
"title": "Welcome to Plone",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
},
{
    "@components": {
        "actions": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@actions"
        },
        "breadcrumbs": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@breadcrumbs"
        },
        "navigation": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@navigation"
        },
        "types": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@types"
        },
        "workflow": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@workflow"
        }
    },
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000003",
    "allow_discussion": false,
    "changeNote": "",
    "contributors": [],
    "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
    "creators": [
        "test_user_1_"
    ],
    "description": "",
    "effective": null,
    "exclude_from_nav": false,
    "expires": null,
    "id": "doc1",
    "is_folderish": false,
    "language": "",
    "layout": "document_view",
    "modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
    "parent": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
        "@type": "Plone Site",
        "description": "",
        "title": "Plone site"
    },
    "relatedItems": [],
    "review_state": "private",
    "rights": ""}
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": null,
"title": "Document 1",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
},
{
"@components": {
"actions": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2/@actions"
},
"breadcrumbs": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2/@breadcrumbs"
},
"navigation": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2/@navigation"
},
"types": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2/@types"
},
"workflow": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2/@workflow"
}
},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc2",
"@type": "Document",
"UID": "SomeUUID0000000000000000000000000000000004",
"allow_discussion": false,
"changeNote": "",
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
"test_user_1_"
],
"description": "",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "doc2",
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "document_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
"@type": "Plone Site",
"description": "",
"title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": null,
"title": "Document 2"
1.2 Authentication

**plone.restapi** uses Plone PAS for Authentication.

That means that any authentication method supported by an installed PAS Plugin should work, assuming it’s an authentication method that makes sense to use with an API.

For example, to authenticate using HTTP basic auth, you’d set an **Authorization** header:

```
GET /Plone HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic Zm9vYmFyOmZvb2Jhcgo=
Accept: application/json
```

HTTP client libraries usually contain helper functions to produce a proper **Authorization** header for you based on given credentials.

Using the **requests** library, you’d set up a session with basic auth like this:

```python
import requests

session = requests.Session()
session.auth = ('username', 'password')
```
session.headers.update({'Accept': 'application/json'})
response = session.get(url)

Or the same example using curl:

curl -u username:password -H 'Accept:application/json' $URL

1.2.1 JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

plone.restapi includes a Plone PAS plugin for authentication with JWT. The plugin is installed automatically when installing the product.

Acquiring a token (@login)

A JWT token can be acquired by posting a user’s credentials to the @login endpoint. http

POST /plone/@login HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "login": "admin",
  "password": "secret"
}

curl


httpie

echo '{
  "login": "admin",
  "password": "secret"
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/@login Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/@login', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'login': 'admin', 'password': 'secret'})

The server responds with a JSON object containing the token.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZG1pbiIsImZyZyI6IjEzOTg1MDc5MjI4OSIsInN1YiI6IjI1ODQ4NzI4MzExIiwiaWF0IjoxNjM1NTE0MDAzLCJhcHBfaWQiOiJ0dHRwczovL3dlYXNwL2NyZWF0ZS90b2tlbl9odW1iZXIifQ."
}
Authenticating with a token

The token can now be used in subsequent requests by including it in the Authorization header with the Bearer scheme: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/ HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo
```

```curl
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo'
```

httpie

```plaintext
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo'
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/', headers={'Accept': 'application/json',
   'Authorization': 'Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo
   '})
```

Renewing a token (@login-renew)

By default the token will expire after 12 hours and thus must be renewed before expiration. To renew the token simply post to the @login-renew endpoint.

http

```plaintext
POST /plone/@login-renew HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo
```

```curl
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo'
```

httpie

```plaintext
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo'
```

python-requests

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/@login-renew', headers={'Accept': 'application/json',
   'Authorization': 'Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
   eyJzdWIiOiJhZGlbpiIsImZ1bGxuYWlIjoiIn0.krI8epONQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHU1zqF7kKnx9JFo
   '})
```
The server returns a JSON object with a new token:

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
    eyJzdWIiOiJhZG1pbiIsImZ1bGxuYW1lIjoiIn0.krI8ep0NQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHUl2qF7kKnx9JFo"
}
```

### Invalidating a token (@logout)

The `@logout` endpoint can be used to invalidate tokens. However by default tokens are not persisted on the server and thus cannot be invalidated. To enable token invalidation, activate the `store_tokens` option in the PAS plugin. If you need tokens that are valid indefinitely you should also disable the use of Plone's keyring in the PAS plugin (option `use_keyring`).

The logout request must contain the existing token in the `Authorization` header.

```shell
$ curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/@logout
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
    eyJzdWIiOiJhZG1pbiIsImZ1bGxuYW1lIjoiIn0.krI8ep0NQHyYYObtX1lygI4NM2UbHUl2qF7kKnx9JFo'
```

### Permissions

In order for a user to use the REST API, the `plone.restapi: Use REST API` permission is required.

By default, installing the `plone.restapi:default` profile will assign this permission to the `Anonymous` role, so everybody is allowed to use the REST API by default.

If you wish to control in more detail which roles are allowed to use the REST API, please assign this permission accordingly.
As well as the `plone.restapi: Use REST API` permission some of the common Plone permissions are also required, depending on the particular service. For example, retrieving a resource using `GET` will require `View`, adding an object using `POST` will require `Add portal content`, and so on.

In order to modify/override this behavior, if your custom service class inherits from `plone.restapi.services.Service`, just override the method `check_permission` and add your custom checks accordingly.

## 1.3 Explore the API using Postman

To discover the API interactively, using Postman is recommended.

**Note**
The Chrome-Extension version of Postman is deprecated and it is recommended to use the native app available instead.

### 1.3.1 Configuration

To easily follow links returned by request based on the API,

- go to the menu under the wrench icon on the top right
- choose `Settings`
- activate the option `Retain headers on clicking on links` by selecting `ON`:

This option makes sure, once a `HTTP-Header` is configured, it will be reused during following `requests`, if these are initiated by clicking on links resulting from the initial `request`. This way navigating the structure using the API becomes a snap.

The option `Send anonymous usage data to Postman` should be deactivated by setting to `OFF`. 

**1.3. Explore the API using Postman**

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1.3.2 Usage

Choose the suitable HTTP Verb to be used for your request. This can be selected using the Postman HTTP Verb -> GET drop-down menu.

Enter the Object URL of the object that should be the target of a request into the URL field right to the HTTP Verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTTP Verb</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td><a href="http://localhost:8080/Plone">http://localhost:8080/Plone</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now set the appropriate HTTP headers.

- The Authorization Header for the authentication related to the right user
- The Accept Header to initiate the right behaviour by the API related to this Request.

To set the Authorization Header, there is a reserved tab, that is responsible to generate the final Header based on the authentication method and username + password.

You have to select

- in the drop-down menu Basic Auth -> the term Basic Auth as the authentication method
- A valid existing user with appropriate permissions

After providing these parameters you can create the resulting Authorization Header and insert it into the prepared request by clicking on Preview Request.

Under the Headers tab you now need to insert in the Accept Header application/json' header as well:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The request is now ready and can be send by clicking on Send button.

The Response of the server is now displayed below the Request. You can easily follow the links on the @id attributes by clicking on them. For every link Postman has prepared another request sharing the same headers that can be send again by licking on the Send button.
Conclusion

You can now explore the whole structure of your application easily via the API using **GET** requests.

### 1.4 Content Manipulation

plone.restapi does not only expose content objects via a RESTful API. The API consumer can create, read, update, and delete a content object. Those operations can be mapped to the HTTP verbs POST (Create), GET (Read), PUT (Update) and DELETE (Delete).

Manipulating resources across the network by using HTTP as an application protocol is one of core principles of the REST architectural pattern. This allows us to interact with a specific resource in a standardized way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/folder</td>
<td>Creates a new document within the folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/folder/{document-id}</td>
<td>Request the current state of the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH</td>
<td>/folder/{document-id}</td>
<td>Update the document details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>/folder/{document-id}</td>
<td>Remove the document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.4.1 Creating a Resource with POST

To create a new resource, we send a POST request to the resource container. If we want to create a new document within an existing folder, we send a POST request to that folder: http

```bash
POST /plone/folder HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@type": "Document",
    "title": "My Document"
}
```

curl

httpie
echo '{
    "@type": "Document",
    "title": "My Document"
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/folder Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/folder', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'@type': 'Document', 'title': 'My Document'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

By setting the ‘Accept’ header, we tell the server that we would like to receive the response in the ‘application/json’ representation format.

The ‘Content-Type’ header indicates that the body uses the ‘application/json’ format.

The request body contains the minimal necessary information needed to create a document (the type and the title).

You could set other properties, like “description” here as well.

**Successful Response (201 Created)**

If a resource has been created, the server responds with the 201 Created status code. The ‘Location’ header contains the URL of the newly created resource and the resource representation in the payload:

```json
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000000000000005",
    "allow_discussion": false,
}
```
Unsuccessful Response (400 Bad Request)

If the resource could not be created, for instance because the title was missing in the request, the server responds with 400 Bad Request:

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Content-Type: application/json

{
    'message': 'Required title field is missing'
}
```

The response body can contain information about why the request failed.

Unsuccessful Response (500 Internal Server Error)

If the server can not properly process a request, it responds with 500 Internal Server Error:

```
HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
Content-Type: application/json

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```

1.4. Content Manipulation
The response body can contain further information such as an error trace or a link to the documentation.

Possible POST Responses

Possible server responses for a POST request are:

- **201 Created** (Resource has been created successfully)
- **400 Bad Request** (malformed request to the service)
- **500 Internal Server Error** (server fault, can not recover internally)

POST Implementation

A pseudo-code example of the POST implementation on the server:

```python
try:
    order = createOrder()
    if order == None:
        # Bad Request
        response.setStatus(400)
    else:
        # Created
        response.setStatus(201)
except:
    # Internal Server Error
    response.setStatus(500)
```

TODO: Link to the real implementation... [1.4.2 Reading a Resource with GET]

After a successful POST, we can access the resource by sending a GET request to the resource URL: http

```
GET /plone/folder/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```bash
```

```bash
```

```bash
python-requests
```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

**Successful Response (200 OK)**

If a resource has been retrieved successfully, the server responds with **200 OK**:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@components": {
        "actions": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@actions"
        },
        "breadcrumbs": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@breadcrumbs"
        },
        "navigation": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@navigation"
        },
        "types": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@types"
        },
        "workflow": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@workflow"
        }
    },
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000005",
    "allow_discussion": false,
    "changeNote": "",
    "contributors": [],
    "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
    "creators": [
        "admin"
    ],
    "description": "",
    "effective": null,
    "exclude_from_nav": false,
    "expires": null,
    "id": "my-document",
    "is_folderish": false,
    "language": "",
    "layout": "document_view",
    "modified": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
    "parent": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder",
        "@type": "Folder",
        "description": "This is a folder with two documents",
        "review_state": "private",
        "title": "My Folder"
    },
    "relatedItems": [],
    "review_state": "private",
}
```

(continues on next page)
For folderish types, their childrens are automatically included in the response as items. To disable the inclusion, add the GET parameter include_items=false to the URL.

By default only basic metadata is included. To include additional metadata, you can specify the names of the properties with the metadata_fields parameter. See also Retrieving additional metadata.

The following example additionally retrieves the UID and Creator: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/folder?metadata_fields=UID&metadata_fields=Creator HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```plaintext
```

httpie

```plaintext
http 'http://nohost/plone/folder?metadata_fields=UID&metadata_fields=Creator'
   -H 'Accept:application/json' -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
              headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
   "@components": {
      "actions": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@actions"
      },
      "breadcrumbs": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@breadcrumbs"
      },
      "navigation": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@navigation"
      },
      "types": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@types"
      },
      "workflow": {
         "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@workflow"
      }
   },
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder"
}
```

(continues on next page)
"@type": "Folder",
"UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000002",
"allow_discussion": false,
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
  "test_user_1_"
],
"description": "This is a folder with two documents",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "folder",
"is_folderish": true,
"items": [
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc1",
    "@type": "Document",
    "Creator": "test_user_1_",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000003",
    "description": "",
    "review_state": "private",
    "title": "A document within a folder"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc2",
    "@type": "Document",
    "Creator": "test_user_1_",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000004",
    "description": "",
    "review_state": "private",
    "title": "A document within a folder"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document",
    "@type": "Document",
    "Creator": "admin",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000005",
    "description": "",
    "review_state": "private",
    "title": "My Document"
  }
],
"items_total": 3,
"language": "",
"layout": "listing_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"nextPreviousEnabled": false,
"parent": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
  "@type": "Plone Site",
  "description": "",
  "title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": []
}
"review_state": "private",
"rights": ",
"subjects": [],
"title": "My Folder",
"version": "current"
}

Note: For folderish types, collections or search results, the results will be **batched** if the size of the resultset exceeds the batch size. See *Batching* for more details on how to work with batched results.

### Unsuccessful response (404 Not Found)

If a resource could not be found, the server will respond with **404 Not Found**:

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
'error': 'NotFound'
}
```

### GET Implementation

A pseudo-code example of the GET implementation on the server:

```python
try:
    order = getOrder()
    if order == None:
        # Not Found
        response.setStatus(404)
    else:
        # OK
        response.setStatus(200)
except:
    # Internal Server Error
    response.setStatus(500)
```

You can find implementation details in the `plone.restapi.services.content.add.FolderPost` class.

### GET Responses

Possible server responses for a GET request are:

- **200 OK**
- **404 Not Found**
- **500 Internal Server Error**
1.4.3 Updating a Resource with PATCH

To update an existing resource we send a PATCH request to the server. PATCH allows to provide just a subset of the resource (the values you actually want to change).

If you send the value `null` for a field, the field’s content will be deleted and the `missing_value` defined for the field in the schema will be set. Note that this is not possible if the field is `required`, and it only works for Dexterity types, not Archetypes:

```http
PATCH /plone/folder/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "title": "My New Document Title"
}
```

curl
```bash
curl -i -X PATCH http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document
-H 'Accept: application/json'
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"title": "My New Document Title"}'
--user admin:secret
```

httpie
```bash
echo '{
    "title": "My New Document Title"
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document
Accept:application/json
--Content-Type:application/json --a admin:secret
```

python-requests
```python
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document', headers={'Accept':
    'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'},
    json={'title': 'My New Document Title'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

**Successful Response (204 No Content)**

A successful response to a PATCH request will be indicated by a `204 No Content` response by default:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

**Successful Response (200 OK)**

You can get the object representation by adding a `Prefer` header with a value of `return=representation` to the PATCH request. In this case, the response will be a `200 OK`:

```http
PATCH /plone/folder/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Prefer: return=representation
Content-Type: application/json
{
}
```

(continues on next page)
"title": "My New Document Title"
]

curl


httpie


python-requests

requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'Prefer': 'return=representation'}, json={'title': 'My New Document Title'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@actions"
    },
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@breadcrumbs"
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@navigation"
    },
    "types": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@types"
    },
    "workflow": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document/@workflow"
    }
  },
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/my-document",
  "@type": "Document",
  "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000000000000005",
  "allow_discussion": false,
  "changeNote": "",
  "contributors": [],
  "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
  "creators": [
    "admin"
  ],
  "description": "",
  "effective": null,
}
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "my-document",
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "document_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder",
  "@type": "Folder",
  "description": "This is a folder with two documents",
  "review_state": "private",
  "title": "My Folder"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": null,
"title": "My New Document Title",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
}

See for full specs the RFC 5789: PATCH Method for HTTP

1.4.4 Replacing a Resource with PUT

**Note:** PUT is not implemented yet.

To replace an existing resource we send a PUT request to the server:

TODO: Add example.

In accordance with the HTTP specification, a successful PUT will not create a new resource or produce a new URL. PUT expects the entire resource representation to be supplied to the server, rather than just changes to the resource state. This is usually not a problem since the consumer application requested the resource representation before a PUT anyways.

When the PUT request is accepted and processed by the service, the consumer will receive a **204 No Content** response (**200 OK** would be a valid alternative).

**Successful Update (204 No Content)**

When a resource has been updated successfully, the server sends a **204 No Content** response:

TODO: Add example.

**Unsuccessful Update (409 Conflict)**

Sometimes requests fail due to incompatible changes. The response body includes additional information about the problem.

1.4. Content Manipulation
TODO: Add example.

PUT Implementation

A pseudo-code example of the PUT implementation on the server:

```python
try:
    order = getOrder()
    if order:
        try:
            saveOrder()
        except conflict:
            response.setStatus(409)
            # OK
            response.setStatus(200)
        else:
            # Not Found
            response.setStatus(404)
    except:
        # Internal Server Error
        response.setStatus(500)
```

TODO: Link to the real implementation...

PUT Responses

Possible server responses for a PUT request are:

- **200 OK**
- **404 Not Found**
- **409 Conflict**
- **500 Internal Server Error**

POST vs. PUT

Difference between POST and PUT:

- Use POST to create a resource identified by a service-generated URI
- Use POST to append a resource to a collection identified by a service-generated URI
- Use PUT to overwrite a resource

This follows RFC 7231: HTTP 1.1: PUT Method.

1.4.5 Removing a Resource with DELETE

We can delete an existing resource by sending a DELETE request: http

```
DELETE /plone/folder/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl


python-requests

requests.delete('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

A successful response will be indicated by a 204 No Content response:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content

DELETE Implementation

A pseudo-code example of the DELETE implementation on the server:

```python
try:
    order = getOrder()
    if order:
        if can_delete(order):
            # No Content
            response.setStatus(204)
        else:
            # Not Allowed
            response.setStatus(405)
    else:
        # Not Found
        response.setStatus(404)
except:
    # Internal Server Error
    response.setStatus(500)
```

TODO: Link to the real implementation…

DELETE Responses

Possible responses to a delete request are:

- **204 No Content**
- **404 Not Found** (if the resource does not exist)
- **405 Method Not Allowed** (if deleting the resource is not allowed)
- **500 Internal Server Error**

1.4.6 Reordering sub resources

The resources contained within a resource can be reordered using the ordering key using a PATCH request on the container.
Use the `obj_id` subkey to specify which resource to reorder. The subkey `delta` can be `top`, `bottom`, or a negative or positive integer for moving up or down.

Reordering resources within a subset of resources can be done using the `subset_ids` subkey.

A response 400 BadRequest with a message ‘Client/server ordering mismatch’ will be returned if the value is not in the same order as serverside.

