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## **Additional Control Operators for CDDL**

### **Abstract**

The Concise Data Definition Language (CDDL), standardized in RFC 8610, provides "control operators" as its main language extension point.

The present document defines a number of control operators that were not yet ready at the time RFC 8610 was completed: `.plus`, `.cat` and `.det` for the construction of constants, `.abnf/.abnfb` for including ABNF (RFC 5234/RFC 7405) in CDDL specifications, and `.feature` for indicating the use of a non-basic feature in an instance.

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## 1. Introduction

The Concise Data Definition Language (CDDL), standardized in [RFC8610], provides "control operators" as its main language extension point ([Section 3.8](#) of [RFC8610]).

The present document defines a number of control operators that were not yet ready at the time RFC 8610 was completed:

Name	Purpose
.plus	Numeric addition
.cat	String Concatenation
.det	String Concatenation, pre-dedenting
.abnf	ABNF in CDDL (text strings)
.abnfb	ABNF in CDDL (byte strings)
.feature	Indicate name of feature used (extension point)

Table 1: New control operators in this document

### 1.1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in

BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

This specification uses terminology from [[RFC8610](#)]. In particular, with respect to control operators, "target" refers to the left hand side operand, and "controller" to the right hand side operand.

"Tool" refers to tools along the lines of that described in [Appendix E](#) of [[RFC8610](#)].

## 2. Computed Literals

CDDL as defined in [[RFC8610](#)] does not have any mechanisms to compute literals. To cover a large part of the use cases, this specification adds three control operators: `.plus` for numeric addition, `.cat` for string concatenation, and `.det` for string concatenation with dedenting of both sides (target and controller).

For these operators, as with all control operators, targets and controllers are types. The resulting type is therefore formally a function of the elements of the cross-product of the two types. Not all tools may be able to work with non-unique targets or controllers.

### 2.1. Numeric Addition

In many cases in a specification, numbers are needed relative to a base number. The `.plus` control identifies a number that is constructed by adding the numeric values of the target and of the controller.

Target and controller MUST be numeric. If the target is a floating point number and the controller an integer number, or vice versa, the sum is converted into the type of the target; converting from a floating point number to an integer selects its floor (the largest integer less than or equal to the floating point number).

```
interval<BASE> = (  
    BASE => int           ; lower bound  
    (BASE .plus 1) => int  ; upper bound  
    ? (BASE .plus 2) => int ; tolerance  
)  
  
X = 0  
Y = 3  
rect = {  
    interval<X>  
    interval<Y>  
}
```

Figure 1: Example: addition to a base value

The example in [Figure 1](#) contains the generic definition of a group interval that gives a lower and an upper bound and optionally a tolerance. `rect` combines two of these groups into a map, one group for the X dimension and one for Y dimension.

## 2.2. String Concatenation

It is often useful to be able to compose string literals out of component literals defined in different places in the specification.

The `.cat` control identifies a string that is built from a concatenation of the target and the controller. Target and controller **MUST** be strings. The result of the operation has the type of the target. The concatenation is performed on the bytes in both strings. If the target is a text string, the result of that concatenation **MUST** be valid UTF-8.

```
a = "foo" .cat '  
  bar  
  baz  
'  
; on a system where the newline is \n, is the same string as:  
b = "foo\n  bar\n  baz\n"
```

Figure 2: Example: concatenation of text and byte string

The example in [Figure 2](#) builds a text string named `a` out of concatenating the target text string `"foo"` and the controller byte string entered in a text form byte string literal. (This particular idiom is useful when the text string contains newlines, which, as shown in the example for `b`, may be harder to read when entered in the format that the pure CDDL text string notation inherits from JSON.)

## 2.3. String Concatenation with Dedenting

Multi-line string literals for various applications, including embedded ABNF ([Section 3](#)), need to be set flush left, at least partially. Often, having some indentation in the source code for the literal can promote readability, as in [Figure 3](#).

```

oid = bytes .abnfb ("oid" .det cbor-tags-oid)
roid = bytes .abnfb ("roid" .det cbor-tags-oid)

cbor-tags-oid = '
  oid = 1*arc
  roid = *arc
  arc = [nlsb] %x00-7f
  nlsb = %x81-ff *%x80-ff
'
```

Figure 3: Example: dedenting concatenation

The control operator `.det` works like `.cat`, except that both arguments (target and controller) are independently *dedented* before the concatenation takes place.

