

Proposed Network  
Standard Data Pathname Syntax

There seems to be an increasing call for a Network Standard Data Pathname (NSDP); that is, a standardized means of referring to a specific location for/of a collection of bits somewhere on the Network.

The reasons for a standard or virtual anything have been discussed, at length, elsewhere and will not be elaborated upon here. Rather than attack the entire issue of virtual pathnames, I wish only to propose a standardized SYNTAX for specifying pathnames. Such a standard will be useful for 1) users who are unfamiliar with a site or who use several different sites and do not want to have to remember each site's idiosyncracies, 2) programs accessing data at several other sites, and 3) documentation:

The syntax allows the user to specify the necessary network, host, peripheral device, directory, file, type, and site-specific fields. Adding other fields, as needed, is expected to be quite simple.

First the BNF:

```
<NSDP> ::= % <bulk> <cr><lf>

<bulk> ::= <field> / <field> <bulk>

<field> ::= <key> <L-delim> <name> <R-delim>

<key> ::= NETWORK / HOST / PERIPHERAL/ DIRECTORY /
        FILE / TYPE / SITEPARM / N / H / P / D / F /
        T / S

<L-delim> ::= any printable character that is not in the
               succeeding <name> field and that is
               acceptable to the object site: For visual
               aesthetics and to facilitate human parsing,
               anytime <L-delim> is a left-bracket
               character (<, [, (, _), <R-delim> must be
               the complementary right-bracket character
               (>, ], ), |).

<name> ::= any sequence of characters acceptable to the
            object site. This is the actual data field
            with the file, directory, device (or
            whatever) name.

<R-delim> ::= Either 1) the same character as <L-delim> or
               2) if the <L-delim> character is a
               left-bracket character (<, [, (, _) then its
               complementary right-bracket (>, ], ), |).
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<cr> ::= carriage-return

<lf> ::= line-feed

And some elaboration:

The syntax allows <name> fields to be an arbitrary number of rs long. Case is irrelevant to the syntax, though some sites will care about case in <name> fields:

<Key> indicates what part of the pathname the next <name> is going to refer to: The single-character keys are abbreviations for the respective full-word keys:

<Fields> ARE order dependent, but defaulted ones may be omitted. The order is as indicated for <key>s: That is, Network, Host, ...: Siteparm:

Fields may be repeated, as appropriate for the object site; that is, multiple Directory fields, etc:

The validity of any combination of <field>s is entirely site-dependent: For example, if a site will accept it, an NSDP with a Host field, and nothing more, is permissible:

<delim> is used to delimit the beginning and end of the <name> field:

Explanation of <key>s:

NETWORK or N:	Currently, only ARPA is defined.
HOST or H:	Reference to host, by official name or nickname or number: The default radix is ten; a numeric string ending with "H" indicates hexadecimal, "O"(oh) indicates octal, and (gratuitously) "D" indicates decimal:
PERIPHERAL or P:	Peripheral device being referred to:
DIRECTORY or D:	Name of a directory which contains a pointer to the entity (directory or filename) specified in the following <field>:
FILE or F:	Basic name of the file or data set:
TYPE or T:	Optional modifier to filename: (Tenex calls it the extension.)
SITEPARM or S:	A parameter, such as an access specification or version number, peculiar to the object site. The content of the <name> field must serve to identify what Siteparm is involved. Each site will be responsible for defining the syntax of Siteparm <name>s it will accept.

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Some reserved PERIPHERAL <name>s:

DISK or DSK:	Immediately accessible, direct-access storage.
ONLINE or ONL:	Whatever immediately-accessible (measured in fractions of a second) storage the user accesses by default; usually disk:
TAPE or TAP:	Industry-compatible magnetic tape:

TAPE7 or TP7: 7-Track industry compatible tape:

TAPE9 or TP9: 9-Track industry compatible tape:

DECTAPE or DEC: DEC Tape.

OFFLINE or OFF: Any tertiary storage; usually tape, though "devices" like the Datacomputer are permissible: The user should expect to wait minutes or hours before being able to access OFFLINE files:

PRINTER or PTR: Any available line-printer:

DOCPRINTER or DOC: Upper-lower case line printer, preferably with 8 1/2" X 11" unlined paper.

PAPER or PAP: Paper tape.

PUNCH or PUN: Standard 80-column card punch.

READER or RDR: Standard 80-column card reader:

OPERATOR or OPR: System Operator's console.

CONSULTANT or CON: On-line consultant.

#### Defaults:

Defaults will generally be context dependent. Consequently, the following defaults are offered only as guidelines:

Network: ARPA

Host: The host interpreting the NVP

Peripheral: ONLINE (DISK)

Directory: The user's current "working" directory, usually set by the logon process:

Filename: None.

Type: None.

Siteparm: None.

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#### General Comments

The only field that must be considered in relation to any host's current syntax is the escape-to-NVP field (The per-cent sign as the first character of a pathname specification): It is not currently known to conflict with any host's syntax:

Exclamation mark (!) is the only other character that seems permissible (on the assumption that the character should be a graphic): Its use would cause minor problems at Multics; but more importantly as a graphic, it is too similar to the numeral "1":

The syntax is intended to be adequate for all hosts, so any given portion of it may be inappropriate for any given host.

A site is expected to permit specifications in a given field iff that site already has a way of accepting the same information:

I believe that any modifications to the syntax will be graceful additions, rather than wholesale redesign, and thus can be deferred for a while. Currently, any undefined attributes must be specified in a Siteparm field:

Perhaps Version, Access protection and Accounting, as well as other types of information, should be made standard <key>s, rather than buried as Siteparms. I expect that the next version of the NSDP Syntax specification will include them as <key>s, but I would like to wait for some comments from the community.

The syntax does not currently allow addressing any collection of bits smaller than a file: This can be remedied by adding PAGE, BYTE and other <key>s; but, again, I would like to solicit some comments first:

#### Disclaimer

A pathname specified in the proposed syntax is fairly easy to type but is quite ugly to read: So, at the expense of design cleanliness, the <L-delim>/<R-delim> syntax was modified in an attempt to remedy the problem somewhat: As you will see below, it is only partially successful.

The first draft of this document had a syntax that was a mix of Tenex and Multics conventions: That is,

```
(Network)[Host]Peripheral:Directory>Filename:Type;Siteparm
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Though visually more attractive and generally quicker to type, it lacks extensibility. For example, adding Version number or Access protection as standard fields would be difficult:

It is suggested that human interfaces be built to translate to/from NSDP syntax and the user's standard environment.

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Some sample pathnames:

%H[ISI]D<DCROCKER>F(MESSAGE)T/TXT/S(P770404)<cr><lf> refers to my protected message file at ISI (<DCROCKER>MESSAGE:TXT;P770404).

%H/OFFICE-1/D>JOURNAL>F<18659>T.NLS.<cr><lf> refers to NIC Journal document #18659 (Tenex file <JOURNAL>18659:NLS):

%H/65/D.ARP061.D.LAD:F.DOCUMENT.<cr><lf> refers to a file ARP061:LAD.DOCUMENT at UCLA-CCN. Note the use of multiple Directory fields.

%H[540]D//D>udd>D>Comp=net>D>Map>F(Mail)<cr><lf> refers to file CompNet>Map>Mail at Mit-Multics. Note that the initial NSPD Directory <name> field is empty. This conforms to Multics' method of starting at the top of its directory structure:

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