A response 400 BadRequest with a message ‘Content ordering is not supported by this resource’ will be returned if the container does not support ordering. http

```bash
PATCH /plone/folder/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "ordering": {
        "obj_id": "item_3",
        "delta": "top",
        "subset_ids": [
            "item_1",
            "item_3",
            "item5"
        ]
    }
}
```

curl

```bash
```

httpie

```bash
echo '{
    "ordering": {
        "delta": "top",
        "obj_id": "item_3",
        "subset_ids": ["item_1",
        "item_3",
        "item5"
    ]

```

python-requests

```python
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document', headers={"Accept": "application/json", "Content-Type": 'application/json'}, json={"ordering": {'delta": "top", "obj_id": 'item_3', 'subset_ids": ['item_1', 'item_3', 'item5']}, auth=(
    "admin", "secret"))
```

### 1.5 Volto Blocks support

**Note:** plone.restapi package gives support for Volto Blocks providing a Dexterity behavior `plone.restapi.behaviors.IBlocks` that it is used to enable Volto Blocks in any content type. Volto then renders the Blocks engine for all the content types that have this behavior enabled.
1.5.1 Retrieving blocks on a content object

The `plone.restapi.behaviors.IBlocks` has two fields where existing blocks and their data are stored in the object (`blocks`) and the one where the current layout is stored (`blocks_layout`). As they are fields in a Dexterity behavior, both fields will be returned in a simple GET as attributes:

```
GET /plone/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

The server responds with a Status 200 and list all stored blocks on that content object:

```
GET /plone/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/my-document",
  ...
  "blocks_layout": [
    "#title-1",
    "#description-1",
    "#image-1"
  ],
  "blocks": {
    "#title-1": {
      "@type": "title"
    },
    "#description-1": {
      "@type": "Description"
    },
    "#image-1": {
      "@type": "Image",
      "image": "<some random url>"
    }
  }
}
```

blocks objects will contain the tile metadata and the information to required to render them.

1.5.2 Adding blocks to an object

Storing blocks is done also via a default PATCH content operation:

```
PATCH /plone/my-document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "blocks_layout": [
    "#title-1",
    "#description-1",
    "#image-1"
  ],
  ...
}
```

(continues on next page)


1.6 History

The @history endpoint exposes history and versioning information on previous versions of the content. Each change or workflow change on a content object or file is listed. It also allows to revert to a previous version of the file.

1.6.1 Listing the History of a Content Object

Listing versions and history of a resource: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@history HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

```json
[
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@history/0",
        "action": "Edited",
        "actor": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/0users/test-user",
            "fullname": "test-user",
            "id": "test-user"
        }
    }
]
```
This following fields are returned:

- **action**: the workflow transition id, ‘Edited’ for versioning, or ‘Create’ for initial state.
- **actor**: the user who performed the action. This contains a subobject with the details.
- **comments**: a changenote
- **@id**: link to the content endpoint of this specific version.
- **may_revert**: true if the user has permission to revert.
- **time**: when this action occurred in ISO format.
- **transition_title**: the workflow transition’s title, ‘Edited’ for versioning, or ‘Create’ for initial state.
- **type**: ‘workflow’ for workflow changes, ‘versioning’ for editing, or null for content creation.
- **version**: identifier for this specific version of the resource.

### 1.6.2 Get a Historical Version

Older versions of a resource can be retrieved by appending `version` to the @history endpoint url. http

```
GET /plone/folder/my-document/@history/0 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
 --' --user admin:secret
```
httpie

```bash
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/folder/my-document/@history/0', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

### 1.6.3 Revert to a Historical Version

Reverting to an older versions of a resource can be done by sending a PATCH request to the @history endpoint and appending the version you want to revert to. http

```plaintext
PATCH /plone/front-page/@history HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "version": 0
}
```

curl

```bash
```

httpie

```bash
echo '{
    "version": 0
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'version': 0}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "message": "Welcome to Plone has been reverted to revision 0."
}
```

### 1.7 Batching

Representations of collection-like resources are batched / paginated if the size of the resulset exceeds the batching size:
If the entire result set fits into a single batch page (as determined by \texttt{b\_size}), the top-level \texttt{batching} links will be omitted.

### 1.7.1 Top-level attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@id</td>
<td>Canonical base URL for the resource, without any batching parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>items</td>
<td>Current batch of items / members of the collection-like resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>items_total</td>
<td>Total number of items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batching</td>
<td>Batching related navigation links (see below)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.7.2 Batching links

If, and only if, the result set has been batched over several pages, the response body will contain a top-level attribute \texttt{batching} that contains batching links. These links that can be used to navigate batches in a Hypermedia fashion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@id</td>
<td>Link to the current batch page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>Link to the first batch page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prev</td>
<td>Link to the previous batch page (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>Link to the next batch page (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last</td>
<td>Link to the last batch page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.7.3 Parameters

Batching can be controlled with two query string parameters. In order to address a specific batch page, the \texttt{b\_start} parameter can be used to request a specific batch page, containing \texttt{b\_size} items starting from \texttt{b\_start}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b_size</td>
<td>Batch size (default is 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_start</td>
<td>First item of the batch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full example of a batched request and response: http
### GET /plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&sort_on=path HTTP/1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GET /plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path HTTP/1.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accept: application/json</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curl -i '<a href="http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http '<a href="http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>' Accept:application/json -a admin:secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python-requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requests.get('<a href="http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://nohost/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content-Type: application/json</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;batching&quot;:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;first&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=0&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=0&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;last&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=5&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=5&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;next&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=5&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@search?b_start=5&amp;b_size=5&amp;sort_on=path</a>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>},</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;items&quot;: [</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@type&quot;: &quot;Folder&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;description&quot;: &quot;&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;review_state&quot;: &quot;private&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;title&quot;: &quot;Folder&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>},</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-1">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-1</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@type&quot;: &quot;Document&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;description&quot;: &quot;&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;review_state&quot;: &quot;private&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;title&quot;: &quot;Document 1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>},</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-2">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-2</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@type&quot;: &quot;Document&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;description&quot;: &quot;&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;review_state&quot;: &quot;private&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;title&quot;: &quot;Document 2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>},</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@id&quot;: &quot;<a href="http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-3">http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc-3</a>&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;@type&quot;: &quot;Document&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;description&quot;: &quot;&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;review_state&quot;: &quot;private&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;title&quot;: &quot;Document 3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1.8 Comments

Plone offers users to post comments on any content object with plone.app.discussion. Commenting can be enabled globally, for specific content types and for single content objects. When commenting is enabled on your content object, you can retrieve a list of all existing comments, add new comments, reply to existing comments or delete a comment.

1.8.1 Listing Comments

You can list the existing comment on a content object by sending a GET request to the URL of the content object and appending ‘/@comments’: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@comments HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a Status 200 and a batched list of all comments:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

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These following fields are returned:

- @id: Link to the current endpoint
- items: a list of comments for the current resource
- items_total: the total number of comments for the resource
- batching: batching information

The items attribute returns a list of comments, each comment provides the following fields:

- @id: hyperlink to the comment
- @parent: (optional) the parent comment
- author_name: the full name of the author of this comment
• author_username: the username of the author of this comment
• comment_id: the comment ID uniquely identifies the comment
• in_reply_to: the comment ID of the parent comment
• creation_date: when the comment was placed
• modification_date: when the comment was last updated
• text: contains a ‘mime-type’ and ‘text’ attribute with the text of the comment. Default mime-type is ‘text/plain’.
• user_notification: boolean value to indicate if the author of the comment requested notifications on replies

### 1.8.2 Adding a Comment

To add a new comment to a content object, send a POST request to the URL of the content object and append ‘/@comments’ to the URL. The body of the request needs to contain a JSON structure with a ‘text’ attribute that contains the comment text: http

```
POST /plone/front-page/@comments/ HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "text": "My comment"
}
```

curl

```
```

httpie

```
echo '{
  "text": "My comment"
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/ Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'text': 'My comment'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

If the creation of the comment has been successful, the server will respond with a **204 No Content** status and the URL of the newly created comment in the location header:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@comments/123456
```

### 1.8.3 Replying to a Comment

To add a direct reply to an existing comment, send a POST request to the URL of the comment you want to reply to. The body of the request needs to contain a JSON structure with a ‘text’ attribute that contains the comment text: http

POST /plone/front-page/@comments/123456 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{ "text": "My reply" }

curl


httpie

httpie

echo '{ "text": "My reply" }' | http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456 Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'text': 'My reply'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

If the creation of the comment has been successful, the server will respond with a 204 No Content status and the URL of the newly created comment in the location header:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@comments/123456

1.8.4 Updating a Comment

..note: The permission to update a comment is, by default, only granted to the creator (owner role) of the comment.

An existing comment can be updated by sending a PATCH request to the URL of the comment. The request body needs to contain a JSON structure with at least a ‘text’ attribute: http

PATCH /plone/front-page/@comments/123456 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{ "text": "My NEW comment" }

curl

httpie

```bash
    echo '{
        "text": "My NEW comment"
    }' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456 Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'text': 'My NEW comment'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a 204 No Content response and a location header with the comment URL when the comment has been updated successfully:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@comments/123456
```

### 1.8.5 Deleting a Comment

An existing comment can be deleted by sending a DELETE request to the URL of the comment.

.. note:: Deleting a comment will, by default, also delete all existing replies to that comment. http

```bash
    curl -i -X DELETE http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456 -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpsie

```bash
    http DELETE http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456 Accept: application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.delete('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@comments/123456', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

When the comment has been deleted successfully, the server will respond with a 204 No Content response:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

### 1.9 Copy / Move

#### 1.9.1 Copying an object

To copy a content object send a POST request to the /@copy endpoint at the destinations url with the source object specified in the request body. The source object can be specified either by url, path, UID or intid. http
If the copy operation succeeds, the server will respond with status 200 (OK) and return the new and old url of the copied object.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[{
    "source": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "target": "http://localhost:55001/plone/copy_of_front-page"
}]

1.9.2 Moving an object

To move a content object send a POST request to the /@move endpoint at the destinations url with the source object specified in the request body. The source object can be specified either by url, path, UID or intid. http

POST /plone/folder/@move HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{  
    "source": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page"
}
1.9.3 Copying/moving multiple objects

Multiple objects can be moved/copied by giving a list of sources. http

```
POST /plone/@copy HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "source": ["http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
             "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem"]
}
```

curl

```
             "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem"]}" --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
echo '{
  "source": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page"
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/plone/@copy Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
```
If the operation succeeds, the server will respond with status 200 (OK) and return the new and old urls for each copied/moved object.

**HTTP/1.1 200 OK**
Content-Type: application/json

```
[
  {
    "source": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "target": "http://localhost:55001/plone/copy_of_front-page"
  },
  {
    "source": "http://localhost:55001/plone/newsitem",
    "target": "http://localhost:55001/plone/copy_of_newsitem"
  }
]
```

### 1.10 Expansion

Expansion is a mechanism in plone.restapi to embed additional “components”, such as navigation, breadcrumbs, schema, or workflow within the main content response. This helps the API consumers to avoid unnecessary request.

Say you want to show a document in Plone together with the breadcrumbs and a workflow switcher. Instead of doing three individual requests, you can just expand the breadcrumbs and the workflow “components” within the document GET request.

The list of expandable components is listed in the “@components” attribute in the response of any content GET request:

```
GET /plone/front-page HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
  "@type": "Document",
  "@components": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions",
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@types",
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow"
    }]
```

(continues on next page)
Request (unexpanded): http

**GET** /plone/front-page HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

```bash
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```bash
http http://nohost/plone/front-page Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
           auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Response (unexpanded):

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@components": {
        "actions": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions"
        },
        "breadcrumbs": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs"
        },
        "navigation": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation"
        },
        "types": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@types"
        },
        "workflow": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow"
        }
    },
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID00000000000000000000000000000001",
    "allow_discussion": false,
    "changeNote": "",
    "contributors": []
}
```
In order to expand and embed one or more components, use the `expand` GET parameter and provide either a single component or a comma-separated list of the components you want to embed. Say you want to expand the `breadcrumbs` component:

```
GET /plone/front-page?expand=breadcrumbs HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl
```
```

httpie
```
```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page?expand=breadcrumbs', headers={'Accept':'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

Response (breadcrumbs expanded):

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@components": {
        "actions": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@actions"
        },
        "breadcrumbs": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
            "items": [
                {
                    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
                    "title": "Welcome to Plone"
                }
            ]
        },
        "navigation": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation"
        },
        "types": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@types"
        },
        "workflow": {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow"
        }
    },
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "@type": "Document",
    "UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000001",
    "allow_discussion": false,
    "changeNote": "",
    "contributors": [],
    "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
    "creators": [
        "test_user_1_"
    ],
    "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
    "effective": null,
    "exclude_from_nav": false,
    "expires": null,
    "id": "front-page",
    "is_folderish": false,
    "language": "",
    "layout": "document_view",
    "modified": "1995-07-31T17:45:00",
    "parent": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
        "@type": "Plone Site",
        "description": "",
        "title": "Plone site"
    }
}

(continues on next page)
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": {
  "content-type": "text/plain",
  "data": "If you're seeing this instead of the web site you were expecting, the owner of this web site has just installed Plone. Do not contact the Plone Team or the Plone mailing lists about this.",
  "encoding": "utf-8"
},
"title": "Welcome to Plone",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
}

Here is an example of a request that expands all possible expansions: http

GET /plone/front-page?expand=actions,breadcrumbs,navigation,workflow,types HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i 'http://nohost/plone/front-page?expand=actions,breadcrumbs,navigation,workflow,types' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http 'http://nohost/plone/front-page?expand=actions,breadcrumbs,navigation,workflow,types' Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page?expand=actions,breadcrumbs,navigation,workflow,types', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

And the response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "@components": {
    "actions": {
      "document_actions": [],
      "object": [
        {
          "icon": "",
          "id": "view",
          "title": "View"
        },
        {
          "icon": "",
          "id": "edit",
          "title": "Edit"  
}  
}  
}  
}
"title": "Edit"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "folderContents",
"title": "Contents"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "history",
"title": "History"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "local_roles",
"title": "Sharing"
}
],
"object_buttons": [
{
"icon": "",
"id": "cut",
"title": "Cut"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "copy",
"title": "Copy"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "delete",
"title": "Delete"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "rename",
"title": "Rename"
},
{
"icon": "",
"id": "redirection",
"title": "URL Management"
}
],
"portal_tabs": [
{
"icon": "",
"id": "index_html",
"title": "Home"
}
],
"site_actions": [
{
"icon": "",
"id": "sitemap",
"title": "Site Map"
}
},
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "accessibility",
   "title": "Accessibility"
},
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "contact",
   "title": "Contact"
}
],
"user": [
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "preferences",
   "title": "Preferences"
},
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "dashboard",
   "title": "Dashboard"
},
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "plone_setup",
   "title": "Site Setup"
},
{
   "icon": "",
   "id": "logout",
   "title": "Log out"
}
],
"breadcrumbs": {
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
   "items": [
   {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
      "title": "Welcome to Plone"
   }
   ]
},
"navigation": {
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
   "items": [
   {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
      "description": "",
      "title": "Home"
   },
   {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
      "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
      "title": "Welcome to Plone"
   }


```
]
},
"types": [
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Collection",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Collection"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/DXTestDocument",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "DX Test Document"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Event",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Event"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/File",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "File"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Folder",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Folder"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Image",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Image"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Link",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Link"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/News Item",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "News Item"
},
{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Document",
   "addable": false,
   "title": "Page"
}
],
"workflow": {
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow",
   "history": [
   {
      "action": null,
      "actor": "test_user_1",
      "comments": "",
      "review_state": "private"
   }
   ]
}```
"time": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"title": "Private"
},
"transitions": [
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/publish",
"title": "Publish"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/submit",
"title": "Submit for publication"
}
]
},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
"@type": "Document",
"UID": "SomeUUID000000000000000000000000001",
"allow_discussion": false,
"changeNote": "",
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
"test_user_1_
],
"description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "front-page",
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "document_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
"@type": "Plone Site",
"description": "",
"title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": {
"content-type": "text/plain",
"data": "If you're seeing this instead of the web site you were expecting, the owner of this web site has just installed Plone. Do not contact the Plone Team or the Plone mailing lists about this."",
"encoding": "utf-8"
},
"title": "Welcome to Plone",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
1.11 Portal Actions

Plone has the concept of configurable actions (called “portal_actions”). Each actions defines an id, a title, the required permissions and a condition that will be checked to decide if the action will be available for a user. Actions are sorted by categories.

Actions can be used to build UI elements that adapt to the available actions. An example is the Plone toolbar where the “object_tabs” (view, edit, folder contents, sharing) and the “user_actions” (login, logout, preferences) are used to display the user only the actions that are allowed for the currently logged in user.

The available actions for the currently logged in user can be retrieved by calling the @actions endpoint on a specific context. This also works for not authenticated users.

1.11.1 Listing available actions

To list the available actions, send a GET request to the ‘@actions’ endpoint on a specific content object: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/@actions HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/@actions -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@actions Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@actions', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a 200 OK status code. The JSON response contains the available actions categories (object, object_buttons, user) on the top level. Each category contains a list of the available actions in that category:

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "object": [
        {
            "icon": "",
            "id": "view",
            "title": "View"
        },
        {
            "icon": "",
            "id": "edit",
            "title": "Edit"
        },
        {
            "icon": "",
            "id": "folderContents",
            "title": "Contents"
        }
    ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
If you want to limit the categories that are returned, pass one or more parameters **categories:list**, i.e. 
@action?categories:list=object&categories:list=user.
1.12 Workflow

Note: Currently the workflow support is limited to executing transitions on content.

In Plone, content almost always has a workflow attached. We can get the current state and history of an object by issuing a GET request using on any context: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@workflow HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@workflow -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@workflow', headers={'Accept': ...'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow",
  "history": [
    {
      "action": null,
      "actor": "test_user_1_",
      "comments": ",",
      "review_state": "private",
      "time": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
      "title": "Private"
    }
  ],
  "transitions": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/publish",
      "title": "Publish"
    },
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/submit",
      "title": "Submit for publication"
    }
  ]
}
```

Now, if we want to change the state of the front page to publish, we would proceed by issuing a POST request to the given URL: http
We can also also change the state recursively for all contained items, provide a comment and set effective and expiration dates: http

```
POST /plone/folder/@workflow/publish HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "comment": "Publishing my folder...",
  "effective": "2018-01-21T08:00:00",
  "expires": "2019-01-21T08:00:00",
  "include_children": true
}
```

curl

```
curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/folder/@workflow/publish -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"comment": "Publishing my folder...", "effective": "2018-01-21T08:00:00", "expires": "2019-01-21T08:00:00", "include_children": true}' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
echo '{
  "comment": "Publishing my folder...",
...
(continues on next page)"}
```
"effective": "2018-01-21T08:00:00",
"expires": "2019-01-21T08:00:00",
"include_children": true
}

| | http POST http://nohost/plone/folder/@workflow/publish Accept:application/json,
—Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/folder/@workflow/publish', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'comment': 'Publishing my folder...', 'effective': '2018-01-21T08:00:00', 'expires': '2019-01-21T08:00:00', 'include_children': True}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```
{
    "action": "publish",
    "actor": "admin",
    "comments": "Publishing my folder...",
    "review_state": "published",
    "time": "1995-07-31T18:30:00",
    "title": "Published with accent \u00e9"
}
```

1.13 Locking

Locking is a mechanism to prevent users from accidentally overriding each others changes.

When a user edits a content object in Plone, the object is locked until the user hits the save or cancel button. If a second user tries to edit the object at the same time, she will see a message that this object is locked.

1.13.1 Locking an object

To lock an object send a POST request to the /@lock endpoint that is available on any content object in Plone: http

```bash
POST /plone/front-page/@lock HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```
If the lock operation succeeds, the server will respond with status **200 OK** and return various information about the lock including the lock token. The token is needed in later requests to update the locked object.

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "creator": "admin",
    "locked": true,
    "name": "plone.locking.stealable",
    "stealable": true,
    "time": 807211800.0,
    "timeout": 600,
    "token": "0.684672730996-0.25195226375-00105A989226:1477076400.000"
}
```

By default, locks are stealable. That means that another user can unlock the object. If you want to create a non-stealable lock, pass "stealable": false in the request body.

To create a lock with a non-default timeout, you can pass the the timeout value in seconds in the request body.

