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~~Internet-Draft~~

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**NOTE: ~~Because this document has been extensively~~
~~changed from its original form, it~~This document still
has many rough spots which will need further editing.
At this time, the reader should read it for major
concepts.**

~~Status of this Memo~~

~~This document is a working version of a protocol specification.
It will eventually become an Internet Draft by following well
defined IETF procedures. At that time, the following paragraphs
must be included:~~

**NOTE: This version (Ver. 0.91) contains changes
(over Ver. 0.9) in the following sections: Abstract -
minor wording changes; Intro. - minor wording
changes; Section 2: Simplified, removed redundant
paragraphs; Added Section 3: Old section 2
paragraphs about IPP objects, fixed old section 2.2.2
on Jobs and 2.2.4 on Job Templates; Added Section
4: on naming and directory schemas; Deleted Old
section 3 and 4; Section 5: Fixed User Operations
(including deletion of empty table rows), Section 6:
Major modifications on Object Attributes; All other**

sections: minor changes, some fixes to security section.

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

This Internet-Draft specifies an Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) ~~based on HTTP [still to be ratified by the IPP group]. protocol for the Internet~~. This protocol is heavily influence by the semantic operations and attributes defined in ISO/IEC 10175 Document Printing Application (DPA) parts 1 and 3. It also incorporates some of the implementation and interoperability lessons learned from other printing related standards such as POSIX System Administration - Part 4 (POSIX 1378.4) and X/Open A Printing System Interoperability Specification(PSIS).

IPP is defined as a set of abstract data types and operations. The operations are implemented using a ~~protocol that is HTTP based [still to be ratified by the IPP group].~~ simple request and response mechanism built on top of HTTP. The abstract data types are encoded as simple ASCII text strings.

~~The IPP protocol initially covers only user operations on basic print service objects, but will cover management operation as soon as possible. Authentication and some access control will be required for the CancelJob operation. Additional access Control,~~ The IPP protocol initially covers only end user operations on basic print service objects. Future versions of the protocol will cover operator and administrator operations. Authentication is relized by mechanisms outside the scope of the protocol, but the protocol does introduce some access control functionality so

that only authorized end users are allowed to submit print jobs to
devices with access control. Also, the Cancel Job operation
requires some authentication and authorization so that jobs can
only be Device Management, and Service Management will be added to
the protocol as soon as possible. Some canceled by authorized end-
users. Extended monitoring and management is possible through
other protocols. The SNMP Printer MIB [1] is an example of one of
these such as the SNMP Printer MIB [1]. In the areas where there
are no existing standards, many are being worked in other
distributed service forums some proposed and emerging standards are
being worked (management, security, etc.). As these services
become more standardized, this document (and hence the
protocol) can be updated to reflect the integration and
relationships with these other standards.

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1. Introduction

~~This document is a Proposed Internet Draft. It is a specification for an Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) is an application level protocol that can be used for distributed printing on the Internet. This protocol, Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) is heavily influence-e protocol is heavily influenced by the printing model introduced in the Document Printing Application (ISO/IEC 10175 DPA) standard. The DPA model, which describes a distributed printing service made up of cooperating networked entities. DPA also identifies. DPA identifies the end- user and administrative roles associated with a distributed printing service, and defines the set of operations supported by the service. This IPP specification deals initially and operations. only with the end user role.~~ These ideas and concepts, when unified with other Internet protocols and services, realize a distributed print service for the Internet.

2. Distributed Printing

This document assumes a distributed computing environment where ~~print service user requesters of print service~~s (clients, applications, PC drivers, etc.) cooperate and interact with print service providers ~~(servers, printers, gateways, etc.) to realize the print service.~~ Although the underlying configuration may be a complex n-tier ~~The actual protocol is yet HTTP based [still to be ratified by the IPP group].~~

~~2. Distributed Printing~~

~~The distributed printing service is defined as a collection of coordinating and cooperating entities in a distributed computing environment. The model assumed by this protocol is potentially an n-tier client/server model, but the model will be optimized for the normal cases of a 1 tier model(client to pri nter) and a 2 tier (client to server to printer). Users of the 1 tier and 2 tier models should not be aware of any extra complexity to support 3 or more tiers A client is able to access the services offered by a server by invoking one or more operations associated with the server. Each operation has associated arguments and results. The~~

~~arguments provide additional data which is passed from the client
to the server. The results return the status and outcome of the
desired operation back to the client from the server.~~

~~2.1 Components~~

~~In the distributed printing service the entities or components
are:~~

~~— One or more humans or agents acting on behalf of humans.
Humans (or their agents) act in the role of Users, Operators,
Managers, or Administrators.~~

~~client/server system, an important simplifying step in this
protocol is that the only object the requester of the print
service ever sees is a "printer". It is important, however, to
understand that in a real system, other components of a print
service exist.~~

2.1 Generic Print System Components

Every distributed print service, including those using the
Internet Printing Protocol, includes elements from the following
list.

- End-Users: End Users are humans (or agents who work on behalf
of a human) who submit print jobs.

~~— One or more clients. Clients are computer network nodes with
which end user Print clients: Print clients are computer
network nodes with which human s interact in order to manipulate
the distributed print service. A client implements the IPP
protocol.~~

print client uses some protocol to invoke print service operations on
another node. Each operation has arguments and

~~— One or more print service providers (servers). An instance of
a print service provider implements the IPP protocol by
receiving and responding to IPP operations. A print service
provider is also a "client" of yet another instance of a print
service provider. Some of these clients use the IPP protocol;
others use some other protocol. The last print service pro- vider
in the n tier chain is a "client" to a print engine. There are
several different types of print service providers which are
defined later in this document.~~

~~This LDPA specification only defines the operation used by Users.
The operations used by Operators, Managers, and Administrators may
be added if there is time.~~

~~2.2 Objects~~

- ~~To accomplish the action(s) requested via an operation, the
print service provider manages and manipulates data objects.
These are simply convenient collections of data that may
represent other objects (real life or computer system)
elsewhere. A client results associated with it. The print
client provides arguments which add information about the
operation requested, and receives results which describe the
status and outcome of the operation.~~

- Print servers: Printer servers may be embedded in an output device or implemented in a separate system which is associated with an output device. The print server receives requests from the print client and send back results which describe the status and outcome of the operation requested. A print server normally provides queuing, job management, and device management functions.
- Queues. Print jobs may be queued or stored on a spool prior to printing. This allows a print service provider to accept one or more print jobs while the printer (or printers) is busy processing another job. Queues, if present, may be implemented in the client, in the server, in the output device, or in some combination of the three.
- Output Devices. Output devices interpret the print data and generate some form of output. In the case of a laser printer, for example, this normally means rasterizing the print data and putting the resulting marks on paper. An output device may receive print data directly from a client or through a Print server.

A specific implementation of a print service may not include all of the elements described here, and the physical packaging of elements is up to the implementation. For example, an output device may include a queue or a print server may include a rasterizer.

2.2 IPP Components

The print model defined by the Internet Printing Protocol simplifies the user's view of the system components described in the previous section by encapsulating the important elements of the system into three simple objects:

- Printers (section xxx)
- Print Jobs (section xxx)
- Job Templates (section xxx)

~~supplies arguments in the form of attribute values for some of these objects. A server informs the client of the status or outcome of an operation by also providing attribute values for the objects involved in the operations.~~ These objects are not encapsulations of both data and behavior as in other object oriented models, but are simple collections of attribute/value pairs. [We may try to fix this in our new design, but it's not high priority.]

~~The objects which are relevant to this protocol are:~~

~~Printer (contains server, queue and printer concepts)
Job (contains job and document concepts, a document object may be added in the future)~~

~~Job Template (contains Initial Value Job and Initial Value Document)~~

~~IPP defines the operations that interact with and affect the real
life objects represented by the protocol's object definition.~~

~~2.2.1 Printer~~

~~[Note: it is not clear when 'Printer' refers to the hardware and
when it refers to a software printer object.]~~

~~This document shall use the following terms:~~

~~**Output Device:** printer hardware,~~

~~**Print Server:** a program that augments one or more Output
Devices.~~

~~**Printer:** the software realization of a printer implemented
in an Output Device or a Printer Server.~~

~~One of the most significant components within the distributed
printing service is a Printer. A Printer object is a composition
of some of the functionality that has traditionally been tied to
other components within the printing system. A Printer can support
the functionality of spooling, job management, device management,
server, as well as more traditional device components.~~

~~A Printer can be in one of two authorization modes:~~

~~**Public Access:** The Printer is not restricted with any access
control checks. The authorization allows anyone. The Printer
uses a simple, name only (no password or credential) form of
binding. [What does this last sentence mean?]~~

~~**ISSUE:** does Public access really mean no authentication. I
would expect not. Otherwise, a person can cancel anyone's jobs.~~

~~**Controlled Access:** The Printer may have some restrictions based
on some authentication and authorization scheme. The Printer
uses some form of credential based binding. [What does this
last sentence mean?]~~

~~A Printer object represents an instance of a print service
provider which implements the IPP protocol. This allows the
Printer to provide a common interface for all types of disparate
and diverse physical devices or as well as a gateway interface for
other non Internet based printing systems.~~

~~To a print service user, a Printer has the "looks and feel" of a
any typical physical printer. Jobs are submitted to and managed
at the Printer. The Printer can accept or reject submitted jobs
based on job attributes which are sent along with the print job.
The Printer tracks all jobs that have been submitted to it. The
Printer can be modified to indicated a corresponding behavior
change at the device level (either manually or automatically). In
the Controlled Access mode, the Printer has an identity with a
security or credential service.~~

~~An object that an end user views as a Printer can be implemented
with either of the following configurations.~~

~~an Output Device which supports the IPP protocol. This Output Device may or may not have a job queue, and if it has a job queue it may be of very limited size. An administrator configures this Printer to receive jobs directly from a client.~~

~~a Print Server and one or more downstream Output Devices. The Print Server supports incoming IPP protocol and uses either IPP or some other protocol to communicate with downstream Output Devices. A Print Server augments downstream Output Devices by supporting a large job queue. An administrator configures the downstream Output Devices to receive jobs from the Print Server. When there is only one downstream Output Device, the Printer object in the Print Server has the same values as those in the downstream Output Device. Note that if the downstream Output Device supports the IPP protocol, then its Printer Object and the Print Server's Printer Object are identical, attribute for attribute. When there are two or more downstream Output Devices, the Printer object in the Print Server has the union of values in the downstream Output Devices.~~

~~The print system shall also support gateways. Such gateways shall translate incoming IPP protocol to some other protocol and shall translate some other protocol to IPP protocol. Gateways shall pass operations through with minimal delay. Further description of them is beyond the scope of this document.~~

~~ISSUE: where does file conversion occur when there is no associated application, e.g. text or HTML to PostScript. To keep the model simple, the Printer defined above should only queue and print jobs. Conversion of text, HTML should occur within some other server which forwards the job to a Printer.~~

~~The following describes the allowed chains of printer types using RFC 822 syntax:-~~

~~normal usage:-~~

~~ipp end user [PrintServer] OutputDevice~~

~~outbound gateway:-~~

~~ipp end user Gateway AnotherPrintSystem~~

~~inbound gateway:-~~

~~AnotherPrintSystem Gateway [PrintServer] OutputDevice~~

~~Although other arrangements of these printer types is possible, they are not useful.~~

~~2. How can I achieve both "fan out" and "fan in" of client to Printers and from Printers to physical print devices?~~

~~For "fan in", an administrator or a user creates a name space entry which maps a name to a printer object and a job template. This job template provides the default values to a client when a client creates a job object. In this model, the client does the work of defaulting, or alternatively, the server (possibly the Printer receiving a URL request) returns a HTML form with~~

~~potential values and default values all filled in. The print
service adds no additional default values for unspecified
attributes, but an Output Device takes its own default action for
unspecified attributes.~~

~~This model currently contains a mechanism for defaulting in two
places: during GUI initialization in the client and during
printing of the job in the Output Device. There may be a need to
associated defaulting (i.e. a job template) with a Printer Object
so that an administrator can enforce value that are left
undefined. This is currently an open issue that will not be
resolved for version 1.0.~~

~~For "fan out", an administrator sets up a Print Server to fan out to
one or more downstream Output Devices for load balancing and
reliability.~~

~~3. How can a Printer be configured to service multiple spooling Printers?~~

~~The system administrator establishes whether an end user has
direct access to an Output Device or indirect access via a Print
Server. If multiple Print Servers are used to feed the same
Output Device, their schedulers are not coordinated. Although
this configuration is possible, it is not recommended.~~

~~2.2.2 Job~~

~~Clients interact with these using the following operations:~~

- ~~- Print (section xxx)~~
- ~~- Cancel Job (section xxx)~~
- ~~- Get Attributes(section xxx)~~
- ~~- Get Jobs (section xxx)~~

3. IPP Objects

This section describes the IPP objects.

