

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA ACL Message Representation in Bit-Efficient Encoding Specification

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47 **1 Scope**

48 This document is part of the FIPA specifications and deals with message transportation between inter-operating
49 agents. This document also forms part of the FIPA Agent Management Specification [FIPA00023] and contains
50 specifications for:

- 51
- 52 • Syntactic representation of ACL in a bit-efficient form.

53

53 **2 Bit-Efficient ACL Representation**

54 This section defines the message transport syntax for a bit-efficient encoding which is expressed in standard EBNF
 55 format (see *Table 1*).
 56
 57

Grammar rule component	Example
Terminal tokens are enclosed in double quotes	" ("
Non-terminals are written as capitalised identifiers	Expression
Square brackets denote an optional construct	[", " OptionalArg]
Vertical bars denote an alternative between choices	Integer Float
Asterisk denotes zero or more repetitions of the preceding expression	Digit*
Plus denotes one or more repetitions of the preceding expression	Alpha+
Parentheses are used to group expansions	(A B)*
Productions are written with the non-terminal name on the left-hand side, expansion on the right-hand side and terminated by a full stop	ANonTerminal = "terminal".
0x?? is a hexadecimal byte	0x00

58
 59 **Table 1: EBNF Rules**

60 White space is not allowed between tokens.
 61

62 **2.1 Component Name**

63 The name assigned to this component is:

```
64 fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std
65
66
```

67 **2.2 Syntax**

```
68 ACLCommunicativeAct      = Message.
69
70 Message                   = Header MessageType MessageParameter* EndofMsg.
71
72 Header                    = MessageId Version.
73
74 MessageId                 = 0xFA
75                           | 0xFB
76                           | 0xFC.          /* see comment 1 below */
77
78 Version                   = Byte.          /* see comment 2 below */
79
80 EndofMsg                  = EndOfCollection.
81
82 EndOfCollection           = 0x01.
83
84 MessageType               = PredefinedMsgType
85                           | UserDefinedMsgType.    /* see comment 3 below */
86
87 UserDefinedMsgType        = 0x00 MsgTypeName.
88
89 MsgTypeName                = BinWord.
90
91 MessageParameter          = PredefinedParam
92                           | UserDefinedMsgParam.    /* see comment 4 below */
93
94 UserDefinedMsgParam        = 0x00 ParameterName ParameterValue.
95
96 ParameterName              = BinWord.
97
```

```

98 ParamterValue           = BinExpression.
99
100 PredefinedMsgType       = 0x01           /* accept-proposal */
101                          | 0x02           /* agree */
102                          | 0x03           /* cancel */
103                          | 0x04           /* cfp */
104                          | 0x05           /* confirm */
105                          | 0x06           /* disconfirm */
106                          | 0x07           /* failure */
107                          | 0x08           /* inform */
108                          | 0x09           /* inform-if */
109                          | 0x0a           /* inform-ref */
110                          | 0x0b           /* not-understood */
111                          | 0x0c           /* propagate */
112                          | 0x0d           /* propose */
113                          | 0x0e           /* proxy */
114                          | 0x0f           /* query-if */
115                          | 0x10           /* query-ref */
116                          | 0x11           /* refuse */
117                          | 0x12           /* reject-proposal */
118                          | 0x13           /* request */
119                          | 0x14           /* request-when */
120                          | 0x15           /* request-whenever */
121                          | 0x16           /* subscribe */
122
123 PredefinedMsgParam       = 0x02 AgentIdentifier /* :sender */
124                          | 0x03 RecipientExpr /* :receiver */
125                          | 0x04 MsgContent /* :content */
126                          | 0x05 ReplyWithParam /* :reply-with */
127                          | 0x06 ReplyByParam /* :reply-by */
128                          | 0x07 InReplyToParam /* :in-reply-to */
129                          | 0x08 ReplyToParam /* :reply-to */
130                          | 0x09 Language /* :language */
131                          | 0x0a Encoding /* :encoding */
132                          | 0x0b Ontology /* :ontology */
133                          | 0x0c Protocol /* :protocol */
134                          | 0x0d ConversationID. /* :conversation-id */
135
136 AgentIdentifier          = 0x02 AgentName
137                          [Addresses]
138                          [Resolvers]
139                          (UserDefinedParameter)*
140                          EndOfCollection.
141
142 AgentName                = BinWord.
143
144 Addresses                 = 0x02 UrlCollection.
145
146 Resolvers                 = 0x03 AgentIdentifierCollection.
147
148 UserDefinedParameter      = 0x04 BinWord BinExpression.
149
150 UrlCollection             = (Url)* EndofCollection.
151
152 Url                       = BinWord.
153
154 AgentIdentifierCollection = (AgentIdentifier)* EndOfCollection.
155
156 RecipientExpr             = AgentIdentifierCollection.
157
158 MsgContent                = BinString.
159
160 ReplyWithParam            = BinExpression.
161
162 ReplyByParam              = BinDateTimeToken.
163
164