The following example creates a non-stealable lock with a timeout of 1h.

```plaintext
POST /plone/front-page/@lock HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "stealable": false,
    "timeout": 3600
}
```

```
curl

curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock -H 'Accept: application/json' -H
"Content-Type: application/json" --data-raw '{"stealable": false, "timeout": 3600}' -H
"Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0"

httpie

echo '{
    "stealable": false,
    "timeout": 3600
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock Accept:application/json Content-
Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock', headers={'Accept': 'application/
json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'stealable': False, 'timeout': 3600
}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server responds with status **200 OK** and returns the lock information.

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```
1.13.2 Unlocking an object

To unlock an object send a POST request to the /@unlock endpoint. http

```bash
POST /plone/front-page/@unlock HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```bash
```

httpie

```bash
http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@unlock Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@unlock', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server responds with status 200 OK and returns the lock information.

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "locked": false,
    "stealable": true
}
```

1.13.3 Refreshing a lock

An existing lock can be refreshed by sending a POST request to the @refresh-lock endpoint. http

```bash
POST /plone/front-page/@refresh-lock HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```bash
curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@refresh-lock -H 'Accept: application/json' -u admin:secret
```

```bash
```

```bash
http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@unlock Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@unlock', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```
curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@refresh-lock -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http POST http://nohost/plone/front-page/@refresh-lock Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@refresh-lock', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The server responds with status **200 OK** and returns the lock information containing the updated creation time.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "creator": "admin",
    "locked": true,
    "name": "plone.locking.stealable",
    "stealable": true,
    "time": 807211800.0,
    "timeout": 600,
    "token": "0.684672730996-0.25195226375-00105A989226:1477076400.000"
}
```

### 1.13.4 Getting lock information

To find out if an object is locked or to get information about the current lock you can send a GET request to the @lock endpoint. http

GET /plone/front-page/@lock HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@lock', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The server responds with status **200 OK** and returns the information about the lock.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

(continues on next page)
1.13.5 Updating a locked object

To update a locked object with a PATCH request, you have to provide the lock token with the Lock-Token header.

```
http
PATCH /plone/front-page HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Lock-Token: 0.684672730996-0.25195226375-00105A989226:1477076400.000
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "title": "New Title"
}
```

curl
```
```

httpie
```
echo '{
  "title": "New Title"
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/front-page Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json Lock-Token:0.684672730996-0.25195226375-00105A989226:1477076400.000 -a admin:secret
```

python-requests
```
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/front-page', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'Lock-Token': '0.684672730996-0.25195226375-00105A989226:1477076400.000'}, json={'title': 'New Title'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

1.14 Sharing

Plone comes with a sophisticated user management system that allows to assign users and groups with global roles and permissions. Sometimes this in not enough though and you might want to give users the permission to access or edit a specific part of your website or a specific content object. This is where local roles (located in the Plone sharing tab) come in handy.
1.14.1 Retrieving Local Roles

In plone.restapi, the representation of any content object will include a hypermedia link to the local role / sharing information in the `sharing` attribute:

```
GET /plone/folder HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
```

```
HTTP 200 OK
content-type: application/json

{ 
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder",
  "@type": "Folder",
  
  "sharing": { 
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@@sharing",
    "title": "Sharing",
  }
}
```

The sharing information of a content object can also be directly accessed by appending `/@@sharing` to the GET request to the URL of a content object. E.g. to access the sharing information for a top-level folder, do: http

```
GET /plone/folder/@@sharing HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/folder/@@sharing -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

```
httpie

http http://nohost/plone/folder/@@sharing Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

```
python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/folder/@@sharing', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "available_roles": [
    {
      "id": "Contributor",
      "title": "Can add"
    },
    {
      "id": "Editor",
      "title": "Can edit"
    },
    {
      "id": "Reader",
      ...
  ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
The `available_roles` property contains the list of roles that can be managed via the sharing page. It contains dictionaries with the role ID and its translated title (as it appears on the sharing page).

### 1.14.2 Searching for principals

Users and/or groups without a sharing entry can be found by appending the argument `search` to the query string, i.e. `?search=admin`. Global roles are marked with the string "global". Inherited roles are marked with the string "acquired". 

```bash
```

```bash
```

```python-requests
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/folder/doc/@sharing?search=admin', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "available_roles": [
      {
         "id": "Contributor",
         "title": "Can add"
      },
      {
         "id": "Editor",
         "title": "Can edit"
      },
      {
         "id": "Reader",
         "title": "Can view"
      },
      {
         "id": "Reviewer",
         "title": "Can review"
      }
   ],
   "entries": [
      {
         "id": "Administrators",
         "login": null,
         "roles": {
            "Contributor": false,
            "Editor": false,
            "Reader": false,
            "Reviewer": false
         },
         "title": "Administrators",
         "type": "group"
      },
      {
         "id": "AuthenticatedUsers",
         "login": null,
         "roles": {
            "Contributor": false,
            "Editor": false,
            "Reader": false,
            "Reviewer": false
         },
         "title": "Logged-in users",
         "type": "group"
      },
      {
         "id": "Site Administrators",
         "login": null,
         "roles": {
            "Contributor": false,
            "Editor": false,
            "Reader": false,
            "Reviewer": false
         }
      }
   ]
}
1.14.3 Updating Local Roles

You can update the ‘sharing’ information by sending a POST request to the object URL and appending /@sharing, e.g. /plone/folder/@sharing. E.g. say you want to give the AuthenticatedUsers group the Reader local role for a folder: http

```json
POST /plone/folder/@sharing HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "entries": [
    {
      "id": "AuthenticatedUsers",
      "roles": {
        "Contributor": false,
        "Editor": false,
        "Reader": true,
        "Reviewer": true
      },
      "type": "user"
    }
  ],
  "inherit": true
}
```

curl
curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/folder/@sharing -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"entries": [{"type": "user", "id": "AuthenticatedUsers", "roles": {"Contributor": false, "Reviewer": true, "Editor": false, "Reader": true}}], "inherit": true}' --user admin:secret

httpie


```bash
echo '{
  "entries": [
    {
      "id": "AuthenticatedUsers",
      "roles": {
        "Contributor": false,
        "Editor": false,
        "Reader": true,
        "Reviewer": true
      },
      "type": "user"
    }
  ],
  "inherit": true
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/folder/@sharing Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/folder/@sharing', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'entries': [{'type': 'user', 'id': 'AuthenticatedUsers', 'roles': {'Contributor': False, 'Reviewer': True, 'Editor': False, 'Reader': True}}], 'inherit': True}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content

### 1.15 Registry

Registry records can be addressed through the `@registry` endpoint on the Plone site. In order to address a specific record, the fully qualified dotted name of the registry record has to be passed as a path segment (e.g. `/plone/@registry/my.record`).

Reading or writing registry records require the `cmf.ManagePortal` permission.

#### 1.15.1 Reading registry records

Reading a single record: http

```bash
GET /plone/@registry/plone.app.querystring.field.path.title HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@registry/plone.app.querystring.field.path.title HTTP/1.1
   --Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests
Example Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

"Location"
```

### 1.15.2 Listing registry records

The registry records listing uses a batched method to access all registry records. See [Batching](#) for more details on how to work with batched results.

The output per record contains the following fields: name: The record’s fully qualified dotted name. value: The record’s value. This is the same as GETting `@registry/name`.

```
GET /plone/@registry HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@registry -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@registry Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@registry', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Example Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@registry",
  "batching": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@registry",
    "first": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@registry?b_start=0",
    "last": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@registry?b_start=1750",
    "next": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@registry?b_start=25"
  },
  "items": [
    {
      "name": "Products.CMFPlone.i18nl10n.override_dateformat.Enabled",
      "schema": {
        "properties": {
          "description": "Override the translation machinery",
          "title": "Enabled"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
"type": "boolean"
},
   "value": false
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.i18nl10n.override_dateformat.date_format_long",
"schema": {
   "properties": {
      "description": "Default value: %Y-%m-%d %H:%M (2038-01-19 03:14)",
      "title": "old ZMI property: localLongTimeFormat",
      "type": "string"
   }
},
   "value": "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M"
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.i18nl10n.override_dateformat.date_format_short",
"schema": {
   "properties": {
      "description": "Default value: %Y-%m-%d (2038-01-19)",
      "title": "old ZMI property: localTimeFormat",
      "type": "string"
   }
},
   "value": "%Y-%m-%d"
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.i18nl10n.override_dateformat.time_format",
"schema": {
   "properties": {
      "description": "Default value: %H:%M (03:14)",
      "title": "old ZMI property: localTimeOnlyFormat",
      "type": "string"
   }
},
   "value": "%H:%M"
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.allowed",
"schema": {
   "properties": {
      "default": true,
      "description": "Allow syndication for collections and folders on site.",
      "title": "Allowed",
      "type": "boolean"
   }
},
   "value": true
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.allowed_feed_types",
"schema": {
   "properties": {
      "additionalItems": true,
"default": [  "RSS|RSS 1.0",  "rss.xml|RSS 2.0",  "atom.xml|Atom",  "itunes.xml|iTunes" ],
"description": "Separate view name and title by '|'",
"items": {  "description": "",  "title": "",  "type": "string" },
"title": "Allowed Feed Types",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": true]
}
,"value": [  "RSS|RSS 1.0",  "rss.xml|RSS 2.0",  "atom.xml|Atom",  "itunes.xml|iTunes"
],

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.default_enabled",
"schema": {  "default": false,  "description": "If syndication should be enabled by default for all folders and collections.",  "title": "Enabled by default",  "type": "boolean" },
"value": false
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.max_items",
"schema": {  "default": 15,  "description": "Maximum number of items that will be syndicated.",  "minimum": 1,  "title": "Maximum items",  "type": "integer" },
"value": 15
},

"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.render_body",
"schema": {  "properties": {  "default": false,  "description": "If rendered body should be syndicated.",  "type": "boolean" },
"value": false
}
"default": false,
"description": "If body text available for item, render it, otherwise use",
"title": "Render Body",
"type": "boolean"
},
"value": false
},
{
"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.search_rss_enabled",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"default": true,
"description": "Allows users to subscribe to feeds of search results",
"title": "Search RSS enabled",
"type": "boolean"
}
},
"value": true
},
{
"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.show_author_info",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"default": true,
"description": "Should feeds include author information",
"title": "Show author info",
"type": "boolean"
}
},
"value": true
},
{
"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.show_syndication_button",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"description": "Makes it possible to customize syndication settings for",
particular folders and collections ",
"title": "Show settings button",
"type": "boolean"
}
},
"value": null
},
{
"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.show_syndication_link",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"description": "Enable RSS link document action on the syndication content",
"title": "Show feed link",
"type": "boolean"
}
"value": null
},
{
"name": "Products.CMFPlone.interfaces.syndication.ISiteSyndicationSettings.site_rss_items",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"additionalItems": true,
"default": [
"/news/aggregator"
],
"description": "Paths to folders and collections to link to at the portal root.",
"items": {
"description": "",
"title": "",
"type": "string",
"vocabulary": {
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.SyndicatableFeedItems"
}
},
"title": "Site RSS",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": true
}
},
"value": [
"/news/aggregator"
],
{
"name": "plone.alignment_styles",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"additionalItems": true,
"default": [
"Left|alignleft|alignleft",
"Center|aligncenter|aligncenter",
"Right|alignright|alignright",
"Justify|alignjustify|alignjustify"
],
"description": "Name|format|icon",
"items": {
"description": "",
"title": "",
"type": "string"
},
"title": "Alignment styles",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": false
}
},
"value": [
"Left|alignleft|alignleft",
"Center|aligncenter|aligncenter",
"Right|alignright|alignright",
"Justify|alignjustify|alignjustify"
]
"Center|aligncenter|aligncenter",
"Right|alignright|alignright",
"Justify|alignjustify|alignjustify"
]
},
{
"name": "plone.allow_anon_views_about",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"default": false,
"description": "If not selected only logged-in users will be able to view information about who created an item and when it was modified.",
"title": "Allow anyone to view 'about' information",
"type": "boolean"
}
},
"value": false
},
{
"name": "plone.allow_external_login_sites",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"additionalItems": true,
"default": [],
"description": "",
"items": {
"description": "",
"title": "",
"type": "string"
},
"title": "Allow external login sites",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": true
}
},
"value": []
},
{
"name": "plone.allowed_sizes",
"schema": {
"properties": {
"additionalItems": true,
"default": [
"large 768:768",
"preview 400:400",
"mini 200:200",
"thumb 128:128",
"tile 64:64",
"icon 32:32",
"listing 16:16"
],
"description": "Specify all allowed maximum image dimensions, one per line. The required format is \"<name> <width>:<height>\","
"items": {
"description": "",
"title": "",
"type": "string"
}
"title": "Allowed image sizes",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": false
}
"value": [
  "large 768:768",
  "preview 400:400",
  "mini 200:200",
  "thumb 128:128",
  "tile 64:64",
  "icon 32:32",
  "listing 16:16"
]
}
{
  "name": "plone.allowed_types",
  "schema": {
    "properties": {
      "additionalItems": true,
      "default": [
        "text/html",
        "text/x-web-textile"
      ],
      "description": "Select which formats are available for users as alternative to the default format. Note that if new formats are installed, they will be enabled for text fields by default unless explicitly turned off here or by the relevant installer."
    },
    "items": {
      "description": "",
      "title": "",
      "type": "string",
      "vocabulary": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.AllowableContentTypes"
      }
    },
    "title": "Alternative formats",
    "type": "array",
    "uniqueItems": true
  }
}
"value": [
  "text/html",
  "text/x-web-textile"
]
}
{
  "name": "plone.always_show_selector",
  "schema": {
    "properties": {
      "default": false,
      "description": "",
      "title": "Always show language selector",
      "type": "boolean"
    }
  }
}
"value": false
},

{name: "plone.app.discussion.interfaces.IDiscussionSettings.anonymous_comments"},

"schema": {
  "properties": {
    "default": false,
    "description": "If selected, anonymous users are able to post comments without logging in. It is highly recommended to use a captcha solution to prevent spam if this setting is enabled.",
    "title": "Enable anonymous comments",
    "type": "boolean"
  }
},

"value": false
},

{name: "plone.app.discussion.interfaces.IDiscussionSettings.anonymous_email_enabled"},

"schema": {
  "properties": {
    "default": false,
    "description": "If selected, anonymous user will have to give their email.",
    "title": "Enable anonymous email field",
    "type": "boolean"
  }
},

"value": false
},

{name: "plone.app.discussion.interfaces.IDiscussionSettings.captcha"},

"schema": {
  "properties": {
    "default": "disabled",
    "description": "Use this setting to enable or disable Captcha validation for comments. Install plone.formwidget.captcha, plone.formwidget.recaptcha, collective.akismet, or collective.z3cform.norobots if there are no options available.",
    "title": "Captcha",
    "type": "string",
    "vocabulary": {
      "$id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.discussion.vocabularies.CaptchaVocabulary"
    }
  }
},

"value": "disabled"
},

{name: "plone.app.discussion.interfaces.IDiscussionSettings.delete_own_comment_enabled"},

"schema": {
  "properties": {
    "default": false,
    "description": "If selected, supports deleting of own comments for users with the "Delete own comments" permission.",
    "title": "Enable delete own comments",
    "type": "boolean"
  }
},

"value": false
}
1.15.3 Updating registry records

Updating an existing record: http

```
PATCH /plone/@registry/ HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "plone.app.querystring.field.path.title": "Value"
}
```

curl


httpie

```
echo '{
    "plone.app.querystring.field.path.title": "Value"
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/@registry/ Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/@registry/', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'plone.app.querystring.field.path.title': 'Value'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```
Example Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

## 1.16 Types

**Note:** These docs are generated by code tests, therefore you will see some ‘test’ contenttypes appear here.

Available content types in a Plone site can be listed and queried by accessing the `/@types` endpoint on any context (requires an authenticated user). The ‘addable’ key specifies if the content type can be added to the current context. The ‘layouts’ key specifies the defined views.

```
GET /plone/@types HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

**curl**

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@types -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

**httpie**

```
http http://nohost/plone/@types Accept:application/json --auth='admin:secret'
```

**python-requests**

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@types', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
            --auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
[
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Collection",
        "addable": true,
        "title": "Collection"
    },
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/DXTestDocument",
        "addable": true,
        "title": "DX Test Document"
    },
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Event",
        "addable": true,
        "title": "Event"
    },
    {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/File",
        "addable": true,
        "title": "File"
    }
]
```

(continues on next page)
To get the schema of a content type, access the /@types endpoint with the name of the content type, e.g. ‘plone/@types/Document’: http

GET /plone/@types/Document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl


httpie


python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@types/Document', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json+schema

```json
{
    "fieldsets": [
      {
        "fields": [
          "title",
```


"description",
"text",
"changeNote"
],
"id": "default",
"title": "Default"
},

"fields": [
  "allow_discussion",
  "exclude_from_nav",
  "id",
  "versioning_enabled",
  "table_of_contents"
],
"id": "settings",
"title": "Settings"
},

"fields": [
  "subjects",
  "language",
  "relatedItems"
],
"id": "categorization",
"title": "Categorization"
},

"fields": [
  "effective",
  "expires"
],
"id": "dates",
"title": "Dates"
},

"fields": [
  "creators",
  "contributors",
  "rights"
],
"id": "ownership",
"title": "Ownership"
}],
"layouts": [
  "document_view"
],
"properties": {
  "allow_discussion": {
    "choices": [
      ["True",
       "Yes"],
      ["False",
       "No"]
    ]
  }
}
"No",
],
"description": "Allow discussion for this content object.",
"enum": [
  "True",
  "False"
],
"enumNames": [
  "Yes",
  "No"
],
"title": "Allow discussion",
"type": "string",
"vocabulary": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@sources/allow_discussion"
}
},
"changeNote": {
  "description": "Enter a comment that describes the changes you made.",
  "title": "Change Note",
  "type": "string"
},
"contributors": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "The names of people that have contributed to this item. Each contributor should be on a separate line.",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "",
    "type": "string"
  },
  "title": "Contributors",
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true,
  "widgetOptions": {
    "vocabulary": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Users"
    }
  }
},
"creators": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Persons responsible for creating the content of this item. Please enter a list of user names, one per line. The principal creator should come first.",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "",
    "type": "string"
  },
  "title": "Creators",
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true,
  "widgetOptions": {
    "vocabulary": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Users"
    }
  }
}

},

"description": {
  "description": "Used in item listings and search results."
},

"minLength": 0,

"title": "Summary",

"type": "string",

"widget": "textarea"
},

"effective": {
  "description": "If this date is in the future, the content will not show up in listings and searches until this date."
},

"exclude_from_nav": {
  "default": false,
  "description": "If selected, this item will not appear in the navigation tree"
},

"expires": {
  "description": "When this date is reached, the content will no longer be visible in listings and searches."
},

"id": {
  "description": "This name will be displayed in the URL."
},

"language": {
  "default": "en",
  "description": "",
  "title": "Language",
  "type": "string",
  "vocabulary": {
    "$id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies_SUPPORTEDCONTENTLANGUAGES"
  }
},

"relatedItems": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "default": [],
  "description": "",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "Related",
    "type": "string",
    "vocabulary": {
      "$id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.CATALOG"
    }
  }
}
"title": "Related Items",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": true,
"widgetOptions": {
  "pattern_options": {
    "recentlyUsed": true
  },
  "vocabulary": {
    "$id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Catalog"
  }
},
"rights": {
  "description": "Copyright statement or other rights information on this item."
},
"table_of_contents": {
  "description": "If selected, this will show a table of contents at the top of the page."
},
"text": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Text",
  "type": "string",
  "widget": "richtext"
},
"title": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Title",
  "type": "string"
},
"subjects": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Tags are commonly used for ad-hoc organization of content."
},
"subjects": {
  "description": "Tags are commonly used for ad-hoc organization of content."
},
"rights": {
  "description": "Copyright statement or other rights information on this item."
},
"table_of_contents": {
  "description": "If selected, this will show a table of contents at the top of the page."
},
"text": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Text",
  "type": "string",
  "widget": "richtext"
},
"title": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Title",
  "type": "string"
},
"subjects": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Tags are commonly used for ad-hoc organization of content."
},
"rights": {
  "description": "Copyright statement or other rights information on this item."
},
"table_of_contents": {
  "description": "If selected, this will show a table of contents at the top of the page."
},
"text": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Text",
  "type": "string",
  "widget": "richtext"
},
"title": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Title",
  "type": "string"
},
"subjects": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Tags are commonly used for ad-hoc organization of content."
},
"rights": {
  "description": "Copyright statement or other rights information on this item."
},
"table_of_contents": {
  "description": "If selected, this will show a table of contents at the top of the page."
},
"text": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Text",
  "type": "string",
  "widget": "richtext"
},
"title": {
  "description": "",
  "title": "Title",
  "type": "string"
"versioning_enabled": {
   "default": true,
   "description": "Enable/disable versioning for this document.",
   "title": "Versioning enabled",
   "type": "boolean"
},
"required": [
   "title"
],
"title": "Page",
"type": "object"
}

The content type schema uses the JSON Schema format. The tagged values for the widgets are also exposed in the the “properties” attribute of the schema.

For Choice fields, their vocabulary or source will be linked to in a vocabulary or querysource property (one or the other, never both):

- If a querysource property is included, that field is backed by an IQuerysource. In that case, the source’s terms can’t be enumerated, and the terms need to be queried by issuing a request to the linked endpoint and including the user’s search terms in the ?query= parameter.
- If a vocabulary property is included, the field is backed by a vocabulary or another kind of iterable source. The terms can then be enumerated by issuing a request to the linked endpoint.

See Vocabularies and Sources for details on these endpoints.

See Types Schema for a detailed documentation about the available field types.

### 1.17 Types Schema

A detailed list of all available Zope Schema field types and their corresponding representation as JSON Schema.

#### 1.17.1 TextLine

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.TextLine(
   title=u'My field',
   description=u'My great field',
   default=u'foobar'
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
   'type': 'string',
   'title': u'My field',
   'description': u'My great field',
   'default': u'foobar',
}
```
1.17.2 Text