3.1 Printer

One of the most significant objects in the IPP model is the
Printer. To the end-user, the Printer object represents the
functionality of the actual output device along with the queuing,
job management, and device management functions often associated
with a print server. An IPP Printer object implements the
Internet Printing Protocol. Using the protocol, end-users may
query the attributes of the Printer, submit jobs to the Printer,
determine subsequent states of submitted and queued jobs and state
of the Printer, and cancel their own print jobs. The realization
of a Printer object may take on different forms for any given
configuration of real components. However, the details of the
configuration of real components must be transparent to the end-
user.

Some examples of an IPP Printer object include:

- 801 - An output device, with a no spooling capabilities, supporting
- 802 IPP
- 803 - An output device, with a built-in spooler, supporting IPP
- 804 - A print server with one or more associated output devices with
- 805 the print server supporting IPP.
- 806 - The associated output devices may or may not be capable of
- 807 spooling jobs
- 808 - The associated output devices may or may not support IPP
- 809 - A print server with one or more downstream print servers
- 810 and/or output devices where the upstream print server supports
- 811 IPP
- 812
- 813 See the following figures for some examples on how to view IPP
- 814 Printer objects on top of other printing system models:

Legend:

indicates an IPP printer object which is either embedded
in an output device or is hosted in a server. An IPP
printer object may or may not queue/spool.

any indicates any network protocol or direct connect, including
IPP

embedded printer:

		output device	
		+-----+	
O	+-----+	#####	
/ \	client	-----IPP-----># printer #	
/ \	+-----+	#####	
		+-----+	

hosted printer:

		+-----+	
O	+-----+	#####	
/ \	client	-----IPP-----># printer #---any-->	output device
/ \	+-----+	#####	
		+-----+	

fan out:

		+-----+	
		+-->	
		any/	
O	+-----+	#####	/
/ \	client	-----IPP-----># printer #--*	
/ \	+-----+	#####	\
		IPP\	#####
		+-----># printer #	
		#####	
		+-----+	
		output device	

fan in:

O	+-----+	#####	
/ \	client	-IPP-># printer #--+	
/ \	+-----+	#####	\
		\IPP	#####
		*->	# printer #---any->
		/IPP	#####
		device	
O	+-----+	#####	/
/ \	client	-IPP-># printer #--+	
/ \	+-----+	#####	

3.2 Job

A Job object is used to model a job. A job can consist of one document. ~~There are certain job attributes that pertain to the running and scheduling of the entire job (all documents). There are other job attributes that define global behavior or defaults for all contained documents.~~

~~Still other job attributes pertain to each document within a job. There are no separate document objects, or more documents. However, there are no separate document objects. The impact of this is that there are no attributes that pertain to one document in a job but not to others, except for the attribute that specifies the location of the documents. a single In future versions, jobs will be able to contain more than one document, and documents will become separate object with attributes that override corresponding job attributes.~~

~~2.2.4 Job Template~~

~~attribute that specifies the document data, its location, and its format. Note: In future versions, documents may become separate objects with attributes whose scope and application are different from the corresponding job attributes.~~

Job attributes provide information to

- identify the print job(section xxx)
- assist in selecting the Printer (section xxx)
- report job status (section xxx)
- assist in scheduling and processing (section xxx)
- describe the documents in the job (section xxx)
- produce the document (section xxx)

3.3 Job Template

~~An~~ Job Template object is used to model job defaults. ~~These are A~~ Job Template is essentially a set of job attributes that a client ~~uses~~ references to initialize a newly created job object. Attributes which are sent along with the job at the time the job is submitted override

~~2.3 Object Relationships~~

the attributes in the Job Template object.

3.4 Object Relationships

Instances of objects within the system have relationships which must be maintained persistently along with the persistent storage of the objects ~~themselves.~~

~~An instance of a print service provider is a Printer. The Printer is represented via a Printer object themselves.~~ A Printer can contain zero, ~~one~~, or more Job objects. A Job object contains one or more Documents. ~~The following relationships are examples:~~
A

- ~~• "Document object D1 belongs to Job object J1", or~~

~~• "Job object J1 belongs to Printer object P1".~~

~~2.4 Use of Naming and Directory Services~~

~~[There is more work that need to be done to define the name
service in an HTTP context. A name is a URL and is probably
resolved at Print Servers and Output Devices.]~~

~~Any distributed service uses some sort of naming and/or directory
service for (X.500, NDS, DCE naming, DNS). It is outside the
scope of this protocol to define which name service to use or what
the protocol is for using that name service, but the following
discussion helps to clarify how the name service is intended to be
used.~~

~~To distributed printing system, the instances of print service
providers are represented by objects of type Pr inter. These same
instances are also registered to the name/directory service.
There is one entry in the name service for each Printer.~~

~~That is, instances of print service providers are represented to
IPP as Printer objects. These objects represent their real life
counterparts, the print service provider (software, hardware, or
firmware). However, for directory lookup, there is an entry in the
naming service that also represents the Printer.~~

~~It is important to remember that a Printer object represents the
current status and configuration information of a certain print
service provider. The Printer object contains attributes and
values that describe the characteristics and capabilities of the
print device. However, a few of the most important attributes
from the Printer object are duplicated in the entry in the
directory. These attributes are used for filtered directory
lookups. The results of these searches enable a user to select an
appropriate printer. It is the responsibility of the Printer
itself to keep these attributes consistent and accurate. This
requirement frees the directory or some directory agent from
continually polling registered entities for configuration changes.~~

~~The following attributes are in the directory entry:~~

~~Fully Distinguished Name (the name within the directory's
name space)~~

~~Description~~

~~Location~~

~~Owner~~

~~Address~~

~~Status~~

~~Resolution~~

~~Color Supported~~

~~Maximum Speed~~

~~Maximum Speed Units~~

~~Device Id~~

~~Model~~

~~Manufacturer~~

~~Type~~

~~PDLs Supported~~

~~Sides Supported~~

~~The final set of name service entry attributes needs to be
finalized and rationalized with the PSIS name service
recommendations [6] as well as implementation experience.~~

~~2.4.1 Status~~

~~[Such a dynamic value seem like it could be a problem in some
name service entries.]
The printer status field in the directory entry is really a
"summary" attribute of the true printer state. The following
mapping takes place between the Printer Status attribute in the
directory entry and the printer state attribute in the Pri nter
object:~~

~~"Not Connected"
STATE_NOT_CONNECTED
STATE_PAUSED_NOT_CONNECTED
"Shutdown"
STATE_SHUTDOWN
"Active"
STATE_IDLE
STATE_PAUSED
STATE_PRINTING
"Stopped"
STATE_STOPPED
STATE_PAUSED_STOPPED~~

~~Even though the Printer may not be up and running, the directory
entry still exists in the directory. In this case, the directory
entry represents the fact that it may begin running at some future
time.~~

~~2.4.2 Resolution~~

~~This is a single valued, maximum resolution in either the
horizontal or vertical direction of the print device in dpi.~~

~~2.4.4 Color Supported~~

~~This is a BOOLEAN for either yes, color printing is supported, or
no color printing is not supported.~~

~~2.4.5 Maximum Speed~~

~~This is the maximum speed of the printer in the units defined in
Maximum Speed Units~~

~~2.4.6 Maximum Speed Units~~

~~This is the units of the maximum speed rating of the print device.
This can be: page s per minute, sheets per minutes, characters per
second, etc.~~

~~2.4.7 Plug and Play Device Id~~

~~This attribute can be used for automatic driver download and other
automatic configuration tasks.~~

~~2.4.8 Model~~

~~This is a simple text string defined by the manufacturer.~~

~~2.4.9 Manufacturer~~

~~This is a simple text string defined by the manufacturer. There is no registration, and there is a possibility of overlap, but the goal is to keep this simple, not too complex.~~

~~2.4.10 Type~~

~~This is the printing mechanism of the print device: laser, ink jet, thermal, etc.~~

~~2.4.11 PDLs Supported~~

~~This is a list of all of the page description languages (PDLs) that the printer and/or its interpreter(s) support.~~

~~2.4.12 Sides Supported~~

~~This is either a 1 or a 2 to indicate the maximum number of sides on which the printer can automatically print.~~

~~2.5 OIDs~~

~~[OIDs do not belong in this model until we establish the protocol]~~

~~3. Internet Printing Model~~

~~3.1 Object Instances~~

Printer object is associated with one or more Job Template objects.

3.5 Object Identity

All instances of all objects have an identifier attribute that makes them unique so that they can be unambiguously referenced. In the object-oriented model, these are the globally unique object references which are created by factories or constructors.

The following objects have the following mandatory identifier attributes:

Object	Identifier	Containing Object
Printer	printer-name	None
Job	job-identifier	Printer
Job Template	job-template-name	None

~~3.2 Limits and Defaults~~

~~This IPP specification does not include any mechanism for
specifying for enforcing "limits" or any other kinds constraints.
However, defaults are achieved through the implementati on of Job
Template.~~

~~3.3~~

~~4. Operations~~

~~4. Naming~~

Clients identify Printer objects by using an HTTP type URL. For
example, a URL for a Printer object named "printer-1" whose
network node's domain name is "some.domain.com", might look like:

<http://some.domain.com/printer-1>

In this case, the URL identifies the use of the HTTP protocol.
The Printer is located at the node identified by the DNS name
"some.domain.com" and "printer-1" is the name of the Printer.

Another example is the following URL:

<http://1.2.3.4:3042/printer-2>

In this case, the URL identifies the use of the HTTP protocol.
The Printer is located at the node identified by the IP address of
"1.2.3.4" using port 3042 for the HTTP server, and "printer-2" is
the name of the Printer.

It is not necessary to expose the Job Template objects that might
be associated with a given printer as separate objects. They can
be exposed in two ways through URL naming.

- The Job Template can be hi dden from the end user by a URL that
represents just Job Template name (but does not expose the
Printer object name) as the two URLs 1)
<http://some.domain.com/two-sided-printer> and 2)
<http://some.domain.com/draft-printer>. These look like two
different locations, but underneath they represent the same
Printer object but using two different Job Template default
attribute sets.

- The Job Template can be exposed along with the name of the
Printer object directly in the URL as in:
<http://some.domain.com/hr-printer/resumes>. In this case there
is a "resumes" Job Template associated with the "hr-printer"
Printer.

4.1 Directory Services

IPP does not require any specific directory service. However,
this specification does define a generic schema that can be used
for any specific instance of a directory service. That is, some
of the attributes from the Printer object are called out as
attributes that may be added to a directory entry which represents

that Printer. This allows directory users to find and locate IPP
Printers by either a simple name look up or by some filtered
attribute search.

4.2 Directory Entry Schema

The following attributes define the generic directory entry
schema. All directories entries for IPP Printers in all types of
directories should support at least these attributes.

4.2.1 Status

[Such a dynamic value seem like it could be a problem in some
name service entries.]

The printer status field in the directory entry is really a
"summary" attribute of the true printer state. The following
mapping takes place between the Printer Status attribute in the
directory entry and the printer-state attribute in the Printer
object:

"Not Connected"
STATE_NOT_CONNECTED
STATE_PAUSED_NOT_CONNECTED
"Shutdown"
STATE_SHUTDOWN
"Active"
STATE_IDLE
STATE_PAUSED
STATE_PRINTING
"Stopped"
STATE_STOPPED
STATE_PAUSED_STOPPED

Even though the Printer may not be up and running, the directory
entry still exists in the directory. In this case, the directory
entry represents the fact that it may begin running at some future
time.