```

```

165 InReplyToParam      = BinExpression.
166
167 ReplyToParam        = RecipientExpr.
168
169 Language            = BinExpression.
170
171 Encoding            = BinExpression.
172
173 Ontology            = BinExpression.
174
175 Protocol            = BinWord.
176
177 ConversationID      = BinExpression.
178
179 BinWord             = 0x10 Word 0x00
180                   | 0x11 Index.
181
182 BinNumber           = 0x12 Digits          /* Decimal Number */
183                   | 0x13 Digits.         /* Hexadecimal Number */
184
185 Digits              = CodedNumber+.
186
187 BinString           = 0x14 String 0x00    /* New string literal */
188                   | 0x15 Index          /* String literal from code table*/
189                   | 0x16 Len8 ByteSeq   /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */
190                   | 0x17 Len16 ByteSeq  /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */
191                   | 0x18 Index         /* ByteLengthEncoded from code table*/
192                   | 0x19 Len32 ByteSeq. /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */
193
194 BinDateTimeToken    = 0x20 BinDate        /* Absolute time */
195                   | 0x21 BinDate        /* Relative time (+) */
196                   | 0x22 BinDate        /* Relative time (-) */
197                   | 0x24 BinDate TypeDesignator /* Absolute time */
198                   | 0x25 BinDate TypeDesignator /* Relative time (+) */
199                   | 0x26 BinDate TypeDesignator. /* Relative time (-) */
200
201 BinDate             = Year Month Day Hour Minute Second Millisecond.
202                   /* see comment 9 below */
203
204 BinExpression       = BinExpr
205                   | 0xFF BinString.     /* See comment 10 below */
206
207 BinExpr             = BinWord
208                   | BinString
209                   | BinNumber
210                   | ExprStart BinExpr* ExprEnd.
211
212 ExprStart           = 0x60              /* Level down (i.e. '(' -character) */
213                   | 0x70 Word 0x00    /* Level down, new word follows */
214                   | 0x71 Index        /* Level down, word code follows */
215                   | 0x72 Digits       /* Level down, number follows */
216                   | 0x73 Digits       /* Level down, hex number follows */
217                   | 0x74 String 0x00  /* Level down, new string follows */
218                   | 0x75 Index        /* Level down, string code follows */
219                   | 0x76 Len8 String  /* Level down, new byte string (1 byte) */
220                   | 0x77 Len16 String /* Level down, new byte string (2 byte) */
221                   | 0x78 Len32 String /* Level down, new byte string (4 byte) */
222                   | 0x79 Index.       /* Level down, byte string code follows */
223
224 ExprEnd             = 0x40              /* Level up (i.e. ')' -character) */
225                   | 0x50 Word 0x00    /* Level up, new word follows */
226                   | 0x51 Index        /* Level up, word code follows */
227                   | 0x52 Digits       /* Level up, number follows */
228                   | 0x53 Digits       /* Level up, hexadecimal number follows */
229                   | 0x54 String 0x00  /* Level up, new string follows */
230                   | 0x55 Index        /* Level up, string code follows */
231                   | 0x56 Len8 String  /* Level up, new byte string (1 byte) */

```

```

232 | 0x57 Len16 String /* Level up, new byte string (2 byte) */
233 | 0x58 Len32 String /* Level up, new byte string (4 byte) */
234 | 0x59 Index.      /* Level up, byte string code follows */
235
236 ByteSeq          = Byte*.
237
238 Index            = Byte
239 | Short.          /* See comment 7 below */
240
241 Len8             = Byte.      /* See comment 8 below */
242
243 Len16            = Short.     /* See comment 8 below */
244
245 Len32            = Long.      /* See comment 8 below */
246
247 Year             = Byte Byte.
248
249 Month            = Byte.
250
251 Day              = Byte.
252
253 Hour             = Byte.
254
255 Minute           = Byte.
256
257 Second           = Byte.
258
259 Millisecond       = Byte Byte.
260
261 Word              = /* as in [FIPA00070] */
262
263 String           = /* as in [FIPA00070] */
264
265 CodedNumber       = /* See comment 5 below */
266
267 TypeDesignator   = /* as in [FIPA00070] */
268

```

269 2.3 Using Dynamic Code Tables

270 The transport syntax can be used with or without dynamic code table. Using dynamic code tables is an optional
 271 feature, which gives more compact output but might not be appropriate if communicating peers does not have
 272 sufficient memory (for example, in case of low-end PDAs or smart phones).

