

<designator> will be used when more than one machine of the same type is located at a site (e.g., 2 PDP-10s at MIT, at SRI, and at BBN).

Limiting <machine> to 4 characters does not permit distinctions to be made between machines with 4 digit mfg. #s. I expect the situation will be handled in an ad hoc manner by the NIC if it arises.

TIPs are identified as 'TIP' rather than by '316'. If a Host is not to be permanently addressable, the machine is identified as 'TEST'.

A list of Host names, formed according to these rules, is attached. Alternate Host names should be provided, as suggested by Jon Postel (RFC #236). RFC's 206, 233, and 236 present lists with 4-character alternate names. The Technical Liaison should select the alternate name for his site and communicate the selection to the NIC.

The preceding rules and the attached list of Host names are subject to the approval of the NWG. Hereafter, the list will be generated and maintained by the NIC in cooperation with the Technical Liaison at each site, as suggested in RFC #237. Comments should be addressed to Dick Watson.

[This RFC was put into machine readable form for entry]
[into the online RFC archives by BBN Corp. under the]
[direction of Alex McKenzie. 12/96]

NETWORK ADDRESS	STANDARD NAME
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1	UCLA-7
65	UCLA-91
2	SRI-10NI
66	SRI-10AI
3	UCSB-75
4	UTAH-10
5	BBN-516
69	BBN-10A
133	BBN-10B
6	MIT-645
70	MIT-10DM
134	MIT-10AI
7	RAND-65
71	RAND-10
8	SDC-75
9	HARV-10
73	HARV-1
137	HARV-11
10	LL-67
74	LL-TX2
138	LL-TSP
11	SAIL-10
12	ILL-11
76	ILL-6500
13	CASE-10
14	CMU-10
15	BURR-6500
79	BURR-TEST
16	AMES-67
144	AMES-TIP
145	MITR-TIP
18	RADC-645
146	RADC-TIP
19	NBS-11
147	NBS-TIP
148	ETAC-TIP
21	TINK-418
22	MCCL-418
23	USC-44
151	USC-TIP
152	GWC-TIP
25	NCAR-7600
153	NCAR-TIP
158	BBNX-TEST

An Implementation Scheme

If the standard Host names are formed according to the proposed rules, the following implementation scheme, suggested by Steve Crocker, can be used.

Map <site> into an 8-bit number, S and
map <machine> into an 8-bit number, M,
where

$$S + M = \text{Network Address.}$$

S and M can be selected such that specification of <site> alone could cause a default to the "primary" Host at the site. Note that this scheme depends on a unique <site> designator for each IMP.

Some examples:

If the "primary" Host at UCLA is the 91, let

UCLA -> S = X'41'
7 -> M = X'40'
91 -> M = X'00'

then for

UCLA-7, S + M = X'01' = 1 base 10
UCLA-91, S + M = X'41' = 65 base 10

and

UCLA alone = X'41' = 65 base 10

If the primary Host at BBN is TENEX System A, let

BBN -> S = X'45'
516 -> M = X'40'
10A -> M = X'00'
10B -> M = X'C0'

then for

BBN-516, S + M = X'05' = 5 base 10
BBN-10A, S + M = X'45' = 69 base 10
BBN-10B, S + M = X'85' = 133 base 10

and

BBN alone = X'45' = 69 base 10

The primary Host for each IMP would be designated by the site and such information disseminated by the NIC.