4.2.2 Resolution

This is a single valued, maximum resolution in either the
horizontal or vertical direction of the print device in dpi.

4.2.3 Color Supported

This is a BOOLEAN for either yes, color printing is supported, or
no color printing is not supported.

4.2.4 Maximum Speed

This is the maximum speed of the printer in the units defined in
Maximum Speed Units

4.2.5 Maximum Speed Units

This is the units of the maximum speed rating of the print device.
This can be: pages per minute, sheets per minutes, characters per
second, etc.

4.2.6 Plug and Play Device Id

This attribute can be used for automatic driver download and other
automatic configuration tasks.

4.2.7 Model

This is a simple text string defined by the manufacturer.

4.2.8 Manufacturer

This is a simple text string defined by the manufacturer. There
is no registration, and there is a possibility of overlap, but the
goal is to keep this simple, not too complex.

4.2.9 Type

This is the printing mechanism of the print device: laser, ink
jet, thermal, etc.

4.2.10 PDLs Supported

This is a list of all of the page description languages (PDLs)
that the printer and/or its interpreter(s) support.

4.2.11 Sides Supported

This is either a 1 or a 2 to indicate the maximum number of sides
on which the printer can automatically print.

5. IPP Operations

IPP defines the following end user operations:

The following symbols are used in the tables below:

P	perform the operation directly
PF	perform the operation; forward to Output Device sometimes
UA	unsupported in an Output Device unless it supports queuing
U	unsupported operati on

Operation	Print Server	Output Device
-----------	--------------	---------------

-Print	PF	P
-Cancel Job	PF	P
-Get Attributes	PF	P
-		
-Get Jobs	PF	P

~~Lower priority (version 2) end user operations are:~~

Operation	Print Server	Output Device
Modify Job	P	UA
Resubmit Job	P	UA

~~Management operations are (we want these in version 1.0):~~

Operation	Print Server	Output Device
Clean Queue	PF	UA
Disallow Queuing	P	UA
Allow Queuing	P	UA
Pause Printing	P	P
Resume Printing	P	P
Promote Job	PF	UA
Shutdown Printer	P	P
Startup Printer	P	P
Create Printer	P	U
Delete Printer	P	U
Set Attribute	P	P
Get Local Attributes	P	P

~~4.1 Common Data Structures~~

~~This section describes the common data structures that are used by two or more operations.~~

~~6. User Operations~~

~~6.1 Print Operation~~

~~5.1 Print Operation~~

When an end-user uses GUI to submit a job, the GUI client gets an HTML form from the default printer. If the end-user changes the selected printer, the GUI client gets the HTML form from that printer. The HTML form comes with the values supported by the printer and it is initialized by the values from the job template associated with the named printer.

[Further work needs to done to define the above concept.]

~~6.1.1 Print Argument~~

~~[We should be trying to create a protocol where the entire job is incorporated into a single transmission. This eliminates the need for Add Document and Close Job.]~~
~~The following abstract data types are part of the Print Argument:~~

	.
Create Job	the Job Id is returned in the Print Results.

Printer Name	
Job and Document Attributes	
All Document Contents	
	.
Common Arguments	Common to all three forms of Print Argument

~~6.1.2 Print Result~~

~~5.1.1 The following abstract data types are part of the Print Result~~ Print Request

The following abstract data types are part of the Print Request:

<u>Printer Name</u>	<u>Note: I don't think that this is needed</u>
<u>Job and Document Attributes</u>	<u>A set of Job object and Document attributes as defined in section xxx</u>
<u>Document Contents</u>	<u>Note: What if there are multiple documents and each has a different size? How does this map on top of the HTTP header that has one size? Does it require multiple HTTP operations?</u>

5.1.1 Print Response

The following abstract data types are part of the Print Response :

Job Id Used for all other operations on this Job.

Server State	Optional state information about the Print Service Provider
Message	Optional message

Job Status Job state information

Printer State Optional Printer state information

Message Optional message Note: Is this needed?

Errors Optional Error Information

~~6.2 Cancel Job Operation~~

~~6.2.1 Cancel Job Argument~~

5.2 Cancel Job Operation

5.2.1 Cancel Job Request

The following abstract data types are part of the Cancel Job

~~Argument:~~

Request:

	-
Job Id	The identifier of the job to be canceled
<u>Document Number</u>	<u>Optional document number</u> of the document to
Document Number	Optional document number of the document to cancel within a given job. [probably not supported]
Message	Optional message to the operator.

~~5.2.2 Cancel Job Reponse~~

Retention Period	Optional period for retaining the cancelled job.
Common Arguments	

~~Result~~

5.2.3

The following abstract data types are part of the Cancel Job

Response:

Job Status Optional Job status information

Errors Optional Error Information

~~6.3 Get~~

~~6.3.1 Get Attributes Argument~~

5.3 Get Attributes Operations

5.3.1 Get Attributes Request

The following abstract data types are part of the Get Attributes

ArgumentRequest:

Selector A Job Id or Printer Name URL

1298

	—
SPECIFICATION	
—	
—	
— Selector	A job or printer name URL (the class is implicit in the object named)
— Requested Attributes	A set of attributes in which the requestor is interested
Requested Attributes	A set of attributes in which the requestor is interested

1299

1300 5.3.2 Get Attributes Response

1301 The following abstract data types are part of the Get Attributes
1302 Response:

<u>Result</u>	<u>The requested attributes of the object</u>
<u>Attributes</u>	
<u>Errors</u>	<u>Optional error information</u>

1303

1304 5.4 Get Jobs Operation

1305 Get Jobs Request

1306

—	
	{ I would like to get rid of this if possible }
—	
—	
Common Arguments	

1307

1308 ~~6.3.1 Get Jobs Argument~~

1309 5.4.1 Get Jobs Request

1310 The following abstract data types are part of the Get Jobs
1311 ~~Argument:~~
1312 Request:
1313

— Selector	A printer name
Filtering	A lightweight filtering mechanism, such as all jobs versus a particular user's jobs.
— Requested Attributes	A set of job attributes in which the requestor is interested

1314

Get Jobs Response

~~Common Arguments~~

~~6.3.2 Get Attributes and Get Jobs Result~~

5.4.2 Get Jobs Response

The following abstract data types are part of the ~~List Object~~
~~Attributes Result~~:-
Get Jobs Response:

Result Attribute set containing the returned results.
Attributes
Errors Optional Error Information

~~6.4 Modify Job Operation~~

~~6.4.1 Modify Job Argument~~

~~The following abstract data types are part of the Modify Job~~
~~Argument (the attributes that can be modified may be severely~~
~~restricted):-~~

Job Id	Which job to modify.
	[There are no document attributes to modify.]
Job Attributes	Attribute set for Job attributes. Only replacement is possible; the GUI fetches the value and then sets a new one.
Message	Optional Message.
Common Arguments	

~~6.4.2 Modify Job Result~~

~~The following abstract data types are part of the Modify Job~~
~~Result:-~~

Modify Status	Modify result attributes.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Errors	Optional Error Information
-------------------	---------------------------------------

~~6.5 Resubmit Job Operation~~

~~6.5.1 Resubmit Job Argument~~

~~The following abstract data types are part of the Resubmit Argument:~~

	.
Destination Printer Name	Optional name of the destination printer.
Operation	MOVE or COPY
Job Set	A set of jobs to move or copy. Each entry in the set has: Job Id, Document Number, Job attributes, and Document attributes.
Message	Optional Message
Common Arguments	

~~6.5.2 Resubmit Job Result~~

~~The following abstract data types are part of the Resubmit Job Result:~~

Resubmit Job Set	A set of jobs that were resubmitted. Each element in the set has: Old Job Id, New Job Id, and an attribute set with info about the results of the move or copy.
Errors	Optional Error Information

~~7. Object Attributes~~

~~8. Security Considerations~~

~~This protocol does not identify any new security mechanisms. The authentication mechanisms (as well as extentions) built into the RPC infrastructure are recommended. Also, the Bind operation described in section 5 supports the notion of authentication via simple or credential based arguments.~~

~~9. References~~

6. Object Attributes

This section describes the attributes, syntaxes, and values that are part of IPP. The sections below show the objects and their associated attributes which are included within the scope of this

protocol. The text in these sections has been heavily influenced
by the ISO/IEC 10175 DPA (Final, June 1996).

~~Job Attributes~~

~~Job Informational Attributes (set by client)~~

~~job originator (an authenticated value)~~

~~job name~~

~~job originating host~~

~~Job Informational Attributes (set by Printer)~~

~~job identifier~~

~~job identifier on output device (used by operator)~~

~~Printer Selection Attributes (set by client)~~

~~printer name requested~~

~~output device requested~~

~~Job Status Attributes (set by Printer)~~

~~current job state~~

~~printer assigned [let's keep it simple]~~

~~submission time~~

~~job message from administrator~~

~~completion time~~

~~job state reasons~~

~~impressions completed~~

~~media sheets completed~~

~~Job sheet Attributes (set by client)~~

~~job sheets~~

~~Job Event Handling Attributes (set by client)~~

~~notification profile (two classes of events, delivery~~

~~methods other than email are a problem with internet)~~

~~Job Scheduling Instructions Attributes (set by client)~~

~~job hold~~

~~job priority~~

~~Job print off peak~~

~~job retention period~~

~~Document Description Attribute~~

~~document format~~

~~Document Production Instruction Attributes (set by client)~~

~~document format~~

~~medium select~~

~~number up~~

~~finishing~~

~~sides~~

~~copies~~

~~printer resolution select~~

~~print quality~~

~~page select~~

~~Attributes for Conversion of Text Files (set by client)~~

~~width~~

~~length~~

~~left margin~~

~~right margin~~

1436 ~~top margin~~
1437 ~~bottom margin~~
1438 ~~repeated tab stops~~
1439 ~~header text~~
1440 ~~footer text~~
1441 ~~number pages~~
1442 ~~default font~~
1443 ~~default character set~~
1444 ~~content orientation~~ ~~Job Resource Attributes (set by~~
1445 ~~process which produces PDL file; for use in scheduling)~~
1446 ~~document format used~~
1447 ~~fonts used~~
1448 ~~character sets used~~
1449 ~~media used~~
1450 ~~sides used~~
1451 ~~print quality used~~
1452 ~~finishing used~~
1453 ~~printer resolution used~~ ~~total job octets~~
1454 ~~job impression count~~
1455 ~~job media sheet count~~
1456 ~~Document Contents (one per document)~~
1457 ~~number of documents~~
1458 ~~document content (actual contents or a path reference)~~
1459 ~~Operation Attributes~~
1460 ~~operation locale~~
1461 ~~default delivery addresses~~
1462 ~~Printer Attributes (Print Servers and Output Devices)~~
1463 ~~printer name~~
1464 ~~printer location~~
1465 ~~printer model~~
1466 ~~printer types~~
1467 ~~printer state~~
1468 ~~printer state message~~
1469 ~~message~~
1470 ~~notification profile~~
1471 ~~access control list~~
1472 ~~fonts supported~~
1473 ~~font substitutions~~
1474 ~~media supported~~
1475 ~~document formats supported~~
1476 ~~numbers up supported~~
1477 ~~finishings supported~~
1478 ~~sides supported~~
1479 ~~print qualities supported~~
1480 ~~maximum printer speed~~
1481 ~~printer resolutions supported~~
1482 ~~delivery methods supported~~
1483 ~~character sets supported~~
1484 ~~job sheets supported~~
1485 ~~maximum copies supported~~
1486 ~~maximum job octets~~
1487 ~~maximum job retention period~~
1488 ~~maximum job priority~~

~~maximum impressions~~
~~maximum media sheets~~
~~off peak times~~
~~notification delivery methods supported~~
~~downstream printers~~
~~events supported~~
~~locales supported~~
~~locale~~
~~sheet count~~
~~printer timeout period~~
~~Job Template (attributes from the following sections of Job)~~
~~Job sheet Attributes~~
~~Job Event Handling Attributes~~
~~Job Scheduling Instructions Attributes~~
~~Document Production Instruction Attributes~~
~~Attributes for Conversion of Text Files~~