For the first rule in [Figure 3](#), the result is equivalent to [Figure 4](#).

```

oid = bytes .abnfb 'oid
oid = 1*arc
roid = *arc
arc = [nlsb] %x00-7f
nlsb = %x81-ff *%x80-ff
'
```

Figure 4: Dedenting example: result of first `.det`

For the purposes of this specification, we define dedenting as:

1. determining the smallest amount of left-most blank space (number of leading space characters) in all the non-blank lines, and
2. removing exactly that number of leading space characters from each line. For blank (blank space only or empty) lines, there may be less (or no) leading space characters than this amount, in which case all leading space is removed.

(The name `.det` is a shortcut for "dedenting cat". The maybe more obvious name `.dedcat` has not been chosen as it is longer and may invoke unpleasant images.)

Occasionally, dedenting of only a single item is needed. This can be achieved by using this operator with an empty string, e.g., `"" .det rhs` or `lhs .det ""`, which can in turn be combined with a `.cat`: in the construct `lhs .cat (" " .det rhs)`, only `rhs` is dedented.

### 3. Embedded ABNF

Many IETF protocols define allowable values for their text strings in ABNF [[RFC5234](#)] [[RFC7405](#)]. It is often desirable to define a text string type in CDDL by employing existing ABNF embedded into the CDDL specification. Without specific ABNF support in CDDL, that ABNF would usually need to be translated into a regular expression (if that is even possible).

ABNF is added to CDDL in the same way that regular expressions were added: by defining a .abnf control operator. The target is usually text or some restriction on it, the controller is the text of an ABNF specification.

There are several small issues, with solutions given here:

- \*ABNF can be used to define byte sequences as well as UTF-8 text strings interpreted as Unicode scalar sequences. This means this specification defines two control operators: .abnfb for ABNF denoting byte sequences and .abnf for denoting sequences of Unicode scalar values (codepoint) represented as UTF-8 text strings. Both control operators can be applied to targets of either string type; the ABNF is applied to sequence of bytes in the string interpreting that as a sequence of bytes (.abnfb) or as a sequence of code points represented as an UTF-8 text string (.abnf). The controller string MUST be a text string.

- \*ABNF defines a list of rules, not a single expression (called "elements" in [[RFC5234](#)]). This is resolved by requiring the controller string to be one valid "element", followed by zero or more valid "rule" separated from the element by a newline; so the controller string can be built by preceding a piece of valid ABNF by an "element" that selects from that ABNF and a newline.

- \*For the same reason, ABNF requires newlines; specifying newlines in CDDL text strings is tedious (and leads to essentially unreadable ABNF). The workaround employs the .cat operator introduced in [Section 2.2](#) and the syntax for text in byte strings. As is customary for ABNF, the syntax of ABNF itself (NOT the syntax expressed in ABNF!) is relaxed to allow a single linefeed as a newline:

CRLF = %x0A / %x0D.0A

- \*One set of rules provided in an ABNF specification is often used in multiple positions, in particular staples such as DIGIT and ALPHA. (Note that all rules referenced need to be defined in each ABNF operator controller string -- there is no implicit import of

[RFC5234] Core ABNF or other rules.) The composition this calls for can be provided by the .cat operator, and/or by .det if there is indentation to be disposed of.

These points are combined into an example in [Figure 5](#), which uses ABNF from [\[RFC3339\]](#) to specify one each of the CBOR tags defined in [\[RFC8943\]](#) and [\[RFC8949\]](#).

```
; for RFC 8943
Tag1004 = #6.1004(text .abnf full-date)
; for RFC 8949
Tag0 = #6.0(text .abnf date-time)

full-date = "full-date" .cat rfc3339
date-time = "date-time" .cat rfc3339

; Note the trick of idiomatically starting with a newline, separating
; off the element in the concatenations above from the rule-list
rfc3339 = '
    date-fullyear    = 4DIGIT
    date-month       = 2DIGIT  ; 01-12
    date-mday        = 2DIGIT  ; 01-28, 01-29, 01-30, 01-31 based on
                                ; month/year
    time-hour        = 2DIGIT  ; 00-23
    time-minute      = 2DIGIT  ; 00-59
    time-second      = 2DIGIT  ; 00-58, 00-59, 00-60 based on leap sec
                                ; rules
    time-secfrac     = "." 1*DIGIT
    time-numoffset   = ("+" / "-") time-hour ":" time-minute
    time-offset      = "Z" / time-numoffset

    partial-time     = time-hour ":" time-minute ":" time-second
                        [time-secfrac]
    full-date        = date-fullyear "-" date-month "-" date-mday
    full-time        = partial-time time-offset

    date-time        = full-date "T" full-time
' .det rfc5234-core

rfc5234-core = '
    DIGIT            = %x30-39 ; 0-9
    ; abbreviated here
,
```

Figure 5: Example: employing RFC 3339 ABNF for defining CBOR Tags

## 4. Features

Commonly, the kind of validation enabled by languages such as CDDL provides a Boolean result: valid, or invalid.

