

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 (>,],), |).

<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.

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. |

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

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.

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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