6.1 Attribute Syntaxes

NOTE: This is what Tom has submitted:

Each attribute shall be in one of the following data syntaxes:

string - arbitrary ASCII strings, no control characters, except <SPACE>.
string pair - strings separated by ":"
name - arbitrary ASCII strings, no control characters, and no <SPACE> characters.
type 1 enum - standard names, must revise the standard to add a new name. No private names are allowed.
type 2 enum - standard names, but an implementor can add new by proposing them to the PWG for registration (or an IANA-appointed registry advisor after the PWG is no longer certified) anytime. IANA keeps the registry.
Implementors can add private (un-registered) with a suitable distinguishing prefix, such as -xxx- where xxx is the company name registered with IANA.
type 3 enum - standard names, but an implementor can add new names by submitting a registration request directly to IANA, no PWG or IANA-appointed registry advisor review is required.
Implementors can add private (un-registered) names with a suitable distinguishing prefix, such as -xxx- where xxx is the company name registered with

1549 IANA.
1550 type 3 pair - two type 3 enum names separated by ":".
1551 cardinal - 0 .. n represented as ASCII digits
1552 ordinal - 1 .. n represented as ASCII digits
1553 ordinal pair - two ordinals separated by ":"
1554 boolean - tokens: yes, y, true, or t and no, n, false, or f.
1555 date/time - date/time in ??? format
1556 url - Universal Resource Locator
1557 octet string - arbitrary binary octets
1558 string units - ordinal followed by type 2 enum units
1559
1560

1561 **NOTE: This is what Bob has**
1562 **submitted:**

1563 The sections below reference the following syntax items:

1564 string: TBD
1565 stringPair: string ":" string
1566 stringState: string state
1567 name: TBD
1568 URL: TBD
1569 dateTime: TBD
1570 deltaTime: [hours ":"] minutes
1571 cardinal: TBD
1572 type1Enum: TBD
1573 type2Enum: TBD
1574 type3Enum: TBD
1575 type2EnumState: type2Enum state
1576 type3EnumState: type3Enum state
1577 state: TBD
1578 Boolean: TBD
1579 positiveInteger: TBD
1580 positiveIntegerCross: positiveInteger ["x" positiveInteger]
1581 positiveIntegerCrossState: positiveIntegerCross state
1582 positiveIntegerRange: positiveInteger ":" positiveInteger
1583 positiveIntegerUnits: positiveInteger units
1584 positiveIntegerState: positiveInteger state
1585 units: "ppm" | "ipm" | "spm" | "cps" | "lpm"
1586 type3Locale: type3Country ":" type3Language ":" type3CodeSet
1587 type3Country: type3Enum
1588 type3Language: type3Enum
1589 type3CodeSet: type3Enum
1590 type2Format: name ["/" version]
1591 version: name
1592 type3LocaleState: type3Locale state
1593

1594
1595 6.2 Job Attributes

1596
1597 A job object contains a set of job attributes and one or more
1598 documents. A client shall create a job and send it to a server
1599 using the Print operation. The server shall create a printable job
1600 object in response to a client that invokes one or more Print

~~abstract operations.~~—A client ~~may~~shall use a job template associated with the selected printer in order to initialize the job.

Each section heading below contains the name of an attribute and its syntax in parentheses using the rules of RFC 822.

The sections below reference the following syntax items:

~~string: TBD~~
~~stringPair: string ":" string~~
~~stringState: string state~~
~~name: TBD~~
~~URL: TBD~~
~~dateTime: TBD~~
~~deltaTime: [hours ":"] minutes~~
~~cardinal: TBD~~
~~type1Enum: TBD~~
~~type2Enum: TBD~~
~~type3Enum: TBD~~
~~type2EnumState: type2Enum state~~
~~type3EnumState: type3Enum state~~
~~state: TBD~~
~~Boolean: TBD~~
~~positiveInteger: TBD~~
~~positiveIntegerCross: positiveInteger ["x" positiveInteger]~~
~~positiveIntegerCrossState: positiveIntegerCross state~~
~~positiveIntegerRange: positiveInteger ":" positiveInteger~~
~~positiveIntegerUnit s: positiveInteger units~~
~~positiveIntegerState: positiveInteger state~~
~~units: "ppm" | "ipm" | "spm" | "cps" | "lpm"~~
~~type3Locale: type3Country ":" type3Language ":" type3CodeSet~~
~~type3Country: type3Enum~~
~~type3Language: type3Enum~~
~~type3CodeSet: type3Enum~~
~~type2Format: name ["/" version]~~
~~version: name~~
~~type3LocaleState: type3Locale state~~

~~There is a table for each attribute that shows its: name, syntax, multi or single valuedness (S or M), and any relevant notes.~~

6.2.1 ~~7.1.1~~ Job Informational Attributes Set by a Client

The client may specify these attributes in the Print operation to provide information to identify a print -job.

The client may also specify these attributes in the operations: Get-Attributes, and Get-Jobs.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.1.4~~ job-name (string)

This attribute supplies a human readable string for naming the print-job.

This attribute is intended for to be printed on a start sheet, returned in a Get-Jobs result, or used in notification messages.

If the client does not specify this attribute, a Printer shall set it to the name of the file of the first document in the job.

6.2.1 ~~7.1.1~~ Job Informational Attributes Set by a Printer

~~The~~ Print shall add all of these attributes to a job to provide information to identify a print -job.

The client may specify these attributes in the operations: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs , but not in Print .

~~The client may specify job information attributes in:~~
~~a) Print: all, except id att job identifier~~
~~b) ModifyJob: all, except id att job identifier,~~
~~id att job owner~~
~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.1.1~~ job-identifier (string)

This attribute provides the job -identifier for this job on the Printer server. The Printer server shall generate a job -identifier value that is unique on that Printer server, but need not be unique across the distributed environment.

The value of the job -identifier attribute shall be returned by the Printer server as part of the PrintResult in the ~~first~~ Print ~~abstract~~ operation for the job. ~~The client shall pass its value as part of the argument in subsequent abstract operations for the same job.~~

~~7.1.1.1 job identifier on output device~~

~~This attribute holds the job identifier assigned by an Output Device. It provides a way for a Print Server to relates its copy of a job with a job on the Output Device.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.1.2~~ job-originator (name)

This attribute specifies the name of the person submitting the print job. The Print ~~er~~ Server or Output Device shall set this attribute to the most authentic name that it can obtain from the client. The operation-user-name attribute is intended to be a source of the most authentic name.

~~{ We may choose to call this job owner, but it should still be the most authenticated name of the user }~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.1.2~~ job-originating-host (name)

This attribute identifies the originating host of the job. The Printer shall set this attribute to the value of the operation-host-name which is intended to be the most authentic host name of the client.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.5.1~~ notification-address (name)

This address specifies the email address of the client. The client specifies this attribute in the operation-attribute which the Printer in turn uses to set this attribute .

The Printer shall use this attribute as the address for sending messages to a job submitter when an event occurs that the user has registered an interest in or when certain other events occur, such as Cancel-Job.

Note: The only type of notification is email.

ISSUE: can the email address be inferred with job-originator and the originating-host.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.1.2~~ job-locale (type3Locale)

This attribute identifies the locale of the job. The Printer sets this attribute from the value of the operation-locale.

The Printer shall use this attribute to determine the locale for notification messages that it sends .

The type3EnumTrip consists of 3 colon separated type 3 enums. The first is the country. The second is the language. The third is the code-set.

ISSUE: is there a more standard syntax for locale?

~~7.1.1.3 TBD~~

~~7.1.1.4 job name~~

~~This attribute supplies a human readable string for the print job. This string is used for naming the print job in human readable "free form" fashion.~~

~~This attribute is intended for enabling a user or the user's application to convey a job name that may be printed on a start sheet, returned in a Get Attributes result, or used in notification or logging messages.~~

~~If the client does not specify this attribute, A Print Server or Output Device shall set it to the name of the file of the first document in the job.~~

~~7.1.1.4 job originating host~~

~~The client sets this attribute to contain the host name from which the job is submitted.~~

~~7.1.1.4 number of documents~~

~~The client sets this attribute to be the number of document being submitted.~~

6.2.1 ~~7.1.2~~ Printer Selection Attributes

~~These attributes provide information to help The client shall specify this attribute to select a particular Pprinter. If more than one printer selection attribute is specified, the server shall select a printer that meets all of the criteria.~~

The client may also specify these attributes in the operations: Get-Attributes, and Get-Jobs.

Issue: this attribute may be impl icit in the specified URL in the Print operation.

~~The client may specify printer selection attributes in:~~

- ~~a) Print: all, except the value of printer name requested~~
~~(which shall be passed as an explicit parameter of the first~~
~~PrintArgument, rather than as an attribute)~~
- ~~b) ModifyJob: all, except printer name requested~~
- ~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.2.1~~ printer-name-requested (URL)

This attribute identifies the printer that the client requests to
be used for printing the job.

~~7.1.2.1 output device requested~~

~~This attribute identifies the Output Device to be used for printing~~
~~the job. This attribute has significance when the printer name~~
~~requested references a Print Server and that Print Server has two or~~
~~more downstream Output Devices.~~

6.2.1 ~~7.1.3~~ Job Status Attributes

The Printer shall add these attributes to a job when a client
submits a job, and the Printer shall assign appropriate values to
each such job-status attribute.

The Printer uses these attributes to ~~These attributes~~ specify the
job status before, during and after the processing of the
print-job by the Printer server. ~~The server shall create the job~~
~~object with these attributes (if implemented) and shall assign~~
~~appropriate values to each such job-status attribute.~~

The client may specify job -status attributes in: Get-Attributes
and Get-Jobs, but not Print.

- ~~a) Print: none~~
- ~~b) ModifyJob: none~~
- ~~c) GetAttributes and GetJobs: all~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.1~~ current-job-state (typeName)

This attribute identifies the current state of the job with the
following values: ~~-(unknown, pre-processing, pending, processing,~~
~~printing, held, terminating, retained, completed. etc.)~~.

~~The following job state standard values are defined:~~
~~id val job state unknown, id val job state pre processing,~~
~~id val job state held, id val job state pending,~~

~~id val job state processing, id val job state terminating,
id val job state retained, id val job state completed~~

The IPP protocol supports all values for job states, but ~~Printers~~
are ~~need not required to generate all job states,~~ only support
those states which are appropriate for the particular
implementation.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.2~~ printer-assigned (name)

This attribute identifies the Output Device to which the Printer
has assigned this job ~~has been assigned, if any~~.

If an Output Device implements a Printer, the Printer does not set
this attribute.

If a Print Server implements a Printer, the value shall be empty
until the Printer assigns an Output Device to the job. ~~When the job
is first submitted and the printer has not yet assigned any
printers to the job, the value shall be empty~~.

~~If the Print Server has assigned a printer to the job, the value
shall contain the assigned Output Device.~~
ISSUE: Is this attribute appropriate for a model in which we are
hiding the downstream Printer.

~~An empty value shall be returned if this attribute is supported,
but this job has not yet been assigned to any Output Devices.~~

The printers-assigned value shall not be the same as the printer
requested by the user.

The value of the job's printer s-assigned attribute shall remain
after the job has completed, so that users can determine the
Output Device on which the job was printed.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.3~~ submission-time (dateTime)

This attribute indicates the time at which the this job was
accepted by the ~~Printer~~. If the ~~Printer~~ does not support the
notion of time, the attribute is not stored as part of the job
object.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.5~~ job-message-from-administrator (string)

This attribute provides a message from an operator, system administrator or 'intelligent' process to indicate to the user the reasons for modification or other management action taken on a job.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.6~~ completion-time (dateTime)

This attribute indicates the time at which this job completed. ~~Providing~~ This time is useful for jobs which are retained after printing.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.7~~ job-state-reasons (1#type2Enum)

This attribute identifies the reason or reasons that the job is in the state that it is in (e.g., held, terminating, retained, completed, etc.). The printer shall indicate the particular reason(s) by setting the value of the job -state-reasons attribute. It is valid for the printer to set the value of the job-state-reasons attribute to the empty set.

