<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document title</th>
<th>FIPA ACL Message Representation in Bit-Efficient Encoding Specification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Document number</td>
<td>XC00069F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document status</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document source</td>
<td>FIPA TC Agent Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersedes</td>
<td>FIPA00024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fab@fipa.org">fab@fipa.org</a></td>
</tr>
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Geneva, Switzerland

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1 Scope

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

- Syntactic representation of ACL in a bit-efficient form.
2 Bit-Efficient ACL Representation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar rule component</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal tokens are enclosed in double quotes</td>
<td>&quot;(&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-terminals are written as capitalised identifiers</td>
<td>Expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square brackets denote an optional construct</td>
<td>[&quot;&quot;,&quot;OptionalArg&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical bars denote an alternative between choices</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asterisk denotes zero or more repetitions of the preceding expression</td>
<td>Digit*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus denotes one or more repetitions of the preceding expression</td>
<td>Alpha+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parentheses are used to group expansions</td>
<td>(A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>ANonTerminal = &quot;terminal&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x?? is a hexadecimal byte</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: EBNF Rules

2.1 Component Name

The name assigned to this component is:

fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std

2.2 Syntax

ACLC communicativeAct = Message.

Message = Header MessageType MessageParameter* EndofMsg.

Header = MessageId Version.

MessageId = 0xFA
| 0xFB
| 0xFC. /* See comment 1 below */

Version = Byte. /* See comment 2 below */

EndofMsg = EndOfCollection.

EndOfCollection = 0x01.

MessageType = PredefinedMsgType
| UserDefinedMsgType. /* See comment 3 below */

UserDefinedMsgType = 0x00 MsgTypeName.

MsgTypeName = BinWord.

MessageParameter = PredefinedParam
| UserDefinedMsgParam. /* See comment 4 below */

UserDefinedMsgParam = 0x00 ParameterName ParameterValue.

ParameterName = BinWord.

1 White space is not allowed between tokens.
ParamterValue = BinExpression.

PredefinedMsgType = 0x01 /* accept-proposal */
| 0x02 /* agree */
| 0x03 /* cancel */
| 0x04 /* cfp */
| 0x05 /* confirm */
| 0x06 /* disconfirm */
| 0x07 /* failure */
| 0x08 /* inform */
| 0x09 /* inform-if */
| 0x0a /* inform-ref */
| 0x0b /* not-understood */
| 0x0c /* propagate */
| 0x0d /* propose */
| 0x0e /* proxy */
| 0x0f /* query-if */
| 0x10 /* query-ref */
| 0x11 /* refuse */
| 0x12 /* reject-proposal */
| 0x13 /* request */
| 0x14 /* request-when */
| 0x15 /* request-whenever */
| 0x16. /* subscribe */

PredefinedMsgParam = 0x02 AgentIdentifier /* sender */
| 0x03 RecipientExpr /* receiver */
| 0x04(MsgContent /* content */
| 0x05 ReplyWithParam /* reply-with */
| 0x06 ReplyByParam /* reply-by */
| 0x07 InReplyToParam /* in-reply-to */
| 0x08 ReplyToParam /* reply-to */
| 0x09 Language /* language */
| 0x0a Encoding /* encoding */
| 0x0b Ontology /* ontology */
| 0x0c Protocol /* protocol */
| 0x0d ConversationID. /* conversation-id */

AgentIdentifier = 0x02 AgentName
| [Addresses]
| [Resolvers]
| (UserDefinedParameter)*
| EndOfCollection.

AgentName = BinWord.
Addresses = 0x02 UrlCollection.
Resolvers = 0x03 AgentIdentifierCollection.
UserDefinedParameter = 0x04 BinWord BinExpression.
UrlCollection = (Url)* EndofCollection.
Url = BinWord.
AgentIdentifierCollection = (AgentIdentifier)* EndOfCollection.
RecipientExpr = AgentIdentifierCollection.
MsgContent = BinString.
ReplyWithParam = BinExpression.
ReplyByParam = BinDateTimeToken.
InReplyToParam = BinExpression.
ReplyToParam = RecipientExpr.
Language = BinExpression.
Encoding = BinExpression.
Ontology = BinExpression.
Protocol = BinWord.
ConversationID = BinExpression.

BinWord = 0x10 Word 0x00
| 0x11 Index.

BinNumber = 0x12 Digits /* Decimal number */
| 0x13 Digits. /* Hexadecimal number */

Digits = CodedNumber+.

BinString = 0x14 String 0x00 /* New string literal */
| 0x15 Index /* String literal from code table */
| 0x16 Len8 ByteSeq /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */
| 0x17 Len16 ByteSeq /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */
| 0x18 Index /* ByteLengthEncoded from code table */
| 0x19 Len32 ByteSeq. /* New ByteLengthEncoded string */

BinDateTimeToken = 0x20 BinDate /* Absolute time */
| 0x21 BinDate /* Relative time (+) */
| 0x22 BinDate /* Relative time (-) */
| 0x24 BinDate TypeDesignator /* Absolute time */
| 0x25 BinDate TypeDesignator /* Relative time (+) */
| 0x26 BinDate TypeDesignator. /* Relative time (-) */

BinDate = Year Month Day Hour Minute Second Millisecond.
/* See comment 8 below */

BinExpression = BinExpr
| 0xFF BinString. /* See comment 9 below */

BinExpr = BinWord
| BinString
| BinNumber
| ExprStart BinExpr* ExprEnd.

ExprStart =i 0x60 /* Level down (i.e. ‘(‘ –character) */
| 0x70 Word 0x00 /* Level down, new word follows */
| 0x71 Index /* Level down, word code follows */
| 0x72 Digits /* Level down, number follows */
| 0x73 Digits /* Level down, hex number follows */
| 0x74 String 0x00 /* Level down, new string follows */
| 0x75 Index /* Level down, string code follows */
| 0x76 Len8 String /* Level down, new byte string (1 byte) */
| 0x77 Len16 String /* Level down, new byte string (2 byte) */
| 0x78 Len32 String /* Level down, new byte string (4 byte) */
| 0x79 Index. /* Level down, byte string code follows */

ExprEnd = 0x40 /* Level up (i.e. ‘)’)’ –character) */
2.3 Using Dynamic Code Tables

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

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

---

2 Right shifted by 3 bit positions – approximately 10%.
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 one or two bytes (one byte only when the code table size is $2^8$). Using two-byte output code wastes some bits, but allows for much faster parsing of messages. The code table is unidirectional, that is, if sender A adds something to the code table when sending a message to B, then B cannot use this code table entry when sending a message back to A.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Padding</td>
<td>0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1001</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>1111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Table 1: Binary Representation of Number Tokens

6. 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).

7. 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).
8. Dates are coded as numbers, that is, four bits are reserved for each ASCII number (see comment 5 above). Information whether the type designator is present or not, is coded into identifier byte. These fields always have static length (two bytes for year and milliseconds, one byte for other components).

9. None of the actual content of the message (the information contained in the content parameter of the ACL message) is coded nor are any of its components are added to a code table.
3 References

http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00023/

http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00067/

http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00070/

http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00075/
4 Informative Annex A — ChangeLog

4.1 2002/11/01 – version F by TC X2S

Page 2, line 56: Removed sentence on compatibility issue with FIPA00075

Page 4, line 158: **MsgContent** value changed from **BinExpression** to **BinString**

Page 4, line 193: Added signs to **BinDateTimeToken**