Zope Schema:

```
zope.schema.Text(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    default=u'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet',
    min_length=10,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```
{
    'type': 'string',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'widget': 'textarea',
    'default': u'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet',
    'minLength': 10,
}
```

1.17.3 Bool

Zope Schema:

```
zope.schema.Bool(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    default=False,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```
{
    'type': 'boolean',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': False,
}
```

1.17.4 Float

Zope Schema:

```
zope.schema.Float(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    min=0.0,
    max=1.0,
    default=0.5,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```
{
    'type': 'number',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'min': 0.0,
    'max': 1.0,
    'default': 0.5,
}
```
1.17.5 Decimal

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Decimal(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    min=Decimal(0),
    max=Decimal(1),
    default=Decimal(0.5),
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'minimum': 0.0,
    'maximum': 1.0,
    'type': 'number',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': 0.5,
}
```

1.17.6 Int

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Int(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    min=0,
    max=100,
    default=50,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'minimum': 0,
    'maximum': 100,
    'type': 'integer',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': 50,
}
```
1.17.7 Choice

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Choice(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    vocabulary=self.dummy_vocabulary,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'string',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'enum': ['foo', 'bar'],
    'enumNames': ['Foo', 'Bar'],
    'choices': [('foo', 'Foo'), ('bar', 'Bar')]
}
```

1.17.8 List

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.List(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    min_length=1,
    value_type=zope.schema.TextLine(
        title=u'Text',
        description=u'Text field',
        default=u'Default text',
    ),
    default=['foobar'],
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'array',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': ['foobar'],
    'minItems': 1,
    'uniqueItems': False,
    'additionalItems': True,
    'items': {
        'type': 'string',
        'title': u'Text',
        'description': u'Text field',
        'default': u'Default text',
    }
}
```
1.17.9 Tuple

Zope Schema:

```python
field = zope.schema.Tuple(  
    title=u'My field',  
    value_type=schema.Int(),  
    default=(1, 2),
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'array',  
    'title': u'My field',  
    'description': u'',  
    'uniqueItems': True,  
    'additionalItems': True,  
    'items': {  
        'title': u'',  
        'description': u'',  
        'type': 'integer',
    },
    'default': (1, 2),
}
```

1.17.10 Set

Zope Schema:

```python
field = zope.schema.Set(  
    title=u'My field',  
    value_type=schema.TextLine(),
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'array',  
    'title': u'My field',  
    'description': u'',  
    'uniqueItems': True,  
    'additionalItems': True,  
    'items': {  
        'title': u'',  
        'description': u'',  
        'type': 'string',
    }
}
```

1.17.11 List of Choices

Zope Schema:
field = zope.schema.List(
    title=u'My field',
    value_type=zope.schema.Choice(  
        vocabulary=self.dummy_vocabulary,
    ),
)

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'array',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'',
    'uniqueItems': True,
    'additionalItems': True,
    'items': {
        'title': u'',
        'description': u'',
        'type': 'string',
        'enum': ['foo', 'bar'],
        'enumNames': ['Foo', 'Bar'],
        'choices': [('foo', 'Foo'), ('bar', 'Bar')]
    }
}
```

**1.17.12 Object**

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Object(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    schema=IDummySchema,
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'object',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'properties': {
        'field1': {
            'title': u'Foo',
            'description': u'',
            'type': 'boolean'
        },
        'field2': {
            'title': u'Bar',
            'description': u'',
            'type': 'string'
        }
    }
}
```
1.17.13 RichText (plone.app.textfield)

Zope Schema:

```python
from plone.app.textfield import RichText
field = RichText(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'string',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'widget': 'richtext',
}
```

1.17.14 Date

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Date(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
    default=date(2016, 1, 1),
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'string',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': date(2016, 1, 1),
    'widget': u'date',
}
```

1.17.15 DateTime

Zope Schema:

```python
zope.schema.Datetime(
    title=u'My field',
    description=u'My great field',
)
```

JSON Schema:

```json
{
    'type': 'string',
    'title': u'My field',
    'description': u'My great field',
    'default': date(2016, 1, 1),
    'widget': u'date',
}
```
1.18 Users

Available users in a Plone site can be created, queried, updated and deleted by interacting with the /@users endpoint on portal root (requires an authenticated user):

1.18.1 List Users

To retrieve a list of all current users in the portal, call the /@users endpoint with a GET request:

```http
GET /plone/@users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```curl
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

```httpie
http http://nohost/plone/@users Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

```python-requests
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
              auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of all users in the portal:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/admin",
    "description": "This is an admin user",
    "email": "admin@example.com",
    "fullname": "Administrator",
    "home_page": "http://www.example.com",
    "id": "admin",
    "location": "Berlin",
    "portrait": null,
    "roles": [
      "Manager"
    ],
    "username": "admin"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/test_user_1",
    "description": "This is a test user",
```

(continues on next page)
This only works for Manager users, anonymous users or logged-in users without Manager rights are now allowed to list users. This is the example as an anonymous user: http

```
GET /plone/@users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
```

curl
```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users -H 'Accept: application/json'
```

httpie
```
http http://nohost/plone/@users Accept:application/json
```

python-requests
```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'})
```

The server will return a 401 Unauthorized status code

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Type: application/json
null
```

And this one as an user without the proper rights: http

```
GET /plone/@users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic bm9hbTpwYXNzd29yZA==
```

curl
```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users -H 'Accept: application/json' --user noam:password
```

httpie
```
http http://nohost/plone/@users Accept:application/json -a noam:password
```

python-requests
```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('noam', 'password'))
```
The server will return a 401 Unauthorized status code

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Type: application/json
null
```

The endpoint supports some basic filtering: http

```
GET /plone/@users?query=noa HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i 'http://nohost/plone/@users?query=noa' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user
˓→admin:secret
```

httpie

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users?query=noa', headers={'Accept': 'application/
˓→json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list the filtered users in the portal with username starts with the query.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[  
  {  
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noam",
    "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
    "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
    "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
    "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
    "id": "noam",
    "location": "Cambridge, MA",
    "portrait": null,
    "roles": [  
      "Member"
    ],
    "username": "noam"
  }
]
```

The endpoint also takes a `limit` parameter that defaults to a maximum of 25 users at a time for performance reasons.

### 1.18.2 Create User

To create a new user, send a POST request to the global `/@users` endpoint with a JSON representation of the user you want to create in the body: http
POST /plone/@users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
   "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
   "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
   "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
   "location": "Cambridge, MA",
   "password": "colorlessgreenideas",
   "roles": [
      "Contributor"
   ],
   "username": "noamchomsky"
}

curl

curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/@users -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"description": "Professor of Linguistics",
"email": "noam.chomsky@example.com", "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky", "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky", "location": "Cambridge, MA", "password": "colorlessgreenideas", "roles": ["Contributor"], "username": "noamchomsky"}' --user admin:secret

httpie

```

echo '{
   "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
   "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
   "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
   "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
   "location": "Cambridge, MA",
   "password": "colorlessgreenideas",
   "roles": [
      "Contributor"
   ],
   "username": "noamchomsky"
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/@users Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/@users', headers={'Accept': 'application/json',
   'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'description': 'Professor of Linguistics',
   'email': 'noam.chomsky@example.com', 'fullname': 'Noam Avram Chomsky', 'home_page':
   'web.mit.edu/chomsky', 'location': 'Cambridge, MA', 'password':
   'colorlessgreenideas', 'roles': ['Contributor'], 'username': 'noamchomsky'}, auth=(
   'admin', 'secret'))
```

**Note:** By default, “username”, and “password” are required fields. If email login is enabled, “email” and “password” are required fields. All other fields in the example are optional.

The field “username” is **not allowed** when email login is **enabled**.
If the user has been created successfully, the server will respond with a status 201 (Created). The Location header contains the URL of the newly created user and the resource representation in the payload:

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noamchomsky

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noamchomsky",
  "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
  "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
  "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
  "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
  "id": "noamchomsky",
  "location": "Cambridge, MA",
  "portrait": null,
  "roles": [
    "Contributor"
  ],
  "username": "noamchomsky"
}
```

If no roles has been specified, then a default Member role is added as a sensible default.

### 1.18.3 Read User

To retrieve all details for a particular user, send a GET request to the `/@users` endpoint and append the user id to the URL: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

**curl**

```bash
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

**httpie**

```bash
http http://nohost/plone/@users/noam Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

**python-requests**

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a 200 OK status code and the JSON representation of the user in the body:

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noam",
  "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
  "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",

(continues on next page)
```
The key ‘roles’ lists the globally defined roles for the user.

Only users with Manager rights are allowed to get other users’ information: http

```
GET /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic bm9hbS1mYWtlOnNlY3JldA==
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user noam--fake:secret
```

httpie

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'})
```

If the user lacks this rights, the server will respond with a 401 Unauthorized status code:

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Type: application/json

null
```

Also anonymous users are not allowed to get users’ information: http

```
GET /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json'
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@users/noam Accept:application/json
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'})
```
If the user is an anonymous one, the server will respond with a 401 Unauthorized status code:

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Type: application/json
null
```

But each user is allowed to get its own information. http

```plaintext
GET /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic bm9hbTpzZWNyZXQ=
```

curl

```bash
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user noam:secret
```

httpie

```bash
http http://nohost/plone/@users/noam Accept:application/json -a noam:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'})
```

In this case, the server will respond with a 200 OK status code and the JSON representation of the user in the body:

```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noam",
  "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
  "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
  "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
  "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
  "id": "noam",
  "location": "Cambridge, MA",
  "portrait": null,
  "roles": [null,
    "Member"
  ],
  "username": "noam"
}
```

### 1.18.4 Update User

To update the settings of a user, send a PATCH request with the user details you want to amend to the URL of that particular user, e.g. if you want to update the email address of the admin user to: http

```plaintext
PATCH /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json
```

(continues on next page)
A successful response to a PATCH request will be indicated by a 204 No Content response:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content

**Note:** The ‘roles’ object is a mapping of a role and a boolean indicating adding or removing.

Any user is able to update their own properties and password (if allowed) by using the same request. The user portrait/avatar can also be updated using the same serialization as the file one: http
A successful response to a PATCH request will be indicated by a 204 No Content response. Then asking for the user the portrait URL should be on the response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noam",
    "description": null,
    "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
    "fullname": null,
    "home_page": null,
    "id": "noam",
    "location": null,
    "portrait": "http://localhost:55001/plone/portal_memberdata/portraits/noam",
    "roles": ["Member"],
    "username": "noam"
}
```

Adding the portrait via the @user endpoint does not scale it since it’s assumed that the frontend will take care of it (resizing/cropping). If you still want that Plone to take care of the scaling using the default Plone behavior for portraits, you have to add the `scale` attribute to the request: http

```
PATCH /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "portrait": {
        "content-type": "image/png",
```

(continues on next page)
[72x697]"data": "R0lGODlhAQABAIAAAP///wAAACwAAAAAAQABAAACAkQBADs=",
"encoding": "base64",
"filename": "image.png",
"scale": true
}]

curl

curl -i -X PATCH http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"portrait": {"content-type": "image/png", "data": "R0lGODlhAQABAIAAAP///wAAACwAAAAAAQABAAACAkQBADs=", "encoding": "base64", "filename": "image.png", "scale": true}}' --user admin:secret

httpie

http PATCH http://nohost/plone/@users/noam Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'portrait': {'content-type': 'image/png', 'data': 'R0lGODlhAQABAIAAAP///wAAACwAAAAAAQABAAACAkQBADs=', 'encoding': 'base64', 'filename': 'image.png', 'scale': True}}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

1.18.5 Delete User

To delete a user send a DELETE request to the /@users endpoint and append the user id of the user you want to delete, e.g. to delete the user with the id johndoe: http

DELETE /plone/@users/noam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i -X DELETE http://nohost/plone/@users/noam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http DELETE http://nohost/plone/@users/noam Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests
requests.delete('http://nohost/plone/@users/noam', headers={"Accept": 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

A successful response will be indicated by a 204 No Content response:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content

1.18.6 User registration

Plone allows you to enable the auto registration of users. If it is enabled, then an anonymous user can register a new user using the user creation endpoint. This new user will have the role Member by default as the Plone registration process also does.

To create a new user send a POST request to the '@users' endpoint: http

```python
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/@users', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'description': 'Professor of Linguistics', 'email': 'noam.chomsky@example.com', 'fullname': 'Noam Avram Chomsky', 'home_page': 'web.mit.edu/chomsky', 'location': 'Cambridge, MA', 'sendPasswordReset': True, 'username': 'noamchomsky'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

1.18. Users
If the user should receive an email to set her password, you should pass `sendPasswordReset`: true in the JSON body of the request. Keep in mind that Plone will send a URL that points to the URL of the Plone site, which might just be your API endpoint.

If the user has been created, the server will respond with a 201 Created response:

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noamchomsky

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/noamchomsky",
    "description": "Professor of Linguistics",
    "email": "noam.chomsky@example.com",
    "fullname": "Noam Avram Chomsky",
    "home_page": "web.mit.edu/chomsky",
    "id": "noamchomsky",
    "location": "Cambridge, MA",
    "portrait": null,
    "roles": [
        "Member"
    ],
    "username": "noamchomsky"
}
```

### 1.18.7 Reset User Password

Plone allows to reset a password for a user by sending a POST request to the user resource and appending `/reset-password` to the URL:

```
POST /plone/@users/noam/reset-password HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Accept: application/json

The server will respond with a 200 OK response and send an email to the user to reset her password.

The token that is part of the reset url in the email can be used to authorize setting a new password: http

```
POST /plone/@users/noam/reset-password HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "reset_token": "ef3d2aabacdc2345df63d6acf2edbef4",  "new_password": "verysecret"
}
```

```
```

```
httpie
```

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Reset Own Password

Plone also allows a user to reset her own password directly without sending an email. The endpoint and the request is the same as above, but now the user can send the old password and the new password as payload:

```
POST /plone/@users/noam/reset-password HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
    'old_password': 'secret',
    'new_password': 'verysecret',
}
```

The server will respond with a 200 OK response without sending an email.

To set the password with the old password you need either the Set own password or the plone.app.controlpanel.UsersAndGroups permission.

If an API consumer tries to send a password in the payload that is not the same as the currently logged in user, the server will respond with a 400 Bad Request response.

Return Values

- **200 OK**
- **400 Bad Request**
- **403** (Unknown Token)
- **403** (Expired Token)
- **403** (Wrong user)
- **403** (Not allowed)
- **403** (Wrong password)
- **500 Internal Server Error** (server fault, can not recover internally)
1.19 Groups

Available groups in a Plone site can be created, queried, updated and deleted by interacting with the /@groups endpoint on portal root (requires an authenticated user):

1.19.1 List Groups

To retrieve a list of all current groups in the portal, call the /@groups endpoint with a GET request:

```
GET /plone/@groups HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@groups -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
hhttp http://nohost/plone/@groups Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@groups', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of all groups in the portal:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/Administrators",
  "description": "",
  "email": "",
  "groupname": "Administrators",
  "id": "Administrators",
  "roles": [
    "Manager",
    "Authenticated"
  ],
  "title": "Administrators"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/Reviewers",
  "description": "",
  "email": "",
  "groupname": "Reviewers",
  "id": "Reviewers",
  "roles": [
    "Reviewer",
    "Authenticated"
  ],
  "title": "Reviewers"
},
```

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The endpoint supports some basic filtering: http

GET /plone/@groups?query=plo HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i 'http://nohost/plone/@groups?query=plo' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie


python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@groups?query=plo', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The server will respond with a list the filtered groups in the portal with groupname starts with the query.

The endpoint also takes a limit parameter that defaults to a maximum of 25 groups at a time for performance reasons.
1.19.2 Create Group

To create a new group, send a POST request to the global /@groups endpoint with a JSON representation of the group you want to create in the body: http

```bash
POST /plone/@groups HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "description": "The Plone Framework Team",
    "email": "fwt@plone.org",
    "groupname": "fwt",
    "groups": [
        "Administrators"
    ],
    "roles": [
        "Manager"
    ],
    "title": "Framework Team",
    "users": [
        "admin",
        "test_user_1_
    ]
}
```

```bash
curl -i -X POST http://nohost/plone/@groups -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"description": "The Plone Framework Team", "email": "fwt@plone.org", "groupname": "fwt", "groups": ["Administrators"], "roles": ["Manager"], "title": "Framework Team", "users": ["admin", "test_user_1_"]}' --user admin:secret
```