The following standard values are defined:

~~id val reasons~~ documents-needed, ~~id val reasons~~ job-hold-set,
~~id val reasons~~ job-print-after-specified, job-off-peak-specified,
~~id val reasons~~ required-resources-not-ready,
~~id val reasons~~ successful completion,
~~id val reasons~~ completed-with-warnings,
~~id val reasons~~ completed-with-errors,
~~id val reasons~~ cancelled-by-user,
~~id val reasons~~ cancelled-by-operator,
~~id val reasons~~ aborted-by-system, ~~id val reasons~~ logfile-pending,
~~id val reasons~~ logfile-transferring

~~7.1.3.8 number-of-documents~~

number-of-docum ents	cardinalSyntax	S	
-------------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------	--

~~This attribute indicates the number of documents in the job.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.9~~ impressions-completed (cardinal)

This attribute contains the number of impressions that the Printer has completed printing. by the Output Device. If the Printer cannot report this number, the Printer leaves this attribute unspecified.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.3.9~~ media-sheets-completed (cardinal)

This attribute contains the number of media-sheets that the Printer has completed printing. by the Output Device. If the Printer cannot report this number, the Printer leaves this attribute unspecified.

6.2.1 ~~7.1.4~~ Job ~~Sheet~~ Attributes

~~These client shall specify these attributes to control the printing of specify the actions to be undertaken for printing of job sheets. --~~

The client may also specify job sheet attributes in: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs.

~~The client may specify job results handling attributes in:~~

- ~~_____ a) Print: all~~
- ~~_____ b) ModifyJob: all~~
- ~~_____ c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

~~6.2.1.1 7.1.4.1~~ job-sheets (type3Enum)

This attribute determines what type of job-sheets the Printer ~~Output Device~~ shall ~~should~~ print with the job.

The standard possible enum values are: none, and default -sheet and custom.

The value 'None' means that the Printer shall print no job sheets . should be printed. The value 'Default' means that the Printer shall print the job sheets defined by an administrator -should be used. 'Custom' means that additional attributes, not defined in this document, determined whether start sheets, end sheets or slip sheets should be in the document

6.2.1 ~~7.1.5~~ Notification ~~Job Event Handling~~ Attributes

The client shall specify these attributes to indicate events that the client is interested in.

The client may also specify notification attributes in: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.5.1~~ notification-profile-events (#typeEnum)

This attribute specifies the ~~is a specification of~~ events about which the user ~~want and/or designate are~~ to be notified. ~~In addition, this attribute specifies how the event notifications are to be delivered.~~

This attribute will support three events classes: job-completion ~~only~~, job-problems ~~and printer-problems.~~ ~~only~~, and job completion and problems. If attribute contains no values, then the client is requesting no notification.

This attribute will support only one delivery method, namely email. The attribute notification-address specifies the email address.

If this attribute contains the event job-completion, the Printer shall notify the client when the job containing this attribute completes.

If this attribute contains the event job-problem, the Printer shall notify the client when the job containing this attribute has a problem while the job is printing. Problems include: paper jam and out-of-paper.

If this attribute contains the event printer-problem, the Printer shall notify the client when the job containing this attribute has a problem while the job is printing or waiting to print. Problems include: paper jam and out-of-paper.

ISSUE: is there a problem with an attribute with an empty value being different from no attribute. Otherwise, we need a special value of 'none'. 'none', unlike other values should not be combined with other values. This particular case does not seem

2041 like a case where an administrator wants to prevent the use of
2042 'none', so empty seems like a good solution.

2043
2044 ~~ISSUE: Email~~~~This method of notification~~ is quite deficient for
2045 timely notification to an end-user who receives a lot of email,
2046 but there are no other choices. The internet community needs to
2047 solve this problem, perhaps with an extremely-urgent email.

2048
2049
2050
2051
2052 6.2.1 ~~7.1.6~~ Job Scheduling ~~Instructions~~ Attributes

2053
2054 ~~These client shall specify these~~ attributes to provide the Printer
2055 with information additional hints for the scheduling ~~of a~~
2056 ~~print-job. How a print service uses this information in scheduling~~
2057 ~~jobs is implementation specific.~~

2058
2059 The client may also specify these job scheduling instruction
2060 attributes in: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs.

2061 ~~a) Print: all~~
2062 ~~b) ModifyJob: all~~
2063 ~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

2064
2065 ~~6.2.1.1 7.1.6.1~~ job-hold (Boolean)

2066
2067
2068 This attribute specifies whether the print -job is a candidate for
2069 scheduling for printing or not, when the Printer server would
2070 otherwise place the job in the pending or processing states

2071
2072 When the value is FALSE, the Pprinter shall not hold the job from
2073 being scheduled for printing, unless there are other reasons (see
2074 the current -job-state and the job -state-reasons job -status
2075 attributes).

2076
2077 When the value is TRUE, the Pprinter shall place the job in the
2078 held state and add the job -hold-set value to the job's
2079 job-state-reasons attribute and shall not schedule the print -job
2080 for printing. If the job enters the held state because its
2081 job-hold attribute was TRUE, a client shall reset the job's
2082 job-hold attribute to FALSE by means of the ModifyJob operation
2083 before the printer can schedule the job for printing. When the
2084 value is set to FALSE as a result of the ModifyJob operation, the
2085 printer shall remove the job -hold-set value from the
2086 job-state-reasons attribute and, if no other reasons remain, shall
2087 change the job's current -job-state to pending so that the job
2088 becomes a candidate for being scheduled on printer(s).

2089

ISSUE: the above few sentences assume a ModifyJob operation, which
is not in version 1.0. But without this operation, the job-hold
operation is not very useful. Perhaps we should remove job-hold.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.6.2~~ job-priority (type1Enum)

This attribute specifies a priority for scheduling the print -job.
~~Printers It is used by servers~~ that employ a priority -based
scheduling algorithm use this attribute .

There are three standard value s: high, medium, and low. Among
those jobs that are ready to print, a Printer shall print all such
jobs with a high priority before printing those with a medium or
low priority, and a Printer shall print all such jobs with a
medium priority before printing those with a low priority . A
higher value specifies a higher priority. The value 1 is defined
to indicate the lowest possible priority (a job which a
priority based scheduling algorithm shall pass over in favour of
higher priority jobs). The value 100 is defined to indicate the
highest possible priority. Priority is expected to be evenly or
'normally' distributed across this range. The mapping of
vendor defined priority over this range is
implementation specific.

If the client does not specify The omission of this attribute ,
implies that the Printer assumes that the user places no
constraints concerning priority on the scheduling of the
print-job, and it has a priority value of the value of the
Printer's maximum-end-user-priority attribute . If that attribute
is unspecified, the Printer uses the value of 'high'.

An operator can modify a job to have any priority. An end-user is
restricted to the value of printer attribute maximum- end-user-
priority ~~end-user~~ .

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.6.3~~ job-print-after (dateTime)

This attribute specifies the calendar date and time of day after
which the print-job shall become a candidate for printing.

If the value of this attribute is in the future, the Printer shall
set the value of the job's **current-job-state** to **held** and add the
job-print-after-specified value to the job's **job-state-reasons**
attribute and shall not schedule the print-job for printing until
the specified date and time has passed. When the specified date
and time arrives, the Printer shall remove the **job-print-after-**
specified value from the job's **job-state-reason** attribute and, if
no other reasons remain, shall change the job's **current-job-state**
to **pending** so that the job becomes a candidate for being scheduled
to print.

If this attribute is unspecified or the value is in the past, the
job shall be a candidate for scheduling immediately.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.6.3~~ job-print-off-peak (type3Enum)

~~This attribute specifies whether or not a job should print during
off-peak hours.~~

This attribute specifies the off-peak period during which the
print-job shall become a candidate for printing.

If this attribute is specified~~present~~, it contains a value with
which an administrator has associated allowable print times. An
administrator is encouraged to pick names that suggest the type of
off-peak period, such as 'night', 'weekend', 'thirdShift'.

If this attribute is unspecified, the job shall be a candidate for
scheduling immediately.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.1.6.4~~ job-retention-period (deltaTime)

The retention time is expressed in hours and minutes, e.g. 6:00 (6
hours), or 20 (20 minutes). ~~Delta time provides an integer value
for a period of elapsed time, measured in seconds.~~

This attribute specifies the minimum period of time following the
completion of job processing and printing that the server shall
keep job attributes, ~~document attributes,~~ and document data. The
~~Printer server~~ may keep these attributes and data longer than the
value of the job-retention-period attribute.

~~Job retention period specifies a lower bound on how long job
attributes, document attributes and document data shall be
retained by a server after printing has completed, whilst
job discard time sets an upper bound on retention of the job and
document attributes independent of whether the job is ever
scheduled for, starts or completes printing.~~

~~In addition to providing status information to a user after a job
has completed printing, the job retention period also provides the
mechanism for retaining job's document data after it has been
printed, so that the job may be printed again, possibly with
modified attributes, such as the job copies component of the
job results attribute.~~

~~NOTE The mechanism to reprint the job is outside the scope of
this part of ISO/IEC 10175; part 3 of this International Standard~~

~~(in preparation) includes a Resubmit abstract operation to enable
this function.~~

~~7.2 Document Attributes~~

~~This section discusses attribute that pertain to documents,
including the document content attribute which specifies the
document data.~~

~~7.2.1 Document Description Attributes~~

~~These attributes identify the intended document format.~~

~~The client may specify document description attributes in:~~

- ~~a) Print: all~~
- ~~b) ModifyJob: none~~
- ~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

~~7.2.1.1 document format~~

document format	docFormatSyntax	S	
----------------------------	----------------------------	--------------	--

~~This client specifies this attribute if the included documents are
not yet in a format acceptable to an Output Device. This attribute
specifies the format that the Printer shall translate the
documents to in order to print.~~

~~Note: this attribute is rarely needed.~~

~~6.2.1 7.2.2 JobDocument Production Instruction~~ Attributes

~~The client shall specify these se attributes to provide information
that affect the rendering, production and finishing of the
document, and are referred to as document production instructions
(DPI). Similar types of instructions ~~DPI~~ may also be contained in
the document to be printed.~~

~~If there is a conflict between the value of one of these
attributes, and a corresponding instruction in the document
(either implicit or explicit), the value of the attribute shall
take precedence over the document instruction.~~

~~After the information from these attributes has been folded into
the document data (possibly during a translation process of the
document data), these attributes ~~y~~ are no longer relevant and can
be discarded from a job. ~~t~~The resource attributes
specify indicate the resources needed to print the job as
modified by the job production attributes ~~.from printer features a~~
~~document needs in order to print correctly.~~~~

~~If there is a conflict between the value of one of these
attributes, and a corresponding parameter found in the document~~

2243 ~~(either implicit or explicit), the value of the attribute shall~~
2244 ~~take precedence over the document parameter.~~

2245
2246 Note: until companies that supply interpreters for PDL's, such as
2247 PostScript and PCL allow a way to specify overrides for internal
2248 job production instructions, a Printer may not be able to
2249 implement these attributes for some PDL's .

2250
2251 The client may also specify document production -instruction
2252 attributes in: Get-Attributes and GetJobs.

2253
2254 ~~a) Print: all~~
2255 ~~b) ModifyJob: all~~
2256 ~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all~~

2257
2258
2259
2260 ~~6.2.1.1 7.2.2.2~~ medium-select (type2Enum)

2261
2262
2263
2264 This attribute identifies the medium that the Printer ~~r~~ shall use
2265 for all pages of the document regardless of what media are
2266 specified within the document.

2267
2268 The values for medium include medium-names, medium-sizes, input-
2269 trays and electronic forms so that one attribute specifies the
2270 media.