In rapidly evolving environments, this is too simplistic. The data models described by a CDDL specification may continually be enhanced by additional features, and it would be useful even for a specification that does not yet describe a specific future feature to identify the extension point the feature can use, accepting such extensions while marking them as such.

The `.feature` control annotates the target as making use of the feature named by the controller. The latter will usually be a string. A tool that validates an instance against that specification may mark the instance as using a feature that is annotated by the specification.

More specifically, the tool's diagnostic output might contain the controller (right hand side) as a feature name, and the target (left hand side) as a feature detail. However, in some cases, the target has too much detail, and the specification might want to hint the tool that more limited detail is appropriate. In this case, the controller should be an array, with the first element being the feature name (that would otherwise be the entire controller), and the second element being the detail (usually another string), as illustrated in [Figure 6](#).

```
foo = {  
  kind: bar / baz .feature (["foo-extensions", "bazify"])  
}  
bar = ...  
baz = ... ; complex stuff that doesn't all need to be in the detail
```

Figure 6: Providing explicit detail with `.feature`

[Figure 7](#) shows what could be the definition of a person, with potential extensions beyond name and organization being marked further-person-extension. Extensions that are known at the time this definition is written can be collected into `$$person-extensions`. However, future extensions would be deemed invalid unless the wildcard at the end of the map is added. These extensions could then be specifically examined by a user or a tool that makes use of the validation result; the label (map key) actually used makes a fine feature detail for the tool's diagnostic output.

Leaving out the entire extension point would mean that instances that make use of an extension would be marked as whole-sale invalid, making the entire validation approach much less useful. Leaving the



extension point in, but not marking its use as special, would render mistakes such as using the label organisation instead of organization invisible.

```
person = {
  ? name: text
  ? organization: text
  $$person-extensions
  * (text .feature "further-person-extension") => any
}

$$person-extensions // = (? bloodgroup: text)
```

Figure 7: Map extensibility with .feature

[Figure 8](#) shows another example where .feature provides for type extensibility.

```
allowed-types = number / text / bool / null
               / [* number] / [* text] / [* bool]
               / (any .feature "allowed-type-extension")
```

Figure 8: Type extensibility with .feature

A CDDL tool may simply report the set of features being used; the control then only provides information to the process requesting the validation. One could also imagine a tool that takes arguments allowing the tool to accept certain features and reject others (enable/disable). The latter approach could for instance be used for a JSON/CBOR switch, as illustrated in [Figure 9](#).

```
SenML-Record = {
; ...
  ? v => number
; ...
}
v = JC<"v", 2>
JC<J,C> = J .feature "json" / C .feature "cbor"
```

Figure 9: Describing variants with .feature

It remains to be seen if the enable/disable approach can lead to new idioms of using CDDL. The language currently has no way to enforce mutually exclusive use of features, as would be needed in this example.

## 5. IANA Considerations

This document requests IANA to register the contents of [Table 2](#) into the registry "[CDDL Control Operators](#)" of [[IANA.cddl](#)]:

Name	Reference
.plus	[RFCthis]
.cat	[RFCthis]
.det	[RFCthis]
.abnf	[RFCthis]
.abnfb	[RFCthis]
.feature	[RFCthis]

Table 2: New control operators to be registered

## 6. Implementation Status

This section is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

An early implementation of the control operator `.feature` has been available in the CDDL tool described in [Appendix F](#) of [[RFC8610](#)] since version 0.8.11. The validator warns about each feature being used and provides the set of target values used with the feature. The other control operators defined in this specification are also implemented as of version 0.8.21 and 0.8.26 (double-handed `.det`).

Andrew Weiss' [[CDDL-RS](#)] has an ongoing implementation of this draft which is feature-complete except for the ABNF and dedenting support (<https://github.com/anweiss/cddl/pull/79>).

## 7. Security considerations

The security considerations of [[RFC8610](#)] apply.

## 8. References

### 8.1. Normative References

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[RFC8943] Jones, M., Nadalin, A., and J. Richter, "Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) Tags for Date", RFC 8943, DOI 10.17487/RFC8943, November 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8943>>.

[RFC8949] Bormann, C. and P. Hoffman, "Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR)", STD 94, RFC 8949, DOI 10.17487/RFC8949, December 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8949>>.

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Jim Schaad suggested several improvements. The .feature feature was developed out of a discussion with Henk Birkholz. Paul Kyzivat helped isolate the need for .det.

.det is an abbreviation for "dedenting cat", but Det is also the name of a German TV Cartoon character created in the 1960s.

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