```bash
httpie
```

```
    "description": "The Plone Framework Team",
```

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"email": "fwt@plone.org",
"groupname": "fwt",
"groups": [  
   "Administrators"
  ],
"roles": [  
   "Manager"
  ],
"title": "Framework Team",
"users": [  
   "admin",
   "test_user_1_"
  ]
}' | http POST http://nohost/plone/@groups Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.post('http://nohost/plone/@groups', headers={'Accept': 'application/json',  
   'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'description': 'The Plone Framework Team',  
   'email': 'fwt@plone.org', 'groupname': 'fwt', 'groups': ['Administrators'],  
   'roles': ['Manager'], 'title': 'Framework Team', 'users': ['admin', 'test_user_1_']},  
   auth=('admin', 'secret'))

Note: By default, “groupname” is a required field.

If the group has been created successfully, the server will respond with a status 201 (Created). The Location header contains the URL of the newly created group and the resource representation in the payload:

HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/fwt

{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/fwt",
   "description": "The Plone Framework Team",
   "email": "fwt@plone.org",
   "groupname": "fwt",
   "id": "fwt",
   "roles": [  
      "Manager",
      "Authenticated"
   ],
   "title": "Framework Team",
   "users": {  
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups",
      "items": [  
         "Administrators",
         "admin",
         "test_user_1_"
      ],
      "items_total": 3
   }
}
1.19.3 Read Group

To retrieve all details for a particular group, send a GET request to the /@groups endpoint and append the group id to the URL: http

```
GET /plone/@groups/ploneteam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a 200 OK status code and the JSON representation of the group in the body:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/ploneteam",
    "description": "We are Plone",
    "email": "ploneteam@plone.org",
    "groupname": "ploneteam",
    "id": "ploneteam",
    "roles": [
        "Authenticated"
    ],
    "title": "Plone Team",
    "users": {
        "$id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/ploneteam",
        "items": [],
        "items_total": 0
    }
}
```

Batching is supported for the ‘users’ object.

1.19.4 Update Group

To update the settings of a group, send a PATCH request with the group details you want to amend to the URL of that particular group: http

```
PATCH /plone/@groups/ploneteam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json
```

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```json
{
  "email": "ploneteam2@plone.org",
  "users": {
    "test_user_1": false
  }
}
```
curl

curl -i -X PATCH http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '{"email": "ploneteam2@plone.org", "users": {"test_user_1": false}}' --user admin:secret

httpie

echo '{
  "email": "ploneteam2@plone.org",
  "users": {
    "test_user_1": false
  }
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam Accept:application/json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

```python
requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'email': 'ploneteam2@plone.org', 'users': {'test_user_1': False}}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

**Note:** The ‘users’ object is a mapping of a user_id and a boolean indicating adding or removing from the group.

A successful response to a PATCH request will be indicated by a [204 No Content](http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html#sec10.2) response:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

### 1.19.5 Delete Group

To delete a group send a DELETE request to the /@groups endpoint and append the group id of the group you want to delete: http

```http
DELETE /plone/@groups/ploneteam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```
curl

curl -i -X DELETE http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

```
```

1.19. Groups
http DELETE http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

```
requests.delete('http://nohost/plone/@groups/ploneteam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

A successful response will be indicated by a 204 No Content response:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

## 1.20 Principals

This endpoint will search for all the available principals in the local PAS plugins given a query string. We call a principal to any user or group in the system (requires an authenticated user):

### 1.20.1 Search Principals

To retrieve a list of principals given a search string, call the /@principals endpoint with a GET request and a search query parameter:

```
GET /plone/@principals?search=ploneteam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
```

```
```

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@principals?search=ploneteam', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of the users and groups in the portal that match the query string:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "groups": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@groups/ploneteam",
      "description": "We are Plone",
      "email": "ploneteam@plone.org",
      "groupname": "ploneteam",
```

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1.21 Roles

Available roles in a Plone site can be queried by interacting with the `/@roles` endpoint on portal root (requires an authenticated user):

### 1.21.1 List Roles

To retrieve a list of all roles in the portal, call the `/@roles` endpoint with a GET request:

```
GET /plone/@roles HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/@roles -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@roles Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@roles', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
             auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of all roles in the portal:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[  
  {  
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@roles/Contributor",
  "@type": "role",
  "id": "Contributor",
  "title": "Contributor"
  },  
  {  
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@roles/Editor",
  "@type": "role",
  "id": "Editor",
  "title": "Editor"
  }
]
```
The role title is the translated role title as displayed in Plone’s “Users and Groups” control panel.

### 1.22 Components

**Warning:** The @components endpoint is deprecated and has been removed in plone.restapi 1.0b1. *Breadcrumbs* and *Navigation* are now top-level endpoints.

How to get pages components (i.e. everything but the main content), like breadcrumbs, navigations, actions, etc.

### 1.23 Breadcrumbs

Getting the breadcrumbs for the current page: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```
curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs -H 'Accept: application/json' --
--user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs Accept:application/json -a
--admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs', headers={'Accept':
'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Example response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
  "items": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
      "title": "Welcome to Plone"
    }
  ]
}
```

### 1.24 Navigation

#### 1.24.1 Top-Level Navigation

Getting the top navigation items: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@navigation HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/front-page/@navigation -H 'Accept: application/json' --
--user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/front-page/@navigation Accept:application/json -a
--admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@navigation', headers={'Accept':
'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```
Example response:

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
    "items": [
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
            "description": "",
            "title": "Home"
        },
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
            "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
            "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
    ]
}
```

### 1.24.2 Navigation Tree

Getting the navigation item tree providing a `expand.navigation.depth` parameter: http

```
GET /plone/front-page/@navigation?expand.navigation.depth=4 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

**curl**

```
```

**httpie**

```
```

**python-requests**

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@navigation?expand.navigation.depth=4',
             headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Example response:

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
    "items": [
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
            "description": "",
            "title": "",
            "items": []
        },
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
            "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
            "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
    ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
"title": "Home"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
"description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
"items": [],
"title": "Welcome to Plone"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder",
"description": "",
"items": [
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/subfolder1",
"description": "",
"items": [
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/subfolder1/thirdlevelfolder",
"description": "",
"items": [
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/subfolder1/thirdlevelfolder/fourthlevelfolder",
"description": "",
"title": "Fourth Level Folder"
}
],
"title": "Third Level Folder"
}
],
"title": "SubFolder 1"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/subfolder2",
"description": "",
"title": "SubFolder 2"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/doc1",
"description": "",
"title": "A document"
}
],
"title": "Some Folder"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/folder2",
"description": "",
"items": [],
"title": "Some Folder 2"
}
]
# 1.25 Serialization

Throughout the REST API, content needs to be serialized and deserialized to and from JSON representations.

In general, the format used for serializing content when reading from the API is the same as is used to submit content to the API for writing.

## 1.25.1 Basic Types

Basic Python data types that have a corresponding type in JSON, like integers or strings, will simply be translated between the Python type and the respective JSON type.

## 1.25.2 Dates and Times

Since JSON doesn’t have native support for dates/times, the Python/Zope datetime types will be serialized to an ISO 8601 datestring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Python</th>
<th>JSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>time(19, 45, 55)</code></td>
<td>'19:45:55'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>date(2015, 11, 23)</code></td>
<td>'2015-11-23'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>datetime(2015, 11, 23, 19, 45, 55)</code></td>
<td>'2015-11-23T19:45:55'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DateTime('2015/11/23 19:45:55')</code></td>
<td>'2015-11-23T19:45:55'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1.25.3 RichText fields

RichText fields will be serialized as follows:

A `RichTextValue` like

```python
RichTextValue(u'<p>Hallo\öchen</p>', mimeType='text/html', outputMimeType='text/html')
```

will be serialized to

```json
{
    "data": "<p>Halloöchen</p>",
    "content-type": "text/html",
    "encoding": "utf-8"
}
```

## 1.25.4 File / Image Fields

### Download (serialization)

For download, a file field will be serialized to a mapping that contains the file’s most basic metadata, and a hyperlink that the client can follow to download the file:
That URL in the `download` property points to the regular Plone download view. The client can send a GET request to that URL with an `Accept` header containing the MIME type indicated in the `content-type` property, and will get a response containing the file.

Image fields are serialized in the same way, except that their serialization contains their `width` and `height`, and an additional property `scales` that contains a mapping with the available image scales. Image URLs are created using the UID-based URL that changes each time the image is modified, so these URLs can be properly cached:

```
{
  "icon": {
    "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/8eed3f80-5e1f-4115-85b8-650a10a6ca84.png",
    "height": 32,
    "width": 24
  },
  "large": {
    "height": 768,
    "width": 576
  },
  "...": {}
}
```

### Upload (deserialization)

For file or image fields, the client must provide the file’s data as a mapping containing the file data and some additional metadata:

- `data` - the base64 encoded contents of the file
- `encoding` - the encoding you used to encode the data, so usually `base64`
- `content-type` - the MIME type of the file
- `filename` - the name of the file, including extension

```
{
  "...": "",
  "@type": "File",
  "title": "My file",
  "file": {
    "data": "TG9yZW0gSXBzdW0uCg==",
    "encoding": "base64",
    "filename": "lorem.txt",
    (continues on next page)```
1.25.5 Relations

Serialization

A RelationValue will be serialized to a short summary representation of the referenced object:

```
{
   "@id": "http://nohost/plone/doc1",
   "@type": "DXTestDocument",
   "title": "Document 1",
   "description": "Description"
}
```

The RelationList containing that reference will be represented as a list in JSON.

Deserialization

In order to set a relation when creating or updating content, you can use one of several ways to specify relations:

- UID
- path
- URL
- intid

Specify relations by UID:

```
{
   "relatedItems": [
      "158e5361282647e39bf0698fe238814b",
      "5597250bda4b41eab6ed37cd25fb0979"
   ]
}
```

Specify relations by path:

```
{
   "relatedItems": ["/page1", "/page2"]
}
```

Specify relations by URL:

```
{
   "relatedItems": [
      "http://localhost:8080/Plone/page1",
      "http://localhost:8080/Plone/page2"
   ]
}
```

Specify relations by intid:
1.26 Search

Content in a Plone site can be searched for by invoking the `/@search` endpoint on any context:

```
GET /plone/@search HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
```

A search is contextual by default, i.e. it is bound to a specific context (a collection in HTTP REST terms) and searches within that collection and any sub-collections.

Since a Plone site is also a collection, we therefore have a global search (by invoking the `/@search` endpoint on the site root) and contextual searches (by invoking that endpoint on any other context) all using the same pattern.

In terms of the resulting catalog query this means that, by default, a search will be constrained by the path to the context it’s invoked on, unless you explicitly supply your own path query.

Search results are represented similar to collections: http

```
GET /plone/@search?sort_on=path HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i 'http://nohost/plone/@search?sort_on=path' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http 'http://nohost/plone/@search?sort_on=path' Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@search?sort_on=path', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@search",
  "items": [
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
    "@type": "Document",
    "description": "Congratulations! You have successfully installed Plone.",
    "review_state": "private",
    "title": "Welcome to Plone"
  }
  ],
}
```
The default representation for search results is a summary that contains only the most basic information. In order to return specific metadata columns, see the documentation of the metadata_fields parameter below.

**Note:** A search invoked on a container will by default include that container itself as part of the search results. This is the same behavior as displayed by ZCatalog, which is used internally. If you add the query string parameter depth=1 to your search, you will only get immediate children of the container, and the container itself also won’t be part of the results. See the Plone docs on searching for content within a folder for more details.

**Note:** Search results results will be **batched** if the size of the resultset exceeds the batch size. See Batching for more details on how to work with batched results.

**Warning:** The @@search view or in Plone LiveSearch widget are coded in a way that the SearchableText parameter is expanded by including a * wildcard at the end. This is done in order to match also the partial results of the beginning of a search term(s). plone.restapi @search endpoint will not do that for you. You’ll have to add it if you want to keep this feature.

### 1.26.1 Query format

Queries and query-wide options (like sort_on) are submitted as query string parameters to the `/@search` request:

```plaintext
GET /plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem HTTP/1.1
```

This is nearly identical to the way that queries are passed to the Plone @@search browser view, with only a few minor differences.

For general information on how to query the Plone catalog, please refer to the Plone Documentation on Querying.

**Query options**

In case you want to supply query options to a query against a particular index, you’ll need to flatten the corresponding query dictionary and use a dotted notation to indicate nesting.

For example, to specify the depth query option for a path query, the original query as a Python dictionary would look like this:

```python
query = {'path': {'query': '/folder',
                  'depth': 2})
```

This dictionary will need to be flattened in dotted notation in order to pass it in a query string: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/@search?sort_on=path&path.query=%2Fplone%2Ffolder1&path.depth=1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
curl
```

```bash
GET /plone/@search?sort_on=path&path.query=%2Fplone%2Ffolder1&path.depth=1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
curl
```
Restricting search to multiple paths

To restrict search to multiple paths, the original query as a Python dictionary would look like this (with an optional depth and sort_on):

```python
query = {'path': {'query': ('/folder', '/folder2'),
                  'depth': 2},
         'sort_on': 'path'}
```

This dictionary will need to be flattened in dotted notation in order to pass it in a query string. In order to specify multiple paths, simply repeat the query string parameter (the `requests` module will do this automatically for you if you pass it a list of values for a query string parameter). http

```http
GET /plone/@search?sort_on=path&path.query=%2Fplone%2Ffolder1&path.query=%2Fplone%2Ffolder2&path.depth=2 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```bash
```
Data types in queries

Because HTTP query strings contain no information about data types, any query string parameter value ends up as a string in the Zope’s request. This means, that for values types that aren’t string, these data types need to be
reconstructed on the server side in plone.restapi.

For most index types and their query values and query options, plone.restapi can handle this for you. If you pass it path.query=foo&path.depth=1, it has the necessary knowledge about the ExtendedPathIndex’s options to turn the string 1 for the depth argument back into an integer before passing the query on to the catalog.

However, certain index types (a FieldIndex for example) may take arbitrary data types as query values. In that case, plone.restapi simply can’t know what data type to cast your query value to, and you’ll need to specify it using ZPublisher type hints:

```
GET /plone/@search?numeric_field=42:int HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
```

Please refer to the Documentation on Argument Conversion in ZPublisher for details.

### 1.26.2 Retrieving additional metadata

By default the results are represented as summaries that only contain the most basic information about the items, like their URL and title. If you need to retrieve additional metadata columns, you can do so by specifying the additional column names in the `metadata_fields` parameter: http

```
GET /plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&metadata_fields=modified&metadata_fields=created HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
```

httpie

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&metadata_fields=modified&metadata_fields=created', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
            auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&metadata_fields=modified&metadata_fields=created",
  "items": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1",
      "@type": "Document",
      "created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
      "description": "",
      "modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
      "review_state": "private",
    }
  ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
The metadata from those columns then will be included in the results. In order to specify multiple columns, simply repeat the query string parameter once for every column name (the requests module will do this automatically for you if you pass it a list of values for a query string parameter).

In order to retrieve all metadata columns that the catalog knows about, use metadata_fields=_all.

### 1.26.3 Retrieving full objects

If the data provided as metadata is not enough, you can retrieve search results as full serialized objects equivalent to what the resource GET request would produce.

You do so by specifying the fullobjects parameter: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&fullobjects=1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```bash
```

httpie

```bash
http 'http://nohost/plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&fullobjects=1' -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&fullobjects=1',
             headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@search?SearchableText=lorem&fullobjects=1",
  "items": [  
    {  
      "@components": {  
        "actions": {  
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@actions"
        },  
        "breadcrumbs": {  
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@breadcrumbs"
        },  
        "navigation": {  
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@navigation"
        }
    }
  ]
}
```

(continues on next page)
"types": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@types"
},
"workflow": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1/@workflow"
},
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc1",
"@type": "Document",
"UID": "SomeUUID0000000000000000000000002",
"allow_discussion": false,
"changeNote": "",
"contributors": [],
"created": "1995-07-31T13:45:00",
"creators": [
  "test_user_1_"
],
"description": "",
"effective": null,
"exclude_from_nav": false,
"expires": null,
"id": "doc1",
"is_folderish": false,
"language": "",
"layout": "document_view",
"modified": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
"parent": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
  "@type": "Plone Site",
  "description": "",
  "title": "Plone site"
},
"relatedItems": [],
"review_state": "private",
"rights": "",
"subjects": [],
"table_of_contents": null,
"text": null,
"title": "Lorem Ipsum",
"version": "current",
"versioning_enabled": true
},
"items_total": 1
}

**Warning:** Be aware that this might induce performance issues when retrieving a lot of resources. Normally the search just serializes catalog brains, but with full objects we wake up all the returned objects.

### 1.27 TUS resumable upload

plone.restapi supports the TUS Open Protocol for resumable file uploads. There is a `@tus-upload` endpoint to upload a file and a `@tus-replace` endpoint to replace an existing file.
1.27.1 Creating an Upload URL

Note: POST requests to the @tus-upload endpoint are allowed on all IFolderish content types (e.g. Folder).

To create a new upload, send a POST request to the @tus-upload endpoint. http

```
POST /plone/folder/@tus-upload HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Length: 8
Upload-Metadata: filename dGVzdC50eHQ=,content-type dGV4dC9wbGFpbg==
```

curl

```
```

httpie

```
```

python-requests

```
requests.post('http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Tus-Resumable': '1.0.0', 'Upload-Length': '8', 'Upload-Metadata': 'filename dGVzdC50eHQ=,content-type dGV4dC9wbGFpbg=='}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will return a temporary upload URL in the location header of the response:

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
```

The file can then be uploaded in the next step to that temporary URL.

1.27.2 Uploading a File

Note: PATCH requests to the @tus-upload endpoint are allowed on all IContentish content types.

Once a temporary upload URL has been created, a client can send a PATCH request to upload a file. The file content should be send in the body of the request:

```
PATCH /plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Offset: 3
```

(continues on next page)
When just a single file is uploaded at once, the server will respond with a 204: No Content response after a successful upload. The HTTP location header contains the URL of the newly created content object:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/document-2016-10-21
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Offset: 8
```

### 1.27.3 Partial Upload

TUS allows partial upload of files. A partial file is also uploaded by sending a PATCH request to the temporary URL:

```
PATCH /plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Offset: 0
Content-Type: application/offset+octet-stream

abc
```

The server will also respond with a 204: No content response. Though, instead of providing the final file URL in the ‘location’ header, the server provides an updated ‘Upload-Offset’ value, to tell the client the new offset:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Offset: 3
```

When the last partial file has been uploaded, the server will contain the final file URL in the ‘location’ header.

### 1.27.4 Replacing Existing Files

TUS can also be used to replace an existing file by sending a POST request to the @tus-replace endpoint instead.

```
POST /plone/myfile/@tus-replace HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Length: 8
Upload-Metadata: filename dGVzdC50eHQ=,content-type dGV4dC9wbGFpbg==

```

The server will respond with a 201: Created status and return the URL of the temporary created upload resource in the location header of the response:

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
```

The file can then be uploaded to that URL using the PATCH method in the same way as creating a new file:
The server will respond with a 204: No Content response and the final file URL in the HTTP location header:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Location: http://localhost:55001/plone/myfile
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Offset: 8
```

### 1.27.5 Asking for the Current File Offset

To ask the server for the current file offset, the client can send a HEAD request to the upload URL: http

```
HEAD /plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
```

```
curl

curl -i -X HEAD http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0' --user admin:secret
```

```
httpie

http HEAD http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f
   --Accept:application/json Tus-Resumable:1.0.0 -a admin:secret
```

```
requests

requests.head('http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload/032803b64ad746b3ab46d9223ea3d90f', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Tus-Resumable': '1.0.0'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a 200: Ok status and the current file offset in the ‘Upload-Offset’ header:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Upload-Length: 8
Upload-Offset: 3
```

### 1.27.6 Configuration and Options

The current TUS configuration and a list of supported options can be retrieved sending an OPTIONS request to the @tus-upload endpoint: http
OPTIONS /plone/folder/@tus-upload HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl
curl -i -X OPTIONS http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

python-requests
requests.options('http://nohost/plone/folder/@tus-upload', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The server will respond with a 204: No content status and HTTP headers containing information about the available extensions and the TUS version:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Tus-Extension: creation,expiration
Tus-Resumable: 1.0.0
Tus-Version: 1.0.0

1.27.7 CORS Configuration

If you use CORS and want to make it work with TUS, you have to make sure the TUS specific HTTP headers are allowed by your CORS policy.