2271
2272 Standard values are defined: TBD

2273
2274
2275
2276 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.3~~ number-up (positiveInteger)

2277
2278
2279 ~~A CardinalSyntax allows attribute values that can specify either a~~
2280 ~~Cardinal or an OID (that normally names a Cardinal).~~
2281
2282 This attribute specifies the number of source page -images to
2283 impose upon a single instance of a selected medium. ~~The attribute~~
2284 ~~can be specified either by a number directly or by naming an~~
2285 ~~imposition object which specifies some particular number up~~
2286 ~~imposition.~~

2287
2288 In general, only certain numeric values are valid for this
2289 attribute, depending upon the ~~server and P~~printer implementation ~~s~~
2290 to which the print -request is directed. Typical supported values
2291 are 2 and 4. A value of 0 or none shall suppress any server
2292 default number up, if any.

If this attribute is unspecified or has a value of 1, then the
Printer does not apply any number-up transformation to the pages.

This attribute primarily controls the translation, scaling and
rotation of page images, but a site may choose to add
embellishments, such as borders to each logical page. ~~A site may
even choose to add an attribute to control the presence or
characteristics of such embellishments.~~

ISSUE: should there be a separate attribute to control
embellishments, especially for the 1-up case.

~~The following standard values are defined: id val generic none,
id val imposition simple 1 up, id val imposition simple 2 up,
id val imposition simple 4 up.~~

~~NOTE The value 0 or none specifies that no convenience
imposition functions shall be performed; 0 or none is needed to
suppress any special number up operation because a value of 1 for
some sites may cause the server to alter the placement, or size of
the page image, or to add embellishments, such as borders or to
rotate the page depending on content orientation.~~

~~The server may support three values for number up besides 0 (and
id val generic none), namely 1 (and id val imposition 1 up), 2
(and id val imposition simple 2 up) and 4 (and
id val imposition simple 4 up), which this document will reference
by the respective names of 0 up, 1 up, 2 up and 4 up, henceforth.
These 1 up, 2 up and 4 up values provide a simple means for users
to request the printing of compact documents of a temporary or
informal nature.~~

~~6.2.1.1 7.2.2.4~~ finishing (type2Enum)

This attribute identifies the finishing operation that the Printer
should apply to a sequence of one or more finishing processes to
be applied to each copy of the printed document.

~~Finishing encompasses the operations that may be applied to the
media output of a print job.~~ Examples include stapling,
saddle-stitching, hole -drilling, binding with tape, etc.

~~This attribute allows the requester to specify one or more
individual finishing processes may be specified in the finishing
attribute. Each of the individual processes is specified by
including the required parameters for each of the individual
finishing processes in the finishing attribute.~~

2343 Standard values for this attribute are include defined: TBD-TBD.

2344
2345 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.5~~ sides (type2Enum)

2346
2347
2348
2349
2350 This attribute specifies whether the document should be printed in
2351 one of three ways: 1-sided (simplex), 2-sided- ~~_flip-on~~ long-edge
2352 (duplex), 2-sided- ~~_flip-on~~ short-edge (tumble) .

2353
2354 The standard values are: 1 -sided, 2-sided-long-edge, 2-sided-
2355 short-edge. 7

2356
2357 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.6~~ copies- (positiveInteger)

2358
2359
2360
2361 This attribute specifies the number of copies of the job to be
2362 printed. If this attribute is unspecified, its default value is 1
2363 copy.

2364

2365

2366
2367 ~~A value of 1 for copies shall generate a single human perceptible~~
2368 ~~copy of the electronic document.~~

2369
2370
2371 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ printer-resolution-select (positiveInteger Cross)

2372 ~~6.2.1.1~~

2373

2374

2375 This attribute specifies the resolution that the Printer should
2376 use.

2377
2378 The syntax allows a single integer to specify the resolution or a
2379 pair of integers to specify the resolution when the x and y
2380 dimensions differ. When two integers are specified, the first is
2381 in the paper feed direction.

2382

2383 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ print-quality (type2Enum)

2384

2385

2386 This attribute specifies the print quality that the Printer should
2387 use.

The standard values are: TBD.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ page-select (positiveIntegerRange)

This attribute specifies the pages in the document that the Printer shall ~~should~~ use. This attribute is unlikely to be useful for jobs with more than one document or in Job Templates. If this attribute is unspecified, then the Printer prints all pages in a document.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ files-are-one-document (Boolean)

This attribute is relevant only if a job consists of two or more documents ~~files~~. It controls finishing operations, ~~and~~ job-sheet placement, and the order of documents when the copies attribute exceeds 1.

If the files for the job are a and b and this attribute is **true**, then files a and b are treated as a single document for finishing operations. Also, there will be no slip sheets between files a and b. If more than one copy is made, the ordering must be a, b, a, b, The attribute **files-are-interleaved** is ignored.

If the files for the job are a and b and this attribute is **false** or **unspecified**, then each file is treated as a single document for finishing operations. Also, a client may specify that a slip sheet be between files a and b. If more than one copy is made, and the attribute **files-are-interleaved** false or unspecified, the ordering is a, a, b, b, If more than one copy is made, and the attribute **files-are-interleaved** true, the ordering is a, b, a, b,

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ files-are-interleaved (Boolean)

This attribute is used in conjunction with **files-are-one-document** (q.v.).

6.2.1 ~~7.2.2~~ Attributes for Conversion of Text Files ~~(set by client)~~

The client shall specify these attributes to control in this ~~section specify~~ formatting for text documents or HTML documents. If the client does not specify any of these attributes ~~is not specified~~, a Printer shall use its own defaults.

2434 A client need not specify these attributes for other types of
2435 documents, such as PostScript or PCL.

2436
2437 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~width (cardinalUnits)

2438 ~~7.2.2.1~~

2439
2440 This attribute specifies the media width for the document.

2441
2442 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~length (cardinalUnits)

2443
2444 This attribute specifies the media length for the document.

2445
2446 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~left-margin (cardinalUnits)

2447
2448 This attribute specifies the left-margin for the document.

2449
2450 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~right-margin (cardinalUnits)

2451
2452 This attribute specifies the right-margin for the document.

2453
2454 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~top-margin (cardinalUnits)

2455
2456 This attribute specifies the top-margin for the document.

2457
2458 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~bottom-margin (cardinalUnits)

2459 ~~7.2.2.1~~
2460
2461 This attribute specifies the bottom-margin for the document.

2462
2463 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~repeated-tab-stops (cardinalUnits)

2464
2465 This attribute specifies the tab stops for the document.

2466
2467 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~header-text (string)

2468
2469 This attribute specifies the header text for the document.

2470
2471 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~footer-text (string)

2472
2473 This attribute specifies the footer text for the document.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ number-pages (Boolean)

This attribute specifies that the pages should be numbered in the document.

~~6.2.1.1 7.2.2.1~~ default-font (string)

This attribute specifies the font to use for all text in the document.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ default-code~~character~~-set (type3Enum)

This attribute specifies the code-set in which the document is encoded.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.2.1~~ content-orientation (type2Enum)

This attribute specifies the orientation of the document .+

The standard values are: landscape or portrait.

6.2.1 ~~7.2.3~~ Job Resource Attributes

~~This~~A program described below shall add these ~~group of~~ attributes, which describes the resources needed to print the job. ~~The values provided by these attributes are intended to assist the print server in validating and scheduling the print job. Providing~~

~~A Printer may use these attributes to validate and schedule the print-job these attributes independent of the document allows the server to schedule a job or to validate the resources required to print the document~~ without interpreting the contents of the document. This provides the opportunity for a ~~Printer server~~ to support a broad set of document formats yet still support fast efficient scheduling and validation of each job .+

~~The values of these attributes are hints to the server about production instructions and resources needed to print a document, but the printer does not use these attributes during the actual printing of a document.~~

The client shall not specify these attributes. Instead, it is the duty of the program process that translates the document to the printer's PDL (or analyzes it) to add provide these attributess

2520 and their values to the job. If any of these attributes is such
2521 values are unspecified lacking, the Printer shall assume that the
2522 all resources required by the document of the type specified by
2523 the missing attributes are ready. doesn't ask for any resources
2524 that are unavailable. Such value These attributes may be
2525 unspecified missing if the translation ~~program~~process fails to
2526 provides such values, or if no translation occurs (e.g. the
2527 document is a PostScript document.

2528
2529 Note: The Printer does not use these attributes during the actual
2530 printing of a document.

2531
2532 Note: these attributes allow more than one value wherever it is
2533 possible for a job to specify more than one value of the
2534 corresponding job attribute, possibly by embedded instructions .

2535
2536 The client may specify these document characterist ie attributes
2537 in: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs.

2538 a) Print: all (translation process, not the end user)
2539 b) ModifyJob: none
2540 c) ListObjectAttributes: all

2541
2542 ~~6.2.1.1 7.2.3.1~~ document-format-used (1#type2Format)

2543
2544 This attribute identifies the document format needed to print this
2545 job.

2546
2547 ~~This attribute identifies the overall print document format used~~
2548 ~~for the document. It consists of three elements, a~~
2549 ~~document format, a document format variants and a~~
2550 ~~document format version. The latter two elements are optional.~~

2551
2552 A format consists of two elements, a name and a version. The
2553 latter element is optional.

2554
2555 The syntax is for type2Format :

2556
2557 name ["/" version]

2558
2559 Examples include: PostScript, PostScript/2.0 and PCL/5e

2560
2561 ±ISSUE: do we want the version to be optional?

2562
2563 ~~X[The format needs to be simplified, but I'll leave in the text~~
2564 ~~below for now.]~~
2565

~~The document format element identifies a particular family of document formats, of which there may exist several versions or variants. The document format variants and document format version elements identify a specific instance of a document format. The variant refers to a particular functional subset of a format. For example, the format PostScript has variants of level 1 and level 2, and the format PCL has several variants, including PCL4 and PCL5.~~

~~The version distinguishes among successive releases of the same basic format and variant. For example, successive versions of Xerox Interpress include versions 2.0, 2.1, 3.0, 3.1, etc.~~

~~The document format variants element consists of a single text string. If it is necessary to identify more than one variant, the respective variant values shall all be contained in the document format variants element, separated from one another by commas.~~

~~If the client omits the document format variants or document format version elements, the server may supply a format specific default.~~

~~Proprietary values for the document format, document format variants, and document format version elements are assigned by the owners of those formats.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.1~~ fonts-used (1#string)

This attribute identifies the font resources used in the job.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.1~~ ~~codecharacter~~-sets-used (1#type3Enum)

This attribute identifies the ~~codecharacter~~-sets used in the document. This attribute is relevant only for files that are not in ASCII, such as text files and possibly PCL files. PostScript files are always ASCII. Normally there is at most 1 code-set.

Standard values are defined in the section on default-fonts.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ media-used (1#type2Enum)

This attribute identifies the media, media-sizes, input-trays or electronic forms needed to print the job.

Standard values for this attribute are defined in the section on medium-select. ~~+- TBD~~

~~This attribute is intended for scheduling and validation. The
server uses this attribute with the printer attributes
media supported for validation and media ready for scheduling.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ sides-used (type2Enum)

This attribute specifies whether a job needs one-sided, two-sided-
long-edge, or two-sided-short-edge ~~simplex, duplex or tumble~~
printing.

Standard values for this attribute are defined in the section on
sides.

~~7.2.3.2 output bin used~~

~~This attribute specifies what output bins the job needs.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ print-quality-used (type2Enum)

This attribute specifies what print quality the job needs.

Standard values for this attribute are defined in the section on
print-quality.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ finishing-used (type2Enum)

This attribute specifies what finishing the job needs.

Standard values for this attribute are defined in the section on
finishing.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ printer-resolution-used (positiveIntegerCrossState)

This attribute specifies what resolution the job needs. ~~This
attribute is the first of three that a client can use to specify
the size of a job.~~

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ total-job-octets (positiveInteger)

This attribute specifies the total size of the job in octets. This
attribute is the first of three that a translation program can use
to specify the size of a job.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ job-impression-count (positiveInteger)

This attribute specifies the total size of the job in impressions.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.2~~ job-media-sheet-count (positiveInteger)

This attribute specifies the total size of the job in media-sheets.

6.2.1 ~~7.2.4~~ Number of Documents

This group contains a single attribute which specifies the number of documents in the job.

