

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

Coastal Information Management System (CIMS)

File Naming Convention

Version 1.8

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Coastal Protection and
Restoration Authority of Louisiana

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1 File Naming Convention Revisions

TABLE 1 FILE NAMING CONVENTION REVISIONS

Date	Version	Comments
11/11/16	1.8	Added data types: ELINB, ISOKI, LISST, METEO, PLANK, SEDNU, SEDPW, SEDST, VGHEB, VGSAV, WCURR, WWAVE
9/7/16	1.7	Updated ELSUR data type; Updated ELDEM example;
6/1/16	1.6	Updated special character list
4/8/16	1.5	Separated data types into data subset and not subset using the DDG
3/24/16	1.4	Added ELDEM and SESBP data types; Added # to special character list
9/25/15	1.3	Added SSSCO data type
12/4/14	1.2	Changed ADCP data type to ADCPM and ADCPS; Added TRACK
09/30/14	1.1	Added data types: OGPIP, OGPLA, DEPOS, BOROW, MAGAN, CULMO, CULPL, CULSM, CULCE, CULSH, CULIN, CULUN, ISPCH
06/19/14	1.0	Initial Draft

2 Overview

This document specifies the file nomenclature key for CPRA-managed data files. Many observational, geospatial, and analyzed data delivered to CPRA consist of multiple files or will be very large and will require compression into an archive file known as a data package with the “.zip” file extension. The data package file name will need to comply with this naming convention. This nomenclature is designed to describe the data files with or without the presence of a sub-folder structure through the use of naming elements. The intent is to embed this specification into future data collection contracts where possible aiding the CPRA data management team in organizing and disseminating CPRA data.

Based on the delivered data type, data delivery falls into two categories:

- 1) NOT subset using the CPRA Data Delivery Grid (DDG)
- 2) Subset using the DDG.

NOTE: Section 4.2 of this document designates which data types are to be subset using the DDG. These are generally data types collected in very high density.

3 File Naming Convention Requirements

- Contains 6 elements (not including file extension)
- Contains the underscore (“_”) character as a delimiter between elements. This should ONLY appear between elements and not within an element value.
- Spaces are NOT allowed
- The following special characters are NOT allowed within any elements:

# pound	< left angle bracket	\$ dollar sign	+ plus sign
% percent	> right angle bracket	! exclamation point	` backtick
& ampersand	* asterisk	‘ single quotes	pipe
{ left bracket	? question mark	“ double quotes	= equal sign
} right bracket	/ forward slash	: colon	_ underscore
\ back slash	blank spaces	; semicolon	@ at sign
, comma			

- Allows a maximum length of 256 characters

4 File Naming Convention Elements

4.1 Element 1 - Project

Element 1 identifies the specific project for which the data collection/creation was completed. If known, this should be a valid CPRA assigned Project ID.

Format:

- Project ID (CPRA approved ID or descriptive text if non-CPRA data)
- Variable length with a MAX of 20 alphanumeric characters allowed
- Use “UNK” for unknown project elements

Example:

- LA-0226
- CS-0020

4.2 Element 2 - Data Type

Element 2 identifies the type of data being delivered within the file. Valid data type codes can be found in Tables 2 and 3. Each subset of data will be delivered as its own data package.

NOTE: Table 3 below designates which data types are to be subset using the DDG. These are generally data types collected in very high density.

Format:

- 5 alpha characters specifying valid data type code

Example:

- ADCPM

TABLE 2 DATA TYPE CODES FOR DATA THAT WILL **NOT** NEED TO BE SUBSET USING THE DDG

Data Type	Code
ADCP Moving	ADCPM
ADCP Stationary	ADCPS
Aerial Photographs	AEPHO

Borrow Area	BOROW
Conventional Bathymetric/Topographic Survey	ELSUR
Cultural Resource – Cemeteries	CULCE
Cultural Resource – Industrial Sites	CULIN
Cultural Resource – Mounds	CULMO
Cultural Resource – Plantations	CULPL
Cultural Resource – Shell Middens	CULSM
Cultural Resource – Shipwrecks	CULSH
Cultural Resource – Unknown	CULUN
Deposit	DEPOS
Habitat Classification	HABCL
Image file	IMAGE
Isokinetic	ISOKI
Isopach	ISPCH
Laser In Situ Scattering and Transmissometry (LISST)	LISST
Magnetic Anomalies	MAGAN
Meteorological	METEO
Oil and Gas Pipelines	OGPIP
Oil and Gas Platforms	OGPLA
One Dimensional Modeling	ODMOD
Phytoplankton	PLANK
River Silt	RIVST
Salt Wedge	SALWG
Sediment-Concentration (SSC)	SEDSC
Sediment Flux	SEDFX
Sediment (Soil) Nutrients	SEDNU
Sediment Porewater	SEDPW