See the plone.rest documentation for more information on how to configure CORS policies.

See http://tus.io/protocols/resumable-upload.html#headers for a list and description of the individual headers.

1.27.8 Temporary Upload Directory

During upload files are stored in a temporary directory that by default is located in the CLIENT_HOME directory. If you are using a multi ZEO client setup without session stickiness you must configure this to a directory shared by all ZEO clients by setting the TUS_TMP_FILE_DIR environment variable. E.g. TUS_TMP_FILE_DIR=/tmp/tus-uploads
1.28 Vocabularies and Sources

Vocabularies are a set of allowed choices that back a particular field. They contain so called terms which represent those allowed choices. Sources are a similar, but are a more generic and dynamic concept.

1.28.1 Concepts

Vocabularies contain a list of terms. These terms are usually tokenized, meaning that in addition to a term’s value, it also has a token which is a machine-friendly identifier for the term (7bit ASCII).

Note: Since the underlying value of a term might not necessarily be serializable (it could be an arbitrary Python object), plone.restapi only exposes and accepts tokens, and will transparently convert between tokens and values during serialization / deserialization. For this reason, the following endpoints only support tokenized vocabularies / sources, and they do not expose the terms’ values.

Terms can also have a title, which is intended to be the user-facing label for the term. For vocabularies or sources whose terms are only tokenized, but not titled, plone.restapi will fall back to using the token as the term title.

Sources are similar to vocabularies, but they tend to be more dynamic in nature, and are often used for larger sets of terms. They are also not registered with a global name like vocabularies, but are instead addressed via the field they are assigned to.

Query Sources are sources that are capable of being queried / searched. The source will then return only the subset of terms that match the query.

The use of such a source is usually a strong indication that no attempt should be made to enumerate the full set of terms, but instead the source should only be queried, by presenting the user with an autocomplete widget for example.

Both vocabularies and sources can be context-sensitive, meaning that they take the context into account and their contents may therefore change depending on the context they’re invoked on.

This section can only provide a basic overview of vocabularies and related concepts. For a more in-depth explanation please refer to the Plone documentation.

1.28.2 Endpoints overview

In plone.restapi these three concepts are exposed through three separate endpoints (described in more detail below):

- @vocabularies/(vocab_name)
- @sources/(field_name)
- @querysources/(field_name) ?query= (search_query)

While the @vocabularies and @sources endpoints allow to enumerate terms (and optionally have terms filtered server-side), the @querysources endpoint only allows for searching the respective source.

1.28.3 List all vocabularies

GET (context) /@vocabularies

To retrieve a list of all the available vocabularies, send a GET request to the @vocabularies endpoint: http
GET /plone/@vocabularies HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46YWRtaW4=

curl

curl -i http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

http http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The response will include a list with the URL (@id) and the names (title) of all the available vocabularies in Plone:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[  
  {  
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.content.ValidAddableTypes",  
    "title": "plone.app.content.ValidAddableTypes"
  },  
  {  
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.contentrules.events",
    "title": "plone.contentrules.events"
  },  
  {  
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/Behaviors",
    "title": "Behaviors"
  },  
  {  
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.AvailableContentLanguages"
  },  
  {  
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabulariesSupportedContentLanguages",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.SupportedContentLanguages"
  },  
  {  
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Roles"
  },  
  {  
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Permissions"
  }
]

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```json
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.AllowedContentTypes",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.AllowedContentTypes"
},
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.AllowableContentTypes",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.AllowableContentTypes"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.PortalTypes"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.UserFriendlyTypes"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Skins"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Workflows"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.WorkflowStates"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.WorkflowTransitions"
},
{
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.AvailableEditors"
},
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Keywords",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Keywords"
},
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.SyndicationFeedTypes",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.SyndicationFeedTypes"
}
```

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},
  {
SyndicatableFeedItems",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.SyndicatableFeedItems"
  },
  {
Users",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Users"
  },
  {
Groups",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Groups"
  },
  {
Principals",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Principals"
  },
  {
Catalog",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Catalog"
  },
  {
Actions",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Actions"
  },
  {
PortalActionCategories",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.PortalActionCategories"
  },
  {
Timezones",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Timezones"
  },
  {
CommonTimezones",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.CommonTimezones"
  },
  {
AvailableTimezones",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.AvailableTimezones"
  },
  {
Weekdays",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Weekdays"
  },
  {
WeekdaysAbbr",
    "title": "plone.app.vocabularies.WeekdaysAbbr"
  }
}
"title": "plone.app.vocabularies.WeekdaysAbbr",
},
{
"title": "plone.app.vocabularies.WeekdaysShort",
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Month",
"title": "plone.app.vocabularies.Month"
},
{
"title": "plone.app.vocabularies.MonthAbbr"
},
{
"title": "plone.app.vocabularies.ImagesScales"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/Fields",
"title": "Fields"
},
{
"title": "plone.schemaeditor.VocabulariesVocabulary"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.formwidget.relations.cmfcontentsearch",
"title": "plone.formwidget.relations.cmfcontentsearch"
},
{
"title": "plone.app.event.SynchronizationStrategies"
},
{
"@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.contenttypes.metadatafields",
"title": "plone.app.contenttypes.metadatafields"
},
{
"title": "plone.app.discussion.vocabularies.CaptchaVocabulary"
},
{
"title": "plone.app.discussion.vocabularies.TextTransformVocabulary"
}
1.28.4 Get a vocabulary

GET  (context) /@vocabularies/
    vocab_name

To enumerate the terms of a particular vocabulary, use the @vocabularies endpoint with the name of the vocabulary, e.g. /plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes. The endpoint can be used with the site root and content objects. http

```bash
GET /plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

    ReallyUserFriendlyTypes -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

```
https http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes...
    --Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```
The server will respond with a list of terms. The title is purely for display purposes. The token is what should be sent to the server to address that term.

**Note:** Vocabulary terms will be **batched** if the size of the resultset exceeds the batch size. See *Batching* for more details on how to work with batched results.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
ReallyUserFriendlyTypes",
    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Collection",
            "token": "Collection"
        },
        {
            "title": "Comment",
            "token": "Discussion Item"
        },
        {
            "title": "DX Test Document",
            "token": "DXTestDocument"
        },
        {
            "title": "Event",
            "token": "Event"
        },
        {
            "title": "File",
            "token": "File"
        },
        {
            "title": "Folder",
            "token": "Folder"
        },
        {
            "title": "Image",
            "token": "Image"
        },
        {
            "title": "Link",
            "token": "Link"
        },
        {
            "title": "News Item",
            "token": "News Item"
        }
    ]
}
```
Filter Vocabularies

GET (context) /@vocabularies/
vocab_name?title=filter_query

GET (context) /@vocabularies/
vocab_name?token=filter_query

Vocabulary terms can be filtered using the title or token parameter.

Use the title parameter to filter vocabulary terms by title. E.g. search for all terms that contain the string doc in the title: http

```
GET /plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes?title=doc

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{

    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Page",
            "token": "Document"
        },
        {
            "title": "Test Document",
            "token": "ATTestDocument"
        },
        {
            "title": "Test Folder",
            "token": "ATTestFolder"
        }
    ],
    "items_total": 12
}
```
Use the token parameter to filter vocabulary terms by token. This is useful in case that you have the token and you need to retrieve the title. E.g. search the term doc in the token: http

GET /plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes?
   --token=Document HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

curl -i 'http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes?
   --token=Document' -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie

   --token=Document' Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.ReallyUserFriendlyTypes?
   --token=Document', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'},
   --auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
   --token=Document",
   "items": [
      {
         "title": "Page",
         "token": "Document"
      }
   ],
   "items_total": 1
}

Note: You must not filter by title and token at the same time. The API returns a 400 response code if you do so.
1.28.5 Get a source

**GET (context) /@sources/**

`field_name`

To enumerate the terms of a field’s source, use the `@sources` endpoint on a specific context, and pass the field name as a path parameter, e.g. /plone/doc/@sources/some_field.

Because sources are inherently tied to a specific field, this endpoint can only be invoked on content objects, and the source is addressed via the field name its used for, instead of a global name (which sources don’t have).

Otherwise the endpoint behaves the same as the `@vocabularies` endpoint.

Example: http

```plaintext
GET /plone/doc/@sources/test_choice_with_source HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```bash
```

```bash
```

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/doc/@sources/test_choice_with_source', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of terms. The title is purely for display purposes. The token is what should be sent to the server to address that term.

```json
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/doc/@sources/test_choice_with_source",
    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Title 1",
            "token": "token1"
        },
        {
            "title": "Title 2",
            "token": "token2"
        },
        {
            "title": "Title 3",
            "token": "token3"
        }
    ],
    "items_total": 3
}
```
Note: Technically there can be sources that are not iterable (ones that only implement ISource, but not IIterableSource). These cannot be enumerated using the @sources endpoint, and it will respond with a corresponding error.

1.28.6 Querying a query source

GET  (context) /@querysources/
    field_name?query=search_query

Query sources (sources implementing IQuerySource) can be queried using this endpoint, by passing the search term in the query parameter. This search term will be passed to the query source’s search() method, and the source’s results are returned.

Example: http

```
GET /plone/doc/@querysources/test_choice_with_querysource?query=2 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
```

httpie

```
http 'http://nohost/plone/doc/@querysources/test_choice_with_querysource?query=2'
    --Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/doc/@querysources/test_choice_with_querysource?query=2', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

The server will respond with a list of terms. The title is purely for display purposes. The token is what should be sent to the server to address that term.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "items": [
    {
        "title": "Title 2",
        "token": "token2"
    }
    ],
    "items_total": 1
}
```

Note: Even though technically sources that implement IQuerySource are required to implement __iter__ as well (when strictly following the interface inheritance hierarchy), they usually are used in Plone in situations where
their full contents shouldn’t or can’t be enumerated (imagine a source of all users, backed by a large LDAP, for example).

For this reason, plone.restapi takes the stance that the IQuerySource interface is a strong indication that this source should only be queried, and therefore doesn’t support enumeration of terms via the @querysources endpoint.

(If the source does actually implement IIterableSource in addition to IQuerySource, it can still be enumerated via the @sources endpoint)

### 1.29 Control Panels

Control panels in Plone allow you to configure the global site setup of a Plone site. The @controlpanels endpoint in plone.restapi allows you to list all existing control panels in a Plone site and to retrieve or edit the settings of a specific control panel.

Most of the settings in the Plone control panels are based on plone.registry (since Plone 5.x). Therefore you can also use the @registry endpoint to retrieve or manipulate site settings. The @controlpanels endpoint just gives developers are more a convenience way of accessing the settings and makes it easier to render control panels on the front-end.

**Note:** This is currently only implemented for Plone 5.

#### 1.29.1 Listing Control Panels

A list of all existing control panels in the portal can be retrieved by sending a GET request to the @controlpanels endpoint:

```bash
GET /plone/@controlpanels HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

**curl**

```bash
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

**httpie**

```bash
http http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

**python-requests**

```python
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

**Response:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
[
]
```

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The following fields are returned:

```json
[{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/date-and-time",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Date and Time"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/language",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Language"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/mail",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Mail"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/navigation",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Navigation"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/site",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Site"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/search",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Search"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/socialmedia",
  "group": "General",
  "title": "Social Media"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/editing",
  "group": "Content",
  "title": "Editing"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/imaging",
  "group": "Content",
  "title": "Image Handling"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/markup",
  "group": "Content",
  "title": "Markup"
},
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/security",
  "group": "Security",
  "title": "Security"
}]
```
• @id: hypermedia link to the control panel
• title: the title of the control panel
• group: the group where the control panel should show up (e.g. General, Content, Users, Security, Advanced, Add-on Configuration)

1.29.2 Retrieve a single Control Panel

To retrieve a single control panel, send a GET request to the URL of the control panel: http

```
GET /plone/@controlpanels/editing HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

curl

```
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels/editing -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret
```

httpie

```
http http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels/editing Accept:application/json -a admin:secret
```

python-requests

```
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels/editing', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/editing",
    "data": {
        "available_editors": ["TinyMCE", "None"],
        "default_editor": {
            "title": "TinyMCE",
            "token": "TinyMCE"
        },
        "enable_link_integrity_checks": true,
        "ext_editor": false,
        "lock_on_ttw_edit": true,
        "subjects_of_navigation_root": false
    },
    "group": "Content",
    "schema": {
        "fieldsets": [null]
    }
}
```

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"default_editor",
"ext_editor",
"enable_link_integrity_checks",
"lock_on_ttw_edit",
"subjects_of_navigation_root"
],
"id": "default",
"title": "Default"
}
]
,"properties": {
"available_editors": {
"additionalItems": true,
"default": [  "TinyMCE",
"None"
],
"description": "Available editors in the portal.",
"items": {  "description": "",
"title": "",
"type": "string"
},
"title": "Available editors",
"type": "array",
"uniqueItems": false
},
"default_editor": {  "default": "TinyMCE",
"description": "Select the default wysiwyg editor. Users will be able to choose their own or select to use the site default.",
"title": "Default editor",
"type": "string",
"vocabulary": {  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.AvailableEditors"
  }  
 },
"enable_link_integrity_checks": {  "default": true,
"description": "Determines if the users should get warnings when they delete or move content that is linked from inside the site.",
"title": "Enable link integrity checks",
"type": "boolean"
},
"ext_editor": {  "default": false,
"description": "Determines if the external editor feature is enabled. This feature requires a special client-side application installed. The users also have to enable this in their preferences.",
"title": "Enable External Editor feature",
"type": "boolean"
},
"lock_on_ttw_edit": {  "default": true,
"description": "Disabling locking here will only affect users editing content through the Plone web UI. Content edited via WebDAV clients will still be subject to locking."
}
"title": "Enable locking for through-the-web edits",
   "type": "boolean"
},

"subjects_of_navigation_root": {
   "default": false,
   "description": "Limit tags aka keywords vocabulary used for Tags field and in
searches to the terms used inside the subtree of the current navigation root. This
 can be used together with Plone's multilingual extension plone.app.multilingual to
only offer keywords of the current selected language. Other addons may utilize this
feature for its specific purposes.",
   "title": "Limit tags/keywords to the current navigation root",
   "type": "boolean"
}
},

"required": [
   "available_editors",
   "default_editor"
],

"type": "object"
}

"title": "Editing"

The following fields are returned:

- @id: hypermedia link to the control panel
- title: title of the control panel
- group: group name of the control panel
- schema: JSON Schema of the control panel
- data: current values of the control panel

1.29.3 Updating a Control Panel with PATCH

To update the settings on a control panel send a PATCH request to control panel resource: http

```
PATCH /plone/@controlpanels/editing HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "default_editor": "CKeditor",
   "ext_editor": true
}
```
curl


httpie
echo '{
    "default_editor": "CKeditor",
    "ext_editor": true
}' | http PATCH http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels/editing Accept:application/json
-Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

requests.patch('http://nohost/plone/@controlpanels/editing', headers={'Accept':
- 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'default_editor':
- 'CKeditor', 'ext_editor': True}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

A successful response to a PATCH request will be indicated by a **204 No Content** response:

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content

### 1.30 Tiles

**Note:** The tiles endpoint currently match only partially (the GET endpoints) the default Plone implementation.

A tile in Plone is an HTML snippet that can contain arbitrary content (e.g. text, images, videos).

#### 1.30.1 Listing available tiles

**Note:** This endpoint currently does not return any data. The functionality needs to be implemented.

List all available tiles type by sending a GET request to the @tiles endpoint on the portal root:

GET /plone/@tiles HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

The server responds with a **Status 200 and list all available tiles:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
[
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@tiles/title",
    "title": "Title tile",
    "description": "A field tile that will show the title of the content object",
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@tiles/description",
    "title": "Description tile",
    "description": "A field tile that will show the description of the content object",
  }
]```
1.30.2 Retrieve JSON schema of an individual tile

Note: This endpoint currently does not return any data. The functionality needs to be implemented.

Retrieve the JSON schema of a specific tile by calling the '@tiles' endpoint with the id of the tile:

```
GET /plone/@tiles/title HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

The server responds with a JSON schema definition for that particular tile:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json+schema

{
  "properties": {
    "title": {
      "description": "",
      "title": "Title",
      "type": "string"
    },
    ...
  },
  "required": [
    "title",
  ],
  "title": "Title Tile",
  "type": "object"
}
```

1.31 Querystring

The @querystring endpoint returns the querystring config of plone.app.querystring.

Instead of simply exposing the querystring related field and operation entries from the registry, it serializes them the same way the @@querybuilderjsonconfig view from p.a.querystring does.