The client shall specify this attribute in Print and may specify this attribute in: Get-Attributes and Get-Jobs.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.1.1~~ number-of-documents (positiveInteger)

This attribute specifies the number of documents in the job. Each document shall contain its own set of document content attributes described below.

6.2.1 ~~7.2.4~~ Document DataContents ~~(one per document)~~

This group of attributes describes the document data for the job . These attributes also include the document data or reference it.

All job attributes in other sections of this document occur only once per job and apply to all documents in a job.

The client may specify document -data attributes in Print. The client must specify either the document-URL or document-path in Print.

Except for document-content, the client may specify document -data attributes in: Get-Attributes, and Get-Jobs.

~~7.2.1 Document Description Attributes~~

2705 ~~These attributes name and reference the individual documents in a~~
2706 ~~job.~~

2707
2708 ~~The client may specify document description attributes in:~~
2709 ~~a) Print: all, except document type, transfer method, and~~
2710 ~~document content shall be passed as explicit parameters of the~~
2711 ~~Print abstract operation and shall not be passed as attributes.~~
2712 ~~b) ModifyJob: none~~
2713 ~~c) ListObjectAttributes: all, except id att document content~~

2714
2715 ~~7.2.1.1 number of documents~~

2716
2717 ~~This attribute specifies the number of documents in the job.~~

2718
2719 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.3.1~~ document-format (type2 Format)

2720
2721 This attribute identifies the document format of this document.

2722
2723 If the client does not specify this attribute , then the Printer
2724 shall attempt to determine the format in order to decide if the
2725 document data needs to be translated.

2726
2727 ISSUE: do we want the version to be optional?

2728
2729 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.1.2~~ document-name (name)

2730
2731 This attribute contains the name of the document used by the
2732 client to initially identify the document .

2733
2734 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.1.2~~ document-URL (name)

2735
2736 This attribute contains the URL of the document if the client
2737 specified the document with a URL.

2738
2739 If this attribute is specified , then document-content and
2740 document-path shall be unspecified.

2741
2742 6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.1.2~~ document-content (octetString)

2743
2744 This attribute contains the actual contents of the document.

2745
2746 If this attribute is specified, then document-path and document-
2747 URL shall be unspecified.

2748
2749 This attribute shall be used during the transmission of the Print
2750 operation over a network. A Printer shall save the document data

to a file and reference it with the document-URL or document-path
attribute. A Get-Attribute or Get-Jobs operation shall always find
that this attribute is unspecified.

6.2.1.1 ~~7.2.1.2~~ document-path (name)

This attribute contains a path which references a file containing
the document.

If this attribute is specified, then document-content and
document-URL shall be unspecified.

~~¶~~This attribute shall not be used during the transmission of the
Print operation over a network. It is intended to reference the
file when document data is on the printer.

ISSUE: is this attribute necessary or is document-URL sufficient?

~~This attribute is a sequence with one element for each document in
the job. Each element contains the following fields:~~

~~— document name: the name of the document specified by the end
— user.
— file reference: the path to the current location of the file
— URL: the URL of the file.
— contents: actual contents of the file.~~

~~Of the last three fields, only one should be present at any time.~~

6.3 ~~7.3~~ Operation Attributes

The client shall set these attributes and associate them with an
operation rather than an object.

It is intended that a client program rather than an end-user has
control over the setting of these values so that they cannot be
easily forged.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~ operation-locale (type3Locale)

This attribute identifies the locale of the client . The Printer
uses this attribute to determine the locale of messages in the
result of the operation or in errors returned by the operation .

2796 The type3EnumTrip consists of 3 colon separated type 3 enums. The
2797 first is the country. The second is the language. The third is the
2798 code-set.

2799
2800 If an operation does not specify th is attribute , the Printer shall
2801 assume that the operation has the same locale as the Printer.

2802
2803 ~~TBD~~
2804 6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~operation-notification-address (name)

2805
2806 This attribute identifies the email-address of the client. The
2807 Printer uses this attribute to determine the email address for any
2808 notifications that occur in the Printer .

2809
2810 ISSUE: can this address be determined from the next two
2811 attributes: operation-user-name and operation-host-name?

2812
2813 6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~operation-user-name (name)

2814
2815 This attribute identifies the most authentica ted user name that
2816 the client can supply . This name identifies the user performing
2817 the operation .

2818
2819 This value shall be set by the system rather than the end -user in
2820 order to minimize the chance of forgery.

2821
2822 6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~operation-host-name (name)

2823
2824 This attribute identifies the most authenticated host name that
2825 the client can supply. This name identifies the host from which
2826 the operation comes.

2827
2828 This value shall be set by the system rather than the end-user in
2829 order to minimize the chance of forgery.

2830
2831 6.3 ~~7.4~~Printer Attributes

2832
2833 A printer object may be realized in ~~represent~~ either a Print
2834 Server or Output Device .

2835
2836 A Printer Object in an Output Device contains a set of printer
2837 object attributes that represent an Output Device capable of
2838 rendering a document in visible form. Examples include electronic
2839 and electro-mechanical printers such as laser printers, ink -jet
2840 printers, and various kinds of impact printers, but may include

other types of output devices such as microfiche imagers and
plotters as well.

A Printer Object in a Print Server contains a set of printer
object attributes that are the union of the Printer objects in the
downstream Output Devices. This object extends the capabilities
of an Output Device. For example, an administrator might define a
single Print Server to represent all of the Output Devices of the
same type and capability in a single location, associated with a
particular server. A user/client would normally send a print -job
to a Print Server , and allow the Print Server to assign the job
to a particular Output Device based on the relative load and
availability of the printers under its control, thus providing a
load balancing service. However, nothing precludes a n
administrator from configuring a print system so that a
user/client can from sending a print -job directly to an Output
Device . ~~Such a restriction is up to the policy of the system~~
~~administrator and the access control that the administrator~~
~~specifies.~~

A Print Server , in the most common case , controls exactly one
downstream Output Device. The Print Server 's Printer object has
attributes whose values are the same as those of the Printer
object in the downstream Output Device.

The attributes defined in this ~~section subclause~~ provide
information about a particular ~~Printer~~ Print Server or Output
~~Device ; all of the attributes apply to Print Servers and Output~~
~~Devices .~~

6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~ printer-name (name)

This attribute uniquely identifies the printer on its host .

6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~ printer-location text (string)

This attribute identifies the location of this printer.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~ printer-model (string)

This attribute identifies the make and model of the printer .

2889 6.2.1 ~~7.4.1~~ printer-types (type2Enum)

2890
2891 This attribute identifies the marking technology of the printer.

2892
2893 The value for this attribute are the descriptive names specified
2894 by ISO DPA. These values are: other, unknown. electrophotographic-
2895 LED, electrophotographic-laser, electrophotographic-other, impact-
2896 moving-head-dot-matrix-9-pin, impact-moving-head-dot-matrix-24-
2897 pin, impact-moving-head, dot-matrix-other, impact-moving-head-
2898 fully-formed, impact-band, impact-other, inkjet-aqueous, inkjet-
2899 solid, inkjet-other, pen, thermal-transfer, thermal-sensitive,
2900 thermal-diffusion, thermal-other, electro, erosion, electro-
2901 static, photographic-microfiche, photographic-imagesetter,
2902 photographic-other, ion-deposition, E-beam, typesetter .

2903
2904 **ISSUE:** Should they be from the printer MIB instead. In the printer
2905 MIB hyphens do not exist. Instead the first letter after a hyphen
2906 is upper case.

2907
2908 6.2.1 ~~7.4.2~~ printer-state (type1Enum)

2909
2910 This attribute identifies the current state of the printer. The
2911 ~~LDPA~~ protocol support all values for printer states, however a
2912 ~~printers are not required to~~ shall only generate ~~all~~ the printer
2913 states, ~~only those~~ which are appropriate for the particular
2914 implementation.

2915
2916 The following standard values are defined:
2917 ~~id val printer state~~ unknown, ~~id val printer state~~ idle,
2918 ~~id val printer state~~ printing,
2919 ~~id val printer state~~ needs-attention, ~~id val printer state~~ paused,
2920 ~~id val printer state~~ shutdown,
2921 ~~id val printer state~~ job-start-wait,
2922 ~~id val printer state~~ job-end-wait,
2923 ~~id val printer state~~ job-password-wait,
2924 ~~id val printer state~~ needs-key-operator,

2925 ~~id val printer state~~ connecting-to-printer,

2926 ~~id val printer state~~ timed-out

2927
2928 6.2.1 ~~7.4.2~~ printer-state- ~~message~~ reasons (string)

2929
2930 This attributes specifies a message that gives further information
2931 about the current printer state. reasons for being in a printer
2932 state.

2933

6.2.1 ~~7.4.3~~ message (string)

This attribute provides a message from an operator, system administrator or 'intelligent' process to indicate to the user the reasons for modification or other management action taken on a job.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ locale (type3Locale)

This attribute specifies the locale that the Printer operates in.

The standard values are defined in the section on the job-locale attribute.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ notification-events (#type2Enum)

This attribute specifies the events on whose occurrence the Printer should notify those addresses specified by the notification-addresses attribute .

If the attribute is unspecified or empty, the Printer does not perform notification, though the Printer still checks the jobs' notification-events attribute .

In this attribute, job-problem and printer-problem have the same meaning.

The standard values are defined in the section on the job's notification-events attribute.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ notification-addresses (#name)

This attribute specifies the email addresses to which the Printer should send messages when events specified by the notification-events attribute occur.

If the attribute is unspecified or empty, the Printer does not perform notification, though the Printer still checks the jobs' notification-events attribute.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ end-user-acl (#name)

This attribute specifies the users who are allowed to print on the Printer.

2978
2979 If the attribute is unspecified or empty, the Printer allows
2980 anyone to print .

2981
2982 ISSUE: this does not fully solve the internet authorization
2983 problem because of authentication issues.

2984
2985 6.2.1 ~~7.4.15~~ maximum-printer-speed (positiveIntegerUnit s)

2986
2987 This attribute indicates the maximum printer speed of the Printer.
2988 A job cannot control a Printer's speed, but a Printer Browser can
2989 use printer speed as a criteria.

2990
2991 The standard units are a type2Enum and are: ppm, ipm, spm, lpm,
2992 cps.

2993
2994 6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ fonts-substitutions (#stringPair)

2995
2996 This attribute specifies an appropriate substitute for a font that
2997 is advertised as supported in the fonts-supported attribute, even
2998 though the Printer doesn't actually have the font available.

2999
3000 This attribute consists of a set of font pairs: a font name and
3001 the font to use instead.

3002
3003
3004 6.2.1 ~~7.4.6~~ fonts-supported (1#stringState)

3005
3006 This attribute identifies the font resources supported by this
3007 printer and indicates the state of readiness for each font.

3008
3009 The standard names are defined in the section on default-font.

3010
3011 Each item in the list contains the pair consisting of a font name
3012 and a state indicating the font's readiness state.

3013
3014
3015 6.2.1 ~~7.4.8~~ media-supported (1#nameState)

3016
3017 This attribute identifies the media, media-sizes, input trays, and
3018 electronic forms supported by this printer, and indicates the
3019 state of readiness for each medium resource.

3020

There may be just two states: ready and needs-installing, or there may be a third state: needs-purchasing.

The standard names are defined in the section on the section on the medium-select .

6.2.1 ~~7.4.11~~ document-formats-supported (1#type2FormatState)

This attribute identifies the document -formats, including the ~~document format variants and~~ document -format -versions, supported by the ~~Printer Output Device and the server soft ware collectively.~~ This set includes both the formats that are native to the Printer ~~Output Device~~ and those formats that the Printer server software can translate to one that is native to the Printer Output Device. From the client's point of view, this set contains all formats in which documents can be submitted to this Pprinter.

Proprietary document format identifiers, ~~variants,~~ and versions are assigned by the owners of those formats.

The state of readiness for each format is also included, though all formats should normally always be ready.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.12~~ numbers-up-supported (1#positiveInteger State)

This attribute identifies the number -up values ~~and imposition objects~~ supported by this printer. ~~The cardinal range is an alternative (shorthand) way of specifying consecutive cardinal values.~~

The state of readiness for each number-up value is also included, though all number-up conversion s should always be ready.