273
 274 To use dynamic code tables the encoder inserts new entries (for example, *Word*, *String*, etc.) into a code table while
 275 constructing bit-efficient representation for ACL message. The code table is initially empty and whenever a new entry
 276 is added to the code table, the smallest available code number is allocated to it. There is no need to transfer these
 277 index codes explicitly over the communication channel. Once the code table becomes full and a new code needs to be
 278 added, the sender first removes $size \gg 3^1$ entries from the code table using a Least Recently Used (LRU) algorithm
 279 and then adds a new entry to code table. For example, should the code table size be 512 entries, 64 entries are
 280 removed. Correspondingly the decoder removes entries from the code table when it receives a new entry from the
 281 encoder.

282
 283 The size of the code table, if used, is between 256 (2^8) and 65536 (2^{16}) entries. The output of this code table is always
 284 one or two bytes (one byte only when the code table size is 2^8). Using two-byte output code wastes some bits, but
 285 allows for much faster parsing of messages. The code table is unidirectional, that is, if sender A adds something to the
 286 code table when sending a message to B, then B cannot use this code table entry when sending a message back to A.

287
 288 Both peers must agree the code table size before its usage; this process is not part of this specification. Furthermore,
 289 having more compact output, one code table should be applied to more than one message; the method of mapping
 290 messages to appropriate code table is not part of this specification.

¹ Right shifted by 3 bit positions – approximately 10%.

291

292

2.4 Notes on the Grammar Rules

1. The first byte defines the message identifier. The identifier byte can be used to separate bit-efficient ACL messages from (for example) string-based messages and separate different coding schemes. The value `0xFA` defines a bit-efficient coding scheme without dynamic code tables and the value `0xFB` defines a bit-efficient coding scheme with dynamic code tables. The message identifier `0xFC` is used when dynamic code tables are being used, but the sender does not want to update code tables (even if message contains strings that should be added to code table).
2. The second byte defines the version number. The version number byte contains the major version number in the upper four bits and minor version number in the lower four bits. This specification defines version 1.0 (coded as `0x10`).
3. All message types defined in this specification have a predefined code. If an encoder sends an ACL message with a message type which has no predefined code, it must use the extension mechanism which adds a new message type into code table (if code tables are being used).
4. All message parameters defined in this specification have a predefined code. If a message contains a user defined message parameter, an extension mechanism is used (byte `0x00`) and new entry is added to code table (if code table is used).
5. Numbers are coded by reserving four bits for each digit in the number's ASCII representation, that is, two ASCII numbers are coded into one byte. *Table 1* shows a 4-bit code for each number and special codes that may appear in ASCII coded numbers.

If the ASCII presentation of a number contains odd number characters, the last four bits of the coded number are set to zero (the `Padding` token), otherwise an additional `0x00` byte is added to end of coded number. If the number to be coded is integer, decimal number, or octal number, the identifier byte `0x12` is used. For hexadecimal numbers, the identifier byte `0x13` is used. Hexadecimal numbers are converted to integers before coding (the coding scheme does not allow characters from `a` through `f` to appear in number form).

Numbers are never added to a dynamic code table.

Token	Code	Token	Code
Padding	0000	7	1000
0	0001	8	1001
1	0010	9	1010
2	0011	+	1100
3	0100	E	1101
4	0101	-	1110
5	0110	.	1111
6	0111		

6. Table 1: Binary Representation of Number Tokens

7. `Index` is a pointer to code table entry and its size (in bits) depends on the code table size. If the code table size is 256 entries, the size of the index is one byte; otherwise its size is two bytes (represented in network byte order).
8. `Byte` is a one-byte code word, `Short` is a short integer (two bytes, network byte order) and `Long` is a long integer (four bytes, network byte order).

- 334 9. Dates are coded as numbers, that is, four bits are reserved for each ASCII number (see comment 5 above).
335 Information whether the type designator is present or not, is coded into identifier byte. These fields always have
336 static length (two bytes for year and milliseconds, one byte for other components).
337
- 338 10. None of the actual content of the message (the information contained in the `:content` parameter of the ACL
339 message) is coded nor are any of its components are added to a code table.
340
341

341 3 References

- 342 [FIPA00023] FIPA Agent Management Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
343 <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00023/>
- 344 [FIPA00067] FIPA Agent Message Transport Service Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents,
345 2000. <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00067/>
- 346 [FIPA00070] FIPA ACL Message Representation in String Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents,
347 2000.
348 <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00070/>
- 349 [FIPA00075] FIPA Agent Message Transport Protocol for IOP Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical
350 Agents, 2000.
351 <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00075/>

352

352 **4 Informative Annex A — ChangeLog**

353 **4.1 2002/05/23 – version F**

354 Page 2, line 56: removed sentence

355 **Page 4, Line 158: Content value changed from BinExpr to BinString**

356 **Page 4, Lines 193–196: Added Sign to DateTimeToken**