This form is structured in a more convenient way for frontends to process:

- **Vocabularies** will be resolved, and their values will be inlined in the values property
- **Operations** will be inlined as well. The operations property will contain the list of operations (dotted names), and the operators property will contain the full definition of each of those operations supported by that field.
- Indexes that are flagged as sortable are listed in a dedicated top-level property sortable_indexes

Available options for the querystring in a Plone site can be queried by interacting with the /@querystring endpoint on portal root:

1.31.1 Querystring Config

To retrieve all querystring options in the portal, call the /@querystring endpoint with a GET request: http
GET /plone/@querystring HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl
curl -i http://nohost/plone/@querystring -H 'Accept: application/json' --user admin:secret

httpie
http http://nohost/plone/@querystring Accept:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@querystring', headers={'Accept': 'application/json'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

The server will respond with all querystring options in the portal:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@querystring",
   "indexes": {
      "Creator": {
         "description": "The person that created an item",
         "enabled": true,
         "group": "Metadata",
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  "widget": "DateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThanRelativeDate": {
  "description": "Please enter the number in days.",
  "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._lessThanRelativeDate",
  "title": "Within next",
  "widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.today": {
  "description": "The current day",
  "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._today",
  "title": "Today",
  "widget": "null"
},
"sortable": true,
"title": "Expiration date",
"values": {},
"vocabulary": null
},
"getId": {
  "description": "The short name of an item (used in the url)",
  "enabled": true,
  "group": "Metadata",
  "operations": [
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.string.is"
  ],
  "operators": {
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.string.is": {
      "description": "Tip: you can use * to autocomplete.",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._equal",
      "title": "Is",
      "widget": "StringWidget"
    }
  },
  "sortable": true,
  "title": "Short name (id)"
"getObjectPositionInParent": {
  "description": "The order of an item in its parent folder",
  "enabled": false,
  "group": "Metadata",
  "operations": [
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.is",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.lessThan",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.largerThan"
  ],
  "operators": {
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.is": {
      "description": null,
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._intEqual",
      "title": "Equals",
      "widget": "StringWidget"
    },
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.largerThan": {
      "description": null,
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._intLargerThan",
      "title": "Larger than",
      "widget": "StringWidget"
    },
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.int.lessThan": {
      "description": null,
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._intLessThan",
      "title": "Less than",
      "widget": "StringWidget"
    }
  },
  "sortable": true,
  "title": "Order in folder",
  "values": {},
  "vocabulary": null
},

"modified": {
  "description": "The time and date an item was last modified",
  "enabled": true,
  "group": "Dates",
  "operations": [
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThan",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThan",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.between",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThanRelativeDate",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThanRelativeDate",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.today",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeToday",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterToday",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeRelativeDate",
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterRelativeDate"
  ],
  "operators": {
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterRelativeDate": {
      "description": "After N days in the future",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._afterRelativeDate"
    }
  }
}
"title": "After relative Date",
"widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterToday": {
"description": "After the current day",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._afterToday",
"title": "After today",
"widget": null
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeRelativeDate": {
"description": "Before N days in the past",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._beforeRelativeDate",
"title": "Before relative Date",
"widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeToday": {
"description": "Before the current day",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._beforeToday",
"title": "Before today",
"widget": null
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.between": {
"description": "Please use YYYY/MM/DD.",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._between",
"title": "Between dates",
"widget": "DateRangeWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThan": {
"description": "Please use YYYY/MM/DD.",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._largerThan",
"title": "After date",
"widget": "DateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThanRelativeDate": {
"description": "Please enter the number in days.",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._moreThanRelativeDate",
"title": "Within last",
"widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThan": {
"description": "Please use YYYY/MM/DD.",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._lessThan",
"title": "Before date",
"widget": "DateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThanRelativeDate": {
"description": "Please enter the number in days.",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._lessThanRelativeDate",
"title": "Within next",
"widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
},
"plone.app.querystring.operation.date.today": {
"description": "The current day",
"operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._today",
"title": "Today",
"widget": "null"
"sortable": true,
"title": "Modification date",
"values": {},
"vocabulary": null
},
"review_state": {
"description": "An item's workflow state (e.g. published)",
"enabled": true,
"group": "Metadata",
"operations": [
   "plone.app.querystring.operation.selection.any"
],
"operators": {
   "plone.app.querystring.operation.selection.any": {
      "description": "Tip: you can use * to autocomplete.",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._contains",
      "title": "Matches any of",
      "widget": "MultipleSelectionWidget"
   }
},
"sortable": true,
"title": "Review state",
"values": {
   "external": {
      "title": "Externally visible [external]"
   },
   "internal": {
      "title": "Internal draft [internal]"
   },
   "internally_published": {
      "title": "Internally published [internally_published]"
   },
   "pending": {
      "title": "Pending [pending]"
   },
   "private": {
      "title": "Private [private]"
   },
   "published": {
      "title": "Published with accent é [published]"
   },
   "visible": {
      "title": "Public draft [visible]"
   }
},
"vocabulary": "plone.app.vocabularies.WorkflowStates"
},
"sortable_title": {
"description": "The item's title, transformed for sorting",
"enabled": false,
"group": "Text",
"operations": [
   "plone.app.querystring.operation.string.contains",
   "plone.app.querystring.operation.string.is"
],
"operators": {
"plone.app.querystring.operation.string.contains": {  
  "description": null,  
  "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._contains",  
  "title": "Contains",  
  "widget": "StringWidget" 
},

"plone.app.querystring.operation.string.is": {  
  "description": Tip: you can use * to autocomplete.,  
  "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._equal",  
  "title": "Is",  
  "widget": "StringWidget" 
},

"sortable": true,
"title": "Sortable Title",
"values": {},
"vocabulary": null,

"start": {  
  "description": "The start date and time of an event",
  "enabled": true,
  "group": "Dates",
  "operations": [  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThan",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThan",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.between",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.lessThanRelativeDate",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.largerThanRelativeDate",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.today",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeToday",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterToday",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeRelativeDate",  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterRelativeDate"
  ],
  "operators": {  
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterRelativeDate": {  
      "description": "After N days in the future",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._afterRelativeDate",
      "title": "After relative Date",
      "widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
    },
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.afterToday": {  
      "description": "After the current day",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._afterToday",
      "title": "After today",
      "widget": null
    },
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeRelativeDate": {  
      "description": "Before N days in the past",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._beforeRelativeDate",
      "title": "Before relative Date",
      "widget": "RelativeDateWidget"
    },
    "plone.app.querystring.operation.date.beforeToday": {  
      "description": "Before the current day",
      "operation": "plone.app.querystring.queryparser._beforeToday",
      "title": "Before today",
      "widget": null
    }
  }
}
### 1.32 Querystring Search

The `@querystring-search` endpoint given a `p.a.querystring` query returns the results.

You can call the `/@querystring-search` endpoint with a `POST` request and the `p.a.querystring` query in JSON BODY, along with the others querystring options: http
1.32. Querystring Search
The endpoint accepts the same parameters than the querystring search accept:

- b_start
- b_size
- sort_on
- sort_order
- limit

and also the fullobjects parameter for return the whole objects instead of the summary serialization of them.

### 1.33 Customizing the API

#### 1.33.1 Content serialization

**Dexterity fields**

The API automatically converts all field values to JSON compatible data, whenever possible. However, you might use fields which store data that cannot be automatically converted, or you might want to customize the representation of certain fields.

For extending or changing the serializing of certain dexterity fields you need to register an `IFieldSerializer`-adapter.

Example:

```python
from plone.customfield.interfaces import ICustomField
from plone.dexterity.interfaces import IDexterityContent
from plone.restapi.interfaces import IFieldSerializer
from plone.restapi.serializer.converters import json_compatible
from plone.restapi.serializer.dxfields import DefaultFieldSerializer
from zope.component import adapter
from zope.interface import Interface
from zope.interface import implementer

@adapter(ICustomField, IDexterityContent, Interface)
@implementer(IFieldSerializer)
```


```python
class CustomFieldSerializer(DefaultFieldSerializer):

    def __call__(self):
        value = self.get_value()
        if value is not None:
            # Do custom serializing here, e.g.:
            value = value.output()
        return json_compatible(value)
```

Register the adapter in ZCML:

```
<configure xmlns="http://namespaces.zope.org/zope">
    <adapter factory=".serializer.CustomFieldSerializer"/>
</configure>
```

The `json_compatible` function recursively converts the value to JSON compatible data, when possible. When a value cannot be converted, a `TypeError` is raised. It is recommended to pass all values through `json_compatible` in order to validate and convert them.

For customizing a specific field instance, a named `IFieldSerializer` adapter can be registered. The name may either be the full dottedname of the field (e.g. `plone.app.dexterity.behaviors.exclfromnav.IExcludeFromNavigation.exclude_from_nav`) or the shortname of the field (e.g. `exclude_from_nav`).

### 1.34 Conventions

#### 1.34.1 Nouns vs Verbs

Rule: Use nouns to represent resources.

**Do:**

```
/my-folder
/@registry
/@types
```

**Don’t:**

```
/createFolder
/deleteDocument
/updateEvent
```

Reason:

RESTful URI should refer to a resource that is a thing (noun) instead of referring to an action (verb) because nouns have properties as verbs do not. The REST architectural principle uses HTTP verbs to interact with resources.

Though, there is an exception to that rule, verbs can be used for specific actions or calculations, e.g.:

```
/login
/logout
/move-to
/reset-password
```
1.34.2 Singular vs Plural

Rule: Use plural resources.

Do:

/users
/users/21

Don’t:

/user
/user/21

Reason:
If you use singular for a collection like resource (e.g. “/user” to retrieve a list of all users) it feels wrong. Mixing singular and plural is confusing (e.g. user “/users” for retrieving users and “/user/21” to retrieve a single user).

1.34.3 Attribute names in URIs

Rule: Use hyphens to improve readability of URIs.

Do:

/users/noam/reset-password

Don’t:

/users/noam/resetPassword
/users/noam/ResetPassword
/users/noam/reset_password

Reason:

1.34.4 Upper vs. Lowercase

Rule: Use lowercase letters in URIs.

Do:

http://example.com/my-folder/my-document

Don’t:

http://example.com/My-Folder/My-Document

Reason: RFC 3986 defines URIs as case-sensitive except for the scheme and host components. e.g.
Those two URIs are equivalent:

http://example.org/my-folder/my-document
HTTP://EXAMPLE.ORG/my-folder/my-document

While this one is not equivalent to the two URIs above:
To avoid confusion we always use lowercase letters in URIs.

1.34.5 Versioning

Versioning APIs does make a lot of sense for public API services. Especially if an API provider needs to ship different versions of the API at the same time. Though, Plone already has a way to version packages and it currently does not make sense for us to expose that information via the API. We will always just ship one version of the API at a time and we are usually in full control over the backend and the frontend.

1.35 Translations

Note: This is only available on Plone 5.

Since Plone 5 the product plone.app.multilingual is included in the base Plone installation although it is not enabled by default.

Multilingualism in Plone not only allows the managers of the site to configure the site interface texts to be in one language or another (such as the configuration menus, error messages, information messages or other static text) but also to configure Plone to handle multilingual content. To achieve that it provides the user interface for managing content translations.

You can get additional information about the multilingual capabilities of Plone in the documentation.

In connection with that capabilities, plone.restapi provides a @translations endpoint to handle the translation information of the content objects.

Once we have installed plone.app.multilingual and enabled more than one language we can link two content-items of different languages to be the translation of each other issuing a POST query to the @translations endpoint including the id of the content which should be linked to. The id of the content must be a full URL of the content object: http

```bash
```
Note: “id” is a required field and needs to point to an existing content on the site.

The API will return a 201 Created response if the linking was successful.

HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json

{}

We can also use the object’s path to link the translation instead of the full URL: http

POST /plone/en/test-document/@translations HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "id": "/es/test-document"
}

curl

    application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-raw '
    
    "id": "/es/test-document"
    
    ' --user admin:secret

httpie

echo '{
    "id": "/es/test-document"

    json Content-Type:application/json -a admin:secret

python-requests

    ': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'id': 'http://
    localhost:55001/plone/es/test-document'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json

{}

We can also use the object’s UID to link the translation: http
After linking the contents we can get the list of the translations of that content item by issuing a GET request on the @translations endpoint of that content item:

```
GET /plone/en/test-document/@translations HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
```

```
```

```
```

```
```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "items": [
    {
      "language": "es"
    }
  ]
}

To unlink the content, issue a DELETE request on the `@translations` endpoint of the content item and provide the language code you want to unlink:

```
DELETE /plone/en/test-document/@translations HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "language": "es"
}
```

```
```

```
httpie

```

echo '{
  "language": "es"
```

```
python-requests

```
requests.delete('http://nohost/plone/en/test-document/@translations', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}, json={'language': 'es'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

Note: “language” is a required field.

**HTTP/1.1 204 No Content**

### 1.35.1 Expansion

This endpoint can be used with the *Expansion* mechanism which allows to get additional information about a content item in one query, avoiding unnecessary requests.
If a simple GET request is done on the content item, a new entry will be shown on the @components entry with the URL of the @translations endpoint:

1.36 Email Send

1.36.1 Send Mail to Arbitrary Addresses

To send an email to an arbitrary e-mail address, send a POST request to the /@email-send endpoint that is available on the site root:

```plaintext
POST http://localhost:8080/Plone/@email-send
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
    'name': 'John Doe',
    'from': 'john@doe.com',
    'to': 'jane@doe.com',
    'subject': 'Hello!',
    'message': 'Just want to say hi.'
}
```

This endpoint is controlled via the Use mailhost services permission, the default one in Zope.

The ‘to’, ‘from’ and ‘message’ fields are required. The ‘subject’ and ‘name’ fields are optional.

The server will respond with status 204 No Content when the email has been sent successfully:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

1.37 i18n: internationalization of screen messages

Plone already provides user-interface translations using the plone.app.locales packages.

In plone.restapi we also use those translations where the end user needs to have those translated strings, this way the front-end work is easier, because you directly get from the server everything you need, instead of needing to query yet another endpoint to get the translations.

To do so, plone.restapi relies on Plone’s language-negotiation configuration and lets Plone to do the work of deciding the language in which the messages should be shown.

For the content of a multilingual site built using plone.app.multilingual this is an easy task: Plone is configured to show in the language of the content-object, so there is no need to ask anything to the REST API.

Nevertheless, when you want to query the Plone Site object of a multilingual site, or any other endpoint in a plain Plone site with multiple languages configured, you need to query the REST API which language do you want to have the messages on, otherwise you will get the messages on the default language configured in Plone.

To achieve that, the REST API requires to use the Accept-Language HTTP header passing as the value the code of the required language.

You will also need to configure Plone to use the browser request language negotiation. To do so, you need to go the Plone Control Panel, go to the Language Control Panel, open the Negotiation configuration tab and select “Use browser language request negotiation” option.

Using this option we can get the content-type titles translated: http
GET /plone/@types HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Accept-Language: es
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl


httpie


python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@types', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Accept-Language': 'es'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

And the response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/File",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "Archivo"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Folder",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "Carpeta"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Collection",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "Colección"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/DXTestDocument",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "DX Test Document"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Link",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "Enlace"
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@types/Event",
    "addable": true,
    "title": "Evento"
  }
]
All the field titles and descriptions, will also be translated. For instance for the Folder content type:

```bash
GET /plone/@types/Folder HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Accept-Language: es
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2VjcmV0

curl

httpie

python-requests
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/@types/Folder', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Accept-Language': 'es'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

And the response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json+schema

{
  "fieldsets": [
    {
      "fields": [
        "title",
        "description"
      ],
      "id": "default",
      "title": "Default"
    },
    {
      "fields": [
        "subjects",
```

(continues on next page)
"language",
"relatedItems"
],
"id": "categorization",
"title": "Categorización"
},
{
"fields": [  
  "effective",
  "expires"
],
"id": "dates",
"title": "Fechas"
},
{
"fields": [  
  "creators",
  "contributors",
  "rights"
],
"id": "ownership",
"title": "Propiedad"
},
{
"fields": [  
  "allow_discussion",
  "exclude_from_nav",
  "id",
  "nextPreviousEnabled"
],
"id": "settings",
"title": "Configuración"
}]
],
"layouts": [  
  "album_view",
  "event_listing",
  "full_view",
  "listing_view",
  "summary_view",
  "tabular_view"
],
"properties": {  
  "allow_discussion": {  
    "choices": [  
      [  
        "True",
        "Sí"
      ],
      [  
        "False",
        "No"
      ]  
    ],
    "description": "Permitir comentarios para este tipo de contenido",
    "enum": [  
      "True",
      "False"
    ]  
  }  
}
"False",
"enumNames": [
  "S\u00ed",
  "No"
],
"title": "Permitir comentarios",
"type": "string",
"vocabulary": {
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@sources/allow_discussion"
}
},
"contributors": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Los nombres de las personas que han contribuido a este elemento. Cada colaborador deber\u00eda estar en una 1\u00ednea independiente.",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "",
    "type": "string"
  },
  "title": "Colaboradores",
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true,
  "widgetOptions": {
    "vocabulary": {
Users"
    }
  }
},
"creators": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "description": "Personas responsables de la creaci\u00f3n del contenido de este elemento. Por favor, introduzca una lista de nombres de usuario, uno por l\u00ednea. El autor principal deber\u00eda ser el primero.",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "",
    "type": "string"
  },
  "title": "Creadores",
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true,
  "widgetOptions": {
    "vocabulary": {
Users"
    }
  }
},
"description": {
  "description": "Usado en listados de elementos y resultados de b\u00fasquedas."
  "minLength": 0,
  "title": "Descripci\u00f3n",
  "type": "string",
  "widget": "textarea"
},
  "effective": {
    "description": "La fecha en la que el documento será publicado. Si no
→ selecciona ninguna fecha, el documento será publicado inmediatamente.",
    "title": "Fecha de Publicación",
    "type": "string",
    "widget": "datetime"
  },
  "exclude_from_nav": {
    "default": false,
    "description": "Si está marcado, este elemento no aparecerá en el
→ árbol de navegación",
    "title": "Excluir de la navegación",
    "type": "boolean"
  },
  "expires": {
    "description": "La fecha en la que expira el documento. Esto hará
→ automáticamente el documento invisible a otros a una fecha dada. Si no elije
→ ninguna fecha, nunca expirará.",
    "title": "Fecha de Terminación",
    "type": "string",
    "widget": "datetime"
  },
  "id": {
    "description": "Este nombre se mostrará en la URL.",
    "title": "Nombre corto",
    "type": "string"
  },
  "language": {
    "default": "en",
    "description": "",
    "title": "Idioma",
    "type": "string",
    "vocabulary": {
→ SupportedContentLanguages"
    }
  },
  "nextPreviousEnabled": {
    "default": false,
    "description": "Esto habilita el widget siguiente/próximo en los elementos
→ contenidos en esta carpeta.",
    "title": "Habilitar la navegación siguiente/anterior",
    "type": "boolean"
  },
  "relatedItems": {
    "additionalItems": true,
    "default": [],
    "description": "",
    "items": {
      "description": "",
      "title": "Related",
      "type": "string",
      "vocabulary": {
→ Catalog"
      }
    }
  }
}
In a given object, the workflow state and actions will be translated too: http
```plaintext
GET /plone/front-page/@workflow HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Accept-Language: es
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2Vjc3VzcC

```
curl
```plaintext
```

httpie
```plaintext
```

python-requests
```plaintext
requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@workflow', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Accept-Language': 'es'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))
```

And the response:
```plaintext
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow",
  "history": [
    {
      "action": null,
      "actor": "test_user_1",
      "comments": "",
      "review_state": "private",
      "time": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
      "title": "Privado"
    }
  ],
  "transitions": [
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/publish",
      "title": "Publicar"
    },
    {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@workflow/submit",
      "title": "Enviar para publicación"
    }
  ]
}
```

The same happens in the @history endpoint, all the relevant messages, will be shown translated: http
```plaintext
GET /plone/front-page/@history HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Accept-Language: es
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46c2Vjc3VzcC

curl
```

httpie


python-requests

requests.get('http://nohost/plone/front-page/@history', headers={'Accept': 'application/json', 'Accept-Language': 'es'}, auth=('admin', 'secret'))

And the response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

[
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@history/0",
    "action": "Editado",
    "actor": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/test-user",
        "fullname": "test-user",
        "id": "test-user",
        "username": null
    },
    "comments": "Versión inicial",
    "may_revert": true,
    "time": "1995-07-31T17:30:00",
    "transition_title": "Editado",
    "type": "versioning",
    "version": 0
},
{
    "action": "Crear",
    "actor": {
        "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@users/test_user_1_",
        "fullname": "test_user_1_",
        "id": "test_user_1_",
        "username": null
    },
    "comments": "",
    "review_state": "private",
    "state_title": "Privado",
    "time": "1995-07-31T18:30:00",
    "transition_title": "Crear",
    "type": "workflow"
}
]```

1.37. i18n: internationalization of screen messages
1.38 Email Notification

1.38.1 Contact Site Owner aka Contact Form

Plone allows the user to contact the site owner via a form on the website. This makes sure the site owner does not have to expose their email addresses publicly and at the same time allow the users to reach out to the site owners.

To send an email notification to the site owner, send a POST request to the `/@email-notification` endpoint that is available on the site root:

