

Naming Convention

Stein Family Home Network 2017 Edition

The main goals for a naming convention are:

1. Make it easy to identify and connect to systems and devices on the network
2. Provide names for systems and devices that broadcast data or services on the network
3. Be able to identify the function and (if not mobile) the location of the system or device

These are somewhat different goals, so there is no hard rule on what something is named. The fallback standard is, however, as follows:

1. A two-character identifier of the device
2. A one-character identifier of the floor on which it is located
3. A one-character identifier of the location on the floor in which it is placed
4. At least one digit in case multiple devices of the same type are located in the same area

Device Identifiers

The following table lists the current device identifiers:

ID	Description
AD	General Android Device
AE	Amazon Echo
AL	General Apple Device
AP	Wireless Access Point
AS	Automation Switch such as an electrical outlet
AV	Audio / Video Receiver
BD	Blu-Ray Disk Player
CA	Camera
DR	Door Lock/Controller
FA	Fan
GH	Google Home
HV	HVAC Controller/Device
IR	Irrigation Controller/Device
LB	Light Bulb/String
LD	General Linux Device
LS	Linux Server
MI	Microphone (if not part of something else like an Amazon Echo)
MP	Media Player
MS	Manual Switch such as a light switch
PR	Printer (may also do scanning, copying, etc.)
RC	Remote Control (when dealing with controlling devices in a certain area)
RT	Router/Firewall
SN	Sensor such as a water detector/alarm/weather station
SP	Speaker (if not part of something else like a camera)
SW	Network Switch

TV	Television / Display
UR	unRAID Server
VC	Video Capture Device
WD	General Windows Device
WS	Windows Server

Floor Identifiers

The location for the network is two stories plus an attic and a basement. Floors follow US naming conventions where the ground floor is called the first floor. There are also some devices located outside. The following table lists all the "floor" identifiers defined:

ID	Description
1	First Floor (Ground)
2	Second Floor
A	Attic
B	Basement
E	East (outside right if looking North)
G	Garage
N	North (outside front)
R	Roof
S	South (outside rear)
VM	Virtual Machine
W	West (outside left if looking North)

Location Identifiers

Location identifiers are very arbitrary and have different meanings based on the floor identifier. The following table lists the location identifiers defined sorted by their associated floor identifiers:

Floor	ID	Description
1	B	Bathroom
1	C	Coat Closet
1	D	Dining Room
1	F	Foyer
1	G	Great Room
1	H	Hallway
1	K	Kitchen
1	L	Laundry Room
1	M	Music Room
1	S	Shoe Closet
2	B	Bathroom
2	E	East Bedroom/Closet (looking North)
2	H	Hallway
2	M	Master Bedroom/Bathroom/Closets
2	N	Nook

2	S	Study/Closet
2	W	West Bedroom/Closet (looking North)
A	G	General Area
B	B	Bathroom
B	G	General Area
B	K	Kitchen
B	L	Living Room
B	R	Rack (main communication hub area)
B	U	Unfinished Area
B	W	Workout Area
E	G	Ground
E	W	Wall
G	G	General Area
N	G	Ground
N	P	Porch
N	W	Wall
R	B	Bottom Roof
R	T	Top Roof
S	G	Ground
S	O	Overhang
S	P	Patio
S	V	(Vegetable) Garden
S	W	Wall
W	G	Ground
W	W	Wall

Exceptions

Some devices show their names when browsing the network, connected to via a technology like Bluetooth, are mobile or use a virtual name when more than one system can provide the same service. In these cases a different name may be chosen. In this case all Windows desktop computers, mobile Windows devices like laptops, Android phones / tablets, iOS phones / tablets, and virtual destinations do not follow the above naming convention. A non-easily-mobile device such as a desktop or server or console may have a name like KARYLPC or STEINSERVER or SHIELDGREATROOM. A more mobile device like a laptop or tablet or phone may have a name that identifies the device and/or primary user like KarylHPEliteBookFolioG1 or KarylGalaxyTabS or KarylGalaxyS6. A virtual IP may be assigned a name like "syslog" that may be used in configurations no matter which physical or virtual server is responding.