

Chope Reservation and Access Protocol
Internet Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: 30 September 2008

H. Pillay
Council Member, ITSC
April 1, 2008

Chope Reservation and Access Protocol
draft-ietf-craap-chope-00.txt

Status of this Memo

By submitting this Internet-Draft, each author represents that any applicable patent or other IPR claims of which he or she is aware have been or will be disclosed, and any of which he or she becomes aware will be disclosed, in accordance with Section 6 of BCP 79.

This document may not be modified, and derivative works of it may not be created.

This document may only be posted in an Internet-Draft.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at
<http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt>

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at
<http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>

This Internet-Draft will expire on September 30, 2008.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The IETF Trust (2008).

Abstract

This draft describes a new resource reservation and access protocol already in extensive use in Singapore. The intent of this RFC is to document the protocol and foster it's adoption in other walks of life.

This protocol will also be read as ISO 24673 which was passed by the ISO/IEC JTC1 via a Class A Liaison "Fast Track" submission by ECMA International on April 1, 2008.

Conventions used in this document

In examples, "C:" and "S:" indicate lines sent by the client and server respectively.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC-2119 .

Table of Contents

Status of this Memo

Conventions used in this document

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Scenarios when Chope Reservation and Access Protocol is appropriate	3
2. How it Works.....	3
2.1 Starting the CRaAP/Chope at a food court/hawker centre	4
2.2 Ending the CraAP/Chope	4
2.3 Usage of CRaAP/Chope in other areas	4
3. Types of Tokens	4
4. Approval as an ISO Standard	5
5. Security Considerations	5
6. Conclusions	5
7. Acknowledgments	5

8. Author's Addresses	5
9. Intellectual Property Statement	5
10. Disclaimer of Validity	6

Introduction

The proposed Chope Reservation and Access Protocol (either CRaAP or Chope for short) is intended to document and help popularize a spontaneously developed reservation protocol used extensively in food courts and hawker centres in Singapore.

This protocol is extensible to gymnasiums, car parks, libraries, buses, school enrollment and property launch queues.

A crucial aspect of this the Chope Reservation Protocol is the use of facial tissue packets as place holders. This has seen some variations and use of anything that is of no particular value is considered acceptable.

1.1 Scenarios when Chope Reservation and Access Protocol is appropriate:

1.1.1. Used best when there is a sudden increase in the need for severely restricted resources such as seats at food courts and hawker centres.

1.1.2. These situations usually manifest themselves from about noon on weekdays and lasts till about 1:30 pm. Depending on the popularity of the food court or hawker centre, it could extend past the 1:30 pm time line and last all the way past 8 pm.

1.1.3. CRaAP/Chope is also usable extensively in areas such as fast food outlets that are close to schools and institutes of higher learning.

1.1.4. Newer areas that this protocol can be applied to would include gymnasiums (tread mills, stair machines etc).

1.1.5. There are reports of this being used in libraries, bus and budget airline seats.

2. How it works

This section will explain how the CRaAP/Chope works.

2.1. Starting the CRaAP/Chope At a food court/hawker centre

When you are looking for a seat during lunch/dinner time, and you located a seat that was not occupied, you rush over to the seat and place a packet of facial tissues on the table top closest to the seat. This will indicate to all concerned that that seat is now "choped". There is not marking on the packet of facial tissues to indicate the owner of the reservation, but it is sufficient for other to let it be.

When the person who has made the "chope" returns, the chope token shall be removed before the consumption of the meal especially for wiping the spoon/fork, chopsticks etc. At no time would these tokens be offered to men for **"Real Men Don't Use Facial Tissues"** (see an RFC that will written to explain that).

2.2. Ending the CRaAP/Chope

CRaAP/Chope can be terminated very easily by anyone by:

2.2.1. The original reservation requestor removing the packet of facial tissues

2.2.2. By anyone else who is annoyed to see the packet of facial tissues being placed and depriving herself/himself of a seat for lunch.

2.2.3. 2.2.2 notwithstanding, it should not lead to a clash of fists and a resultant shouting matches that goes something like "I was here first!".

2.3 Usage of CRaAP/Chope in other areas

2.3.1 The protocol is used extensively in libraries, fast food outlets as well as fitness centers. The main difference is in the choice of tokens which tend to be school bags, gymnasium bags and similar items.

3. Types of tokens

3.1 Good acceptable tokens should be of no real value like umbrellas, newspapers, packets of facial tissues.

3.2 There are occasions where items like handphones, wallets and even office access cards being used, but this is highly discouraged as it helps in increasing the chances of some people in doing good and for others to be malicious. To state the obvious, these are NOT ACCEPTABLE reservation tokens.

4. Approval as an ISO standard

It is imperative to recognize that this RFC has been approved by the ISO/IEC JTC1 through a fast track process. It was originally called DIS 27227 (i.e., DIS CRaAP) as well as DIS 24673 (i.e., DIS Chope). After the Fast Track process, which was held on April 1, 2008, it was approved in a matter of minutes with exactly 66% of approve votes from P members. The Ballot Resolution Meeting was held immediately after the vote, and all issues were resolved. Following that, there was a national body re-certification of the proposal and before noon, it was all approved and it is now known as ISO 27227:2008 and as ISO 24673:2008. This is the only ISO standard that has two numbers associated with it.

5. Security Considerations

5.1 There are no known security issues as this has been in an implemented form for well over five years in Singapore. And thus far, other than for the quality of the food, there has not been any issue.

6. Conclusions

It is highly recommended that ISO 27227:2008 and ISO 24673:2008 be adopted as a Internet Draft and subsequently as an Internet Standard that can be used for all forms of reservations. It is anticipated the protocol will find its way into various systems including operating systems and government and business behaviours.

7. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to record our gratitude to the multitude of alpha and beta testers and final production users of the CRaAP/Chope protocol in Singapore. Their sheer innovativeness continues to inspire all of us.

8. Author's Addresses

Harish Pillay
Council Member
ITSC Singapore

Email: h.pillay@ieee.org

9. Intellectual Property Statement

This document is put out on Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>).

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at <http://www.ietf.org/ipr>.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.

10. Disclaimer of Validity

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY, THE IETF TRUST AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.