```
POST http://localhost:8080/Plone/@email-notification
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
    'name': 'John Doe',
    'from': 'john@doe.com',
    'subject': 'Hello!',
    'message': 'Just want to say hi.'
}
```

The ‘from’ and ‘message’ fields are required. The ‘subject’ and ‘name’ fields are optional.

The server will respond with status 204 No Content when the email has been sent successfully:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

1.38.2 Contact Portal Users

**Note:** This endpoint is NOT implemented yet.

To send an email notification to another user of the portal, send a POST request to the `/@email-notification` endpoint on a particular user (e.g. the admin user):

```
POST http://localhost:8080/Plone/@users/admin/@email-notification
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
    'name': 'John Doe',
    'from': 'john@doe.com',
    'subject': 'Hello!',
    'message': 'Just want to say hi.'
}
```

**Note:** When using “email as login”, we strongly recommend to also enable the “Use UUID user ids” setting in the security control panel, to obfuscate the email in the user endpoint URL. Otherwise the `@users` endpoint will expose the email addresses of all your users.
1.39 Upgrade Guide

This upgrade guide lists all breaking changes in plone.restapi and explains the necessary steps that are needed to upgrade to the latest version.

1.39.1 Upgrading to plone.restapi 6.x

plone.restapi 6.0.0 removes the IAPIRequest marker interface (https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/pull/819).

It also ships with a fix that prevents converting bytestring ids to unicode ids when reordering on Python 2 (https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/issues/827).

All versions before plone.restapi 6.0.0 are potentially affected by this issue.

You may be affected by this issue and should run the fix if:

- You used the PATCH “ordering” functionality of plone.restapi
- Were using Python 2 at that point
- Are seeing issues with objectIds() returning mixed string types

If you need to fix object ids you can do one of the following:

- Use the browser-view @@plone-restapi-upgrade-fix-ordering as a “Manager” to fix all folderish content types in your Plone site.
- Run the helper function ensure_child_ordering_object_ids_are_native_strings from plone.restapi.upgrades.ordering for all affected objects. You could do this in a custom upgrade-step implemented in your policy.

We expect that most content won’t actually be affected. See https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/issues/827 for more details.

1.39.2 Upgrading to plone.restapi 5.x

plone.restapi 5.0.0 introduces the following breaking change:

- Rename tiles behavior and fields to blocks, migration step. [timo, sneridagh] (#821)

The “tiles” field has been renamed to “blocks” and the “tiles_layout” field to “blocks_layout”. This changes the response format from:

```json
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/my-document",
  ...
  "tiles_layout": [
    "#title-1",
    "#description-1",
    "#image-1"
  ],
  "tiles": {
    ...
  }
}
```

to:

```json
{
  "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/my-document",
  ...
  "blocks_layout": [
    "#title-1",
    "#description-1",
    "#image-1"
  ],
  "blocks": {
    ...
  }
}
```
This change affects the GET, PATCH and POST formats. Though, it should only affect you if you use Volto.

### 1.39.3 Upgrading to plone.restapi 4.x

plone.restapi 4.0.0 introduces the following breaking changes:

1. Fields with vocabularies now return the `token` and `title` instead of the stored value.
2. Choice and list fields return a hyperlink to a vocabulary instead of `choices`, `enum`, and `enumNames`.
3. Serialize widget parameters into a `widgetOptions` object instead of adding them to the top level of the schema property.
4. The vocabularies endpoint does no longer returns an `@id` for terms, the results are batched, and terms are now listed as `items` instead of `terms` to match other batched responses.

#### Serialization and Deserialization of fields with vocabularies

The serialization of fields with vocabularies (e.g. `Choice`) now return the `token` and the `title` of the vocabulary term instead of the stored value. This allows displaying the term (title) without additionally querying the vocabulary. However it’s necessary to adopt existing client implementations.

The date and time controlpanel previously returned a number for the `first_weekday` property:

```
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/date-and-time",
    "data": {
        ...,
        "first_weekday": 0,
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Now it returns an object with a token and a title:

```
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/@controlpanels/date-and-time",
    "data": {
        ...
        "first_weekday": {
            "title": "Monday",
            "token": "0"
        }
    }
}
```
Deserialization accepts objects that contain a token, but also just the token or the value. However it’s highly recommended to always use the token as vocabulary terms may contain values that are not JSON serializable.

**Choice and List fields return link to vocabulary instead of the values**

Choice and List fields using named vocabularies are now serialized with a `vocabulary` property giving the URL of the `@vocabularies` endpoint for the vocabulary instead of including `choices`, `enum` and `enumNames` inline.

Old Response:

```json
"choices": [
  [
    "de",
    "Deutsch"
  ],
  [
    "en",
    "English"
  ],
],
"enum": [
  "de",
  "en"
],
"enumNames": [
  "Deutsch",
  "English"
],
```

New response:

```json
"vocabulary": {
  →vocabularies.CaptchaVocabulary"
},
```

**Serialize widget parameters into a `widgetOptions` object**

Serialize widget parameters into a `widgetOptions` object instead of adding them to the top level of the schema property.

Old response:

```json
"vocabulary": "plone.app.vocabularies.Users"
```

New response:

```json
"vocabulary": "plone.app.vocabularies.Users"
```
"widgetOptions": {  
  "patternOptions": {  
    "recentlyUsed": true  
  },  
  "vocabulary": {  
    →vocabularies.Users"  
  }  
},

Example: Vocabularies Subjects Field

The subjects field is now serialized as an array of string items using the plone.app.vocabularies. Keywords vocabulary.

Old response:

"subjects": {  
  "choices": [...],  
  "enum": [...],  
  "enumNames": [...],  
}  
"type": "string"

New response:

"additionalItems": true,  
"type": "array",  
"uniqueItems": true,  
"widgetOptions": {  
  "vocabulary": {  
    →vocabularies.Keywords"  
  }  
},  
"items": {  
  "description": "",  
  "title": "",  
  "type": "string"  
},

Example: Available Time Zones Field (vocabulary in items)

Old response:

"available_timezones": {  
  "additionalItems": true,  
  "default": [],  
  "description": "The timezones, which should be available for the portal. Can be set for users and events",  
  "items": {  
    "choices": [  
      "Africa/Abidjan",  
      "Africa/Abidjan"  
    ],  
} (continues on next page)
[  "Africa/Accra",
  "Africa/Accra"
],
...
"enum": [
  ...
],
"enumNames": [
  ...
],
title: "Available timezones",
type: "array",
uniqueItems: true,
}

New response:

"available_timezones": {
  "additionalItems": true,
  "default": [],
  "description": "The timezones, which should be available for the portal. Can be set for users and events",
  "items": {
    "description": "",
    "title": "",
    "type": "string",
    "vocabulary": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:8080/Plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabularies.Timezones"
    }
  },
  "title": "Available timezones",
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true
},

Example: Weekday Field (vocabulary in main property)

Old response:

"first_weekday": {
  "choices": [
  [  "0",
     "Monday"
  ],
  [  "1",
     "Tuesday"
  ],
  [  "2",
     "Wednesday"
  ],
  [  "3",
     "Thursday"
  ],
  [  "4",
     "Friday"
  ],
  [  "5",
     "Saturday"
  ],
  [  "6",
     "Sunday"
  ]
],
"default": false,
"description": "Choose the first day of the week",
"min": 0,
"max": 6,
"title": "First Weekday",
"type": "int"
}
New response:

"first_weekday": {
  "description": "First day in the week.",
  "title": "First weekday",
  "type": "string",
  "vocabulary": {
    "@id": "http://localhost:8080/Plone/@vocabularies/plone.app.vocabulary.Weekdays"
  }
},

Vocabularies Endpoint

The vocabularies endpoint does no longer returns an @id for terms.
The results are batched, and terms are now listed as items instead of terms to match other batched responses. Batch size is 25 by default but can be overridden using the b_size parameter.

Old response:

```
{
ReallyUserFriendlyTypes",
    "terms": [
        {
ReallyUserFriendlyTypes/Collection",
            "title": "Collection",
            "token": "Collection"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "items_total": 12
}
```

New response:

```
{
ReallyUserFriendlyTypes",
    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Collection",
            "token": "Collection"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "items_total": 12
}
```

1.39.4 Upgrading to plone.restapi 3.x

Image scales

Image download URLs and image scale URLs are created using the UID based url formats. This allows Plone to create different URLs when the image changes and thus ensuring caches are updated.

Old Response:

```
{
    "icon": {
        "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/image/icon",
        "height": 32,
        "width": 24
    },
    "large": {
        "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/image/large",
        "height": 768,
        "width": 576
    },
    ...
}
```
New Response:

```json
{
   "icon": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/8eed3f80-5e1f-4115-85b8-...
   },
   "large": {
      "download": "http://localhost:55001/plone/image/@@images/0d1824d1-2672-4b62-9277-...
   }
}
```

**@sharing endpoint**

The available_roles property in the response to a GET request to the @sharing endpoint has changed: Instead of a flat list of strings, it now contains a list of dicts, with the role ID and their translated title:

Old Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "available_roles": [
      "Contributor",
      "Editor",
      "Reviewer",
      "Reader"
   ],
   "entries": [
      "...
   ],
   "inherit": true
}
```

New Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "available_roles": [
      {
         "id": "Contributor",
         "title": "Can add"
      },
      {
         "id": "Editor",
         "title": "Can edit"
      },
      ...
   }
}
```
Custom Content Deserializers

If you have implemented custom content deserializers, you have to handle the new `create` keyword in the `__call__` method, which determines if deserialization is performed during object creation or while updating an object.

Deserializers should only fire an `IObjectModifiedEvent` event if an object has been updated. They should not fire it, when a new object has been created.

See Dexterity content deserializer for an example.

1.39.5 Upgrading to plone.restapi 2.x

plone.restapi 2.0.0 converts all datetime, DateTime and time to UTC before serializing. The translations endpoint becomes “expandable”, which introduces the following breaking changes.

Translations

When using the `@translations` endpoint in plone.restapi 1.x, the endpoint returned a `language` key with the content object’s language and a `translations` key with all its translations.

Now, as the endpoint is expandable we want the endpoint to behave like the other expandable endpoints. As top level information we only include the name of the endpoint on the `@id` attribute and the actual translations of the content object in an attribute called `items`.

This means that now the JSON response to a GET request to the `Translations` endpoint does not include anymore the language of the actual content item and the translations in an attribute called `items` instead of `translations`.

Old response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "language": "en",
  "translations": []
}
```
New response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "items": [
        {
            "language": "es"
        }
    ]
}
```

1.39.6 Upgrading to plone.restapi 1.0b1

In plone.restapi 1.0b1 the ‘url’ attribute on the Navigation and Breadcrumbs endpoint was renamed to ‘@id’ to be consistent with other links/URLs used in plone.restapi.

The JSON response to a GET request to the Breadcrumbs endpoint changed from using the ‘url’ attribute for ‘items’:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Welcome to Plone",
            "url": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page"
        }
    ]
}
```

to using the ‘@id’ for the URL of ‘items’:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
    "items": [
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
            "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
    ]
}
```

The JSON response to a GET request to the Navigation endpoint changed from using the ‘url’ attribute for ‘items’:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
    "items": [
        {
            "title": "Home",
            "url": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
        },
        {
            "title": "Welcome to Plone",
            "url": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page"
        }
    ]
}

The expansion mechanism is also affected by this change when Navigation or Breadcrumbs endpoints are expanded.

From using ‘url’ in the breadcrumb ‘items’:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
    "items": [
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
            "title": "Home"
        },
        {
            "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
            "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
    ]
}

(continues on next page)
to using ‘@id’ in the breadcrumb ‘items’:

```json
{
  "@components": {
    "breadcrumbs": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@breadcrumbs",
      "items": [
        {
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
          "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
      ]
    },
    "navigation": {
      "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page/@navigation",
      "items": [
        {
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone",
          "title": "Home"
        },
        {
          "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/front-page",
          "title": "Welcome to Plone"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  ...
}
```

Changelog:

- Rename ‘url’ attribute on navigation / breadcrumb to ‘@id’. [timo]

Pull Request:

- https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/pull/459

1.39.7 Upgrading to plone.restapi 1.0a25

plone.restapi 1.0a25 introduced three breaking changes:

- Remove @components navigation and breadcrumbs. Use top level @navigation and @breadcrumb endpoints instead. [timo]
- Remove “sharing” attributes from GET response. [timo,jaroel]
- Convert richtext using .output_relative_to. Direct conversion from RichText if no longer supported as we always need a context for the ITransformer. [jaroel]
**Remove @components endpoint**

plone.restapi 1.0a25 removed the @components endpoint which used to provide a Navigation and a Breadcrumbs endpoint.

Instead of using `@components/navigation`:

```
http://localhost:8080/Plone/@components/navigation
```

Use just `@navigation`:

```
http://localhost:8080/Plone/@navigation
```

Instead of using `@components/breadcrumbs`:

```
http://localhost:8080/Plone/@components/breadcrumbs
```

Use just `@breadcrumbs`:

```
http://localhost:8080/Plone/@breadcrumbs
```

Changelog:

- Remove @components navigation and breadcrumbs. Use top level @navigation and @breadcrumb endpoints instead. [timo]

Pull Request:

- https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/pull/425

**Remove “sharing” attributes**

The “sharing” attribute was removed from all content GET responses:

```
"sharing": { 
   "@id": "http://localhost:55001/plone/collection/@sharing", 
   "title": "Sharing"
 },
```

Use the Sharing endpoint that can be expanded instead.

Changelog:

- Remove “sharing” attributes from GET response. [timo,jaroel]

Pull Request:

- https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/commit/1b5e9e3a74df22e53b674849e27fa4b39b792b8c

**Convert richtext using .output_relative_to**

Using `.output_relative_to` in the

Changelog:

- Convert richtext using .output_relative_to. Direct conversion from RichText if no longer supported as we always need a context for the ITransformer. [jaroel]
1.39.8 Upgrading to plone.restapi 1.0a17

plone.restapi 1.0a17 changed the serialization of the rich-text “text” field for content objects from using ‘raw’ (a unicode string with the original input markup):

```
"text": {
    "content-type": "text/plain",
    "data": "Lorem ipsum",
    "encoding": "utf-8"
},
```

to using ‘output’ (a unicode object representing the transformed output):

```
"text": {
    "content-type": "text/plain",
    "data": "<p>Lorem ipsum</p>",
    "encoding": "utf-8"
},
```

Changelog:

- Change RichText field value to use 'output' instead of 'raw' to fix inline paths. [erral]

This fixes #302. [erral]

Pull Request:
https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/pull/346

1.40 Contributing to plone.restapi

1.40.1 Generating documentation examples

This documentation includes examples of requests and responses (http, curl, httpie and python-requests). These examples are generated by the documentation tests in `test_documentation.py`. To generate a new example, add a new test case to `test_documentation.py` - for example `test_documentation_search_fullobjects`, and run the test:

```
./bin/test -t test_documentation_search_fullobjects
```

This generates the request and the response files in `tests/http-examples/`.

Include them in the documentation like this:

```
.. http:example:: curl httpie python-requests
   :request: ../src/plone/restapi/tests/http-examples/search_fullobjects.req

.. literalinclude:: ../src/plone/restapi/tests/http-examples/search_fullobjects.resp
   :language: http
```
Build the sphinx docs locally to test the rendering by running `./bin/sphinxbuilder`.
Make sure you add and commit the generated files in `http-examples`. 

[build passing]
plone.restapi is a RESTful hypermedia API for Plone.
CHAPTER 3

Documentation

http://plonerestapi.readthedocs.org
A live demo of Plone 5 with the latest plone.restapi release is available at:
http://plonedemo.kitconcept.com

Example GET request on the portal root:

```
```

Example POST request to create a new document:

```
```

**Note:** You will need some kind of API browser application to explore the API. We recommend using Postman.
Installation

Install plone.restapi by adding it to your buildout:

```
[buidlout]
...

eggs =
  plone.restapi
```

and then running `bin/buildout`
Contribute

- Issue Tracker: https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi/issues
- Source Code: https://github.com/plone/plone.restapi
- Documentation: https://plonerestapi.readthedocs.io/en/latest
plone.restapi is used in production since the first alpha release. It can be seen in action at the following sites:

- Zeelandia GmbH & Co. KG: https://www.zeelandia.de (by kitconcept GmbH)
- VHS-Ehrenamtsportal: https://vhs-ehrenamtsportal.de (by kitconcept GmbH)
- German Physical Society: https://www.dpg-physik.de (by kitconcept GmbH)
- Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya: https://www.upc.edu (by kitconcept GmbH)
If you are having issues, please let us know via the issue tracker.

If you required professional support, here is a list of Plone solution providers that contributed significantly to plone.restapi in the past:

- kitconcept GmbH (Germany) https://kitconcept.com
- 4teamwork (Switzerland) https://www.4teamwork.ch
- CodeSyntax (Spain) https://www.codesyntax.com/en
The project is licensed under the GPLv2.

9.1 Appendix, Indices and tables

9.1.1 HTTP Status Codes

This is the list of status codes that are used in plone.restapi. Here is a full list of all HTTP status codes.

200 OK Standard response for successful HTTP requests. The actual response will depend on the request method used. In a GET request, the response will contain an entity corresponding to the requested resource. In a POST request, the response will contain an entity describing or containing the result of the action.

201 Created The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created.

204 No Content The server successfully processed the request, but is not returning any content. Usually used as a response to a successful delete request.

2xx Success This class of status codes indicates the action requested by the client was received, understood, accepted and processed successfully.

400 Bad Request The server cannot or will not process the request due to something that is perceived to be a client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, invalid request message framing, or deceptive request routing)

401 Unauthorized Similar to 403 Forbidden, but specifically for use when authentication is required and has failed or has not yet been provided. The response must include a WWW-Authenticate header field containing a challenge applicable to the requested resource.

403 Forbidden The request was a valid request, but the server is refusing to respond to it. Unlike a 401 Unauthorized response, authenticating will make no difference.

404 Not Found The requested resource could not be found but may be available again in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.

405 Method Not Allowed A request method is not supported for the requested resource; for example, a GET request on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or a PUT request on a read-only resource.
409 Conflict Indicates that the request could not be processed because of conflict in the request, such as an edit conflict in the case of multiple updates.

4xx Client Error The 4xx class of status code is intended for cases in which the client seems to have errored.

500 Internal Server Error The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request.

5xx Server Error The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request.

9.1.2 Glossary

Accept Header Part of the Request that is responsible to define the expected type of data to be accepted by the client in the Response.

Authentication Method Access restriction provided by the connection chain to the server exposed to the client.

Authorization Header Part of the Request that is responsible for the authentication related to the right user or service to ask for a Response.

Basic Auth A simple Authentication Method referenced in the Authorization Header that needs to be provided by the server.

HTTP-Header

HTTP Header

Header The part of the communication of the client with the server that provides the initialisation of the communication of a Request.

HTTP-Request

HTTP Request

Request

Requests The initial action performed by a web client to communicate with a server. The Request is usually followed by a Response by the server, either synchronous or asynchronous (which is more complex to handle on the user side).

HTTP-Response

HTTP Response

Response Answer of or action by the server that is executed or send to the client after the Request is processed.

HTTP-Verb

HTTP Verb

Verb One of the basic actions that can be requested to be executed by the server (on an object) based on the Request.

Object URL The target object of the Request

REST REST stands for Representational State Transfer. It is a software architectural principle to create loosely coupled web APIs.

workflow A concept in Plone (and other CMS’s) whereby a content object can be in a number of states (private, public, etcetera) and uses transitions to change between them (e.g. “publish”, “approve”, “reject”, “retract”). See the Plone docs on Workflow

• genindex
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