~~There are no standard values defined.~~

6.2.1 ~~7.4.13~~ finishings-supported (#type2EnumState)

This attribute identifies the per -document finishing operations ~~objects~~ supported by this Pprinter and states of readiness for each finishing ., ~~that is the server installed finishing objects that may be used as values of the finishing document attribute.~~

The standard finishing objects are defined in the section on the finishing attribute .

~~NOTE: What are the values of this attribute since we have no Finishing objects.~~

3067
3068 6.2.1 ~~7.4.14~~ sides-supported (1#type2EnumState)

3069
3070 This attribute indicates the values of the sides attribute
3071 supported by this printer and the states of readiness of each
3072 value., i.e., the different numbers of surfaces of a medium that
3073 can be imaged by this printer.

3074
3075 The standard values are defined in the section on the sides
3076 attribute.

3077
3078 6.2.1 ~~7.4.15~~ print-qualities-supported (1#type2EnumState)

3079
3080 This attribute indicates the values of the printer-quality
3081 attribute supported by this printer and the state s of readiness
3082 for each print-quality value .

3083
3084 The standard values are defined in the printer-quality attribute.

3085
3086 6.2.1 ~~7.4.15~~ printer-resolutions-supported
3087 (1#positiveIntegerCross State)

3088
3089 This attribute indicates the values of the printer-resolution-
3090 select attribute supported by this printer and their state s of
3091 readiness.

3092
3093 The state of readiness for each printer resolution is also
3094 included, though normally all printer-resolutions should always be
3095 ready.

3096
3097 The syntax is discussed in the section on the printer-resolution-
3098 select attribute .

3099
3100 6.2.1 ~~7.4.15~~ code-sets-supported (1#type3EnumState)

3101
3102 This attribute indicates the values of the default-code-set
3103 attribute supported by this printer and the state s of readiness
3104 for each code-set .

3105
3106 The standard values are defined in the default-code-set attribute.

3107
3108 6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~ off-peak-times-supported (#type3Enum State)

3109

This attribute indicates the values of the job-print-off-peak
attribute supported by this printer and the states of readiness
for each value.

If this attribute is unspecified, then the Printer has no off-peak
periods.

The standard values are defined in the section on the job-print-
off-peak attribute.

Note: this document does not define how an administrator
associates the off-peak names with actual time periods.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.18~~ events-supported (#type2Enum State)

This attribute indicates the values of the job and printer
notification-events attribute supported by this Printer and the
states of readiness for each value.

If this attribute is unspecified, then the Printer does not
support notification .

The standard values are defined in the section on the
notification-events attribute.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.18~~ locales-supported (1#type3Locale State)

This attribute indicates the values of the job -locale attribute
supported by this Printer and the states of readiness for each
value.

The standard values are defined in the section on the job-locale
attribute.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.15~~ job-sheets-supported (#type3EnumState)

This attribute identifies the job-sheet ~~auxiliary sheet s~~ values
supported by this printer , and the state of readiness for each
job-sheet .

To allow no job sheets, the system administrator shall include the
value ~~id-val-generic~~ none as a value for this attribute. The
client specifies that there are no job sheets by using the value
~~id-val-generic~~ none as the value of the job -sheets attribute.

If the job-sheets attribute is not specified or contains a value which the ~~P~~printer does not support, ~~and the job sheets value is non compulsory (so that the server accepts the job),~~ then the server ~~shall~~ ~~may~~ select from among the values of this attribute. The server shall not select the value ~~id val generic none~~ unless it is the only value specified for the job -sheets-supported attribute.

NOTE - It is preferable for the server to produce some job ~~jobauxiliary~~ sheet, even if not the desired one, rather than produce none at all or reject the job.

~~7.4.16 document sheets supported~~

~~This attribute identifies the auxiliary sheets values supported by this printer.~~

~~To allow no document sheets, the system administrator shall include the value id val generic none as a value for this attribute. The client specifies that there are no document sheets by using the value id val generic none as the value of the document sheets attribute.~~

~~If the document sheets attribute is not specified or contains a value which the printer does not support, and the document sheets value is non compulsory (so that the server accepts the job), then the server may select from among the values of this attribute. The server shall not select the value id val generic none unless it is the only value specified for the document sheets supported attribute.~~

~~NOTE It is preferable for the server to produce some job auxiliary sheet, even if not the desired one, rather than produce none at all.~~

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~ maximum-copies ~~supported~~ (positiveInteger)

This attribute indicates the maximum number of copies of a document that can be rendered by this printer in a single print-job.

~~A server shall ensure that neither a document's copy count attribute nor any single job copies element of a ResultsProfile exceeds the value specified in this attribute. A server may ensure that for each document the product of the document's copy count and the sum of all job copies in all result sets does not exceed this value.~~

If the attribute is unspecified or has a A value of 0 , shall indicate there is no limit on the maximum number of document copies for this Pprinter.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~-maximum-job-octets (positiveInteger)

This attribute indicates that the Printer shall accept a job only if its size in octets is less than the value specified by this attribute.

If the attribute is unspecified or has a value of 0, there is no limit on the size of a job in octets.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~-maximum-impressions (positiveInteger)

This attribute indicates that the Printer shall accept a job only if its size in impression is less than the value specified by this attribute.

If the attribute is unspecified or has a value of 0, there is no limit on the size of a job in impressions.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~-maximum-media-sheets (positiveInteger)

This attribute indicates that the Printer shall accept a job only if its size in media-sheets is less than the value specified by this attribute.

If the attribute is unspecified or has a value of 0, there is no limit on the size of a job in media-sheets.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~-maximum-job-retention-period (deltaTime)

This attribute indicates that when the Printer accepts a job, the retention period must not exceed the value of this attribute. Otherwise, the Printer sets the job's retention-period to the value of this attribute.

If this attribute is unspecified, then the Printer places no limit on the retention time.

6.2.1 ~~7.4.17~~-maximum-end-user-priority (typeEnum)

This attribute indicates that when the Printer accepts a job, the job-priority must not exceed the value of this attribute. Otherwise, the Printer sets the job's job-priority to the value of this attribute.

If this attribute is unspecified, then the Printer places no limit
on the job-priority time.

The standard values are defined in the section on the job-priority
attribute.

~~7.4.18 notification delivery methods supported~~

~~7.4.19 physical printers supported~~

~~This attribute identifies the physical printers (printer's
realization attribute is either physical or logical and physical)
supported by this server.~~

~~7.4.20 Logical printers supported~~

~~This attribute identifies the logical printers (printer's
realization attribute is either logical or logical and physical)
supported by this server.~~

~~7.4.21 events supported~~

~~This attribute identifies the event types and event classes
supported by this printer.~~

~~7.4.22 transfer methods supported~~

~~This attribute identifies the transfer methods supported by this
server.~~

~~7.4.23 locales supported~~

~~TBD~~

~~7.4.24 multiple documents supported~~

~~This attribute indicates whether this object (printer or server)
is capable of processing and printing multiple documents per job.~~

~~This printershall not support any operation involving multiple
documents unless this attribute has the value TRUE. In spite of
this requirement, it is still a printer driver implementation
option of whether to support modifying and/or cancelling
individual documents within a multi document job or not.~~

~~7.4.28 cancel individual document supported~~

~~This attribute indicates whether this object (printer or server)
is capable of cancelling the printing of individual documents
within a multiple document job.~~

~~7.4.29 modify individual document supported~~

~~This attribute indicates whether the server is capable of
modifying the print request parameters for individual documents
within a multiple document job.~~

6.3 ~~7.5~~ Job Templates ~~Initial Value Job Attributes~~

The attributes for a Job Template ~~an Initial Value Job object~~ can
be any of the Job object attributes defined in the sections: ~~7.1.~~

Job Sheet Attributes
Notification Attributes
Job Scheduling Attributes
(except job-print-after)
Job Production Attributes
(except page-select)
Attributes for Conversion of Text Files

~~7.6~~ Initial Value Document Attributes

~~The attributes for an Initial Value Document object can be any of
the Document object attributes defined in section 7.2.~~

6.3 ~~7.7~~ Conformance Relationship to ISO/IEC 10175 Conformance Levels

~~In ISO/IEC 10175 DPA Appendix E, three Conformance Levels are
defined. For levels 1 and 2, an additional set of attributes for
multiple document job support are defined. These additional
levels are indicated by the letter M. Thus, level 2M indicates
support for a basic set of operations and attributes with
additional support for multiple document jobs. The scope of LDPA
is essentially the same as level 2M as defined by DPA.~~

A conforming implementation shall implement all operations ,
objects and attributes defined in this document.

IPP~~LDPA~~ is explicitly designed to be extensible. This means that
in addition to the attributes defined in this specification,
specific implementation instances may support not only the basic
protocol as defined in this specification, but might add vendor
specific extensions.

Also, for the core set of attributes listed in this specification,
it is not required that a conforming server support all (standard)
values of all supported attributes. For example, it is not
required that a printer implement all finishing methods indicated
by the standard values.

The explicit requirement of the term "supported", with respect to
one of the attributes that deal with printer functions or
resources, is that the server shall recognize the attribute and
those values that are supported, and shall be able to respond to a
query about which values that printer does, in fact, support.

7. Security Considerations

This protocol does not identify any new authentication mechanisms.
The authentication mechanisms built into HTTP (such as SSL and
HTTPS) are recommended.

This protocol does define a simple authorization mechanism by
introducing the "end-user-acl" attribute as part of the Printer
object. This ACL attribute is a multi-valued list of all of the
authenticated names of end-users. This protocol does not spe cify
what the domain is for names in this ACL attribute

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10. Appendix A: Extended Operations

The following symbols are used in the tables below:

P perform the operation directly
PF perform the operation; forward to Output Device sometimes
UA unsupported in an Output Device unless it supports queuing
U unsupported operation

Lower priority end user operations are:

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Print Server</u>	<u>Output Device</u>
<u>- Modify Job</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>UA</u>
<u>- Resubmit Job</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>UA</u>

Management operations are:

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Print Server</u>	<u>Output Device</u>
<u>- Clean Queue</u>	<u>PF</u>	<u>UA</u>
<u>- Disallow Queuing</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>UA</u>
<u>- Allow Queuing</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>UA</u>
<u>- Pause Printing</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>- Resume Printing</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>- Promote Job</u>	<u>PF</u>	<u>UA</u>
<u>- Shutdown Printer</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>- Startup Printer</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>- Create Printer</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>U</u>
<u>- Delete Printer</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>U</u>
<u>- Set Attribute</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

10.1 Modify Job Operation

10.1.1 Modify Job Argument

The following abstract data types are part of the Modify Job Argument (the attributes that can be modified may be severely restricted):

<u>Job Id</u>	<u>Which job to modify.</u>
	<u>[There are no document attributes to modify.]</u>
<u>Job Attributes</u>	<u>Attribute set for Job attributes. Only replacement is possible; the GUI fetches the value and then sets a new one.</u>
<u>Message</u>	<u>Optional Message.</u>
<u>Common Arguments</u>	

10.1.2 Modify Job Result

The following abstract data types are part of the Modify Job Result:

<u>Modify Status</u>	<u>Modify result attributes.</u>
<u>Errors</u>	<u>Optional Error Information</u>

10.2 Resubmit Job Operation

10.2.1 Resubmit Job Argument **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

The following abstract data types are part of the Resubmit Argument:

	.
<u>Destination Printer Name</u>	<u>Optional name of the destination printer.</u>
<u>Operation</u>	<u>MOVE or COPY</u>
<u>Job Set</u>	<u>A set of jobs to move or copy. Each entry in the set has: Job Id, Document Number, Job attributes, and Document attributes.</u>
<u>Message</u>	<u>Optional Message</u>
<u>Common Arguments</u>	

10.2.2 Resubmit Job Result

The following abstract data types are part of the Resubmit Job Result:

<u>Resubmit Job Set</u>	<u>A set of jobs that were resubmitted. Each element in the set has: Old Job Id, New Job Id, and an attribute set with info about the results of the move or copy.</u>
<u>Errors</u>	<u>Optional Error Information</u>