Sediment Sample/Grain Size	SEDGS
Sediment (Soil) Strength	SEDST
Seismic/Sub-bottom Profile	SESBP
Shoreline	SHORL
Sidescan Sonar Contacts	SSSCO
Site Photographs	IMAGE
Total Suspended Material (TSM)	TOSMA
Trackline	TRACK
Unknown	UNKNO
Vegetation, Herbaceous	VGHEB
Vegetation, Submerged Aquatic	VGSAV
Water Currents	WCURR
Water Discharge Measurements	WDISM
Water Quality	WQUAL
Wave	WWAVE

TABLE 3 DATA TYPE CODES FOR DATA THAT WILL NEED TO BE SUBSET USING THE DDG

Data Type	Code
Bathymetry, Interferometric	ELINB
Bathymetry, Multibeam	ELMBB
Bathymetry, Singlebeam	ELSBB
Bathymetry, Unknown	BATHY
Digital Elevation Model	ELDEM
Lidar	ELLID

4.3 Element 3 - Place

Element 3 identifies the location of the data within the data package based on a CPRA-defined data delivery grid. The data delivery grid cells have been given identifiers that are used for this element. Data that is not required to be subset using the DDG will have all 0's for this element.

The CPRA Data Delivery Grid will be provided with this document in shapefile format and is currently named “**CPRADDataDeliveryGrid.shp.zip.**”

Format:

- 10 numeric characters, padded with zeroes if necessary
- Valid values are CPRA data delivery grid IDs.
[The ID is the absolute value of the concatenation of the ulx and uly fields which represent the upper left x and y coordinates from the grid cell.]

Example:

- 9500028125 [ulx: -95 uly: 28.125]

4.4 Element 4 - Date

Element 4 identifies the data collection date of the data within the file. Sixteen (16) characters are available to identify a date range if necessary. If data was collected on a single day, the date is to be duplicated to fill the 16 characters. The value “99” can be used for unknown date values.

Format:

- 16 numeric characters
- Require From and To Dates to cover ranges
 - From: YYYYMMDD
 - To: YYYYMMDD
- Single date observation will duplicate the date
- Pad missing or unknown values with “99”

Example:

- 2011051420110514 (Data collected on a single day: May 14, 2011)
- 2012031020120401 (Data collected between March 10, 2012 – April 1, 2012)
- 2010999920119999 (Data collected from 2010 – 2011)

4.5 Element 5 - Sequence

Element 5 provides a sequence element to distinguish data packages that may have the same name otherwise. If the same type of data is collected on the same day in the same area (e.g., river bottom bedload data), the sequence element will need to be utilized to create a unique data package name for each data set. This element also distinguishes the data package as raw, processed, or analyzed data.

The sequence element is made up of seven alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a "R," "P," or "A." "R" is to be used for raw data, "P" for processed data, and "A" for analysis products. Raw data is the data in its native format. This could be data directly from the data collection equipment or the data may have gone through a QA/QC process. Processed data is data that has been derived from the raw data such as topobathymetric surfaces or DEMs produced from xyz data. Analysis data products are ones that involved some type of analysis or further computational processes applied to the data (e.g., LiDAR change grid data products).

Format:

- 7 alphanumeric characters
- First character MUST be "R," "P," or "A"
 - R = Raw Data
 - P = Processed Data
 - A = Analysis Data
- Second and third characters are alpha. This is any combination of two characters between A-Z of the data provider's choosing. This has been used to represent the data processor's initials for a processed data package.
- Fourth through seventh characters are numeric, padded with zeroes if necessary. This is where a sequence number may be used to distinguish between similar datasets.

Example:

- PVB0002

4.6 Element 6 - Optional

Element 6 is an optional element. Up to 10 alphanumeric characters may be used to capture any additional information that may be useful to help identify the data.

Format:

- 10 alphanumeric characters
- If no optional element is needed, eliminate the last underscore delimiter and no character padding is required.

5 File Naming Convention Examples

5.1 Digital Elevation Model (ELDEM) Raster Named Data Package

MR-0016_ELDEM_9500028125_2013101020131010_PVB0002.zip

Element 1 Project: MR-0016 (Mississippi River Hydrodynamic and Delta Management Study CPRA Project ID)

Element 2 Data Type Code: ELDEM (Digital Elevation Model data)

Element 3 Place: 9500028125 (Specifies data location within CPRA data delivery grid)

Element 4 Date: 2013101020131010 (Data was collected on a single day)

Element 5 Sequence: PVB0002 (Processed data, data provider/processor's initials "VB," sequence value of 0002)

Element 6 Optional: N/A (Since there is no optional value, the delimiter and any padding is eliminated)

5.2 Shoreline (SHORL) Named Data Package

LA-0226_SHORL_0000000000_2005999920059999_RCH0001_CHAN.zip

Element 1 Project: LA-0226 (Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program CPRA Project ID)

Element 2 Data Type Code: SHORL (Shoreline data)

Element 3 Place: 0000000000 (Since shoreline data is not required to be subset using the DDG, all 0's are specified.)

Element 4 Date: 2005999920059999 (Shoreline polyline was created for the year 2005)

Element 5 Sequence: RCH0001 (Raw data, data provider/processor's initials "CH," sequence value of 0001)

Element 6 Optional: CHAN (Optional element being used to specify Chandelier area)