1. Job Monitoring MIB, V0.84

(This cover page is *not* part of the Internet-Draft)

From: Tom Hastings
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File: ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/jmp/mibs/jmp-mib.doc .pdf jmp-mibr.doc .pdf .pdr

Status: Seventh draft MIB that corresponds to editorial comments on V0.83 and changes to keep in alignment with IPP (printer-resolution syntax). See the change history in the separate file: changes.doc .pdf.

We agreed that the MIB specification is finished except for any editorial comments that people may have. We resolved all PWG issues. I've included Ron Bergman's and David Perkin's extensive editorial comments. A small number of issues came from IETF reviewers (David Perkins and Ron Bergman), which have not been resolved. See the separate issues.doc and .pdf file.

I've also produced a variation on this document which has all variable font (**jmp-mib.doc .pdf**) without revision marks. This is the version that the JMP should use to make comments. It has line numbers.

The MIB has been greatly simplified so that now there are only 18 objects in the MIB. There are 65 attributes.

I've removed the issues from the document and placed them in a separate document: issues.doc .pdf. There are very few issues remaining. I've added a few issues from the e-mail since the last meeting.

INTERNET-DRAFT

Ron Bergman
Dataproducts Corp.
Tom Hastings
Xerox Corporation
Scott Isaacson
Novell, Inc.
Harry Lewis
IBM Corp.

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Job Monitoring MIB - V0.84

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Abstract

This Internet-Draft specifies a small set of read-only SNMP MIB objects for (1) monitoring the status and progress of print jobs (2) obtaining resource requirements before a job is processed, (3) monitoring resource consumption while a job is being processed and (4) collecting resource accounting data after the completion of a job. This MIB is intended to be implemented (1) in a printer or (2) in a server that supports one or more printers. Use of the object set is not limited to printing. However, support for services other than printing is outside the scope of this Job Monitoring MIB. Future extensions to this MIB may include, but are not limited to, fax machines and scanners.

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Job Monitoring MIB

1. Introduction

The Job Monitoring MIB is intended to be implemented by an agent within a printer or the first server closest to the printer, where the printer is either directly connected to the server only or the printer does not contain the job monitoring MIB agent. It is recommended that implementations place the SNMP agent as close as possible to the processing of the print job. This MIB applies to printers with and without spooling capabilities. This MIB is designed to be compatible with most current commonly-used job submission protocols. In most environments that support high function job submission/job control protocols, like ISO DPA[iso-dpa], those protocols would be used to monitor and manage print jobs rather than using the Job Monitoring MIB.

The Job Monitoring MIB consists of a General Group, a Job Submission ID Group, a Job Group, and an Attribute Group. Each group is a table. All accessible objects are read-only. The General Group contains general information that applies to all jobs in a job set. The Job Submission ID table maps the job submission ID that the client uses to identify a job to the **jmJobIndex** that the Job Monitoring Agent uses to identify jobs in the Job and Attribute tables. The Job table contains the MANDATORY integer job state and status objects. The Attribute table consists of multiple entries per job that specify (1) job and document identification and parameters, (2) requested resources, and (3) consumed resources during and after job processing/printing. Sixty five job attributes are defined as textual conventions that an agent SHALL return if the server or device implements the functionality so represented and the agent has access to the information.

1.1 Types of Information in the MIB

The job MIB is intended to provide the following information for the indicated Role Models in the Printer MIB[print-mib] (Appendix D - Roles of Users).

User:

Provide the ability to identify the least busy printer. The user will be able to determine the number and size of jobs waiting for each printer. No attempt is made to actually predict the length of time that jobs will take.

Provide the ability to identify the current status of the user's job (user queries).

Provide a timely indication that the job has completed and where it can be found.

Provide error and diagnostic information for jobs that did not successfully complete.

Operator:

Provide a presentation of the state of all the jobs in the print system.

Provide the ability to identify the user that submitted the print job.

Provide the ability to identify the resources required by each job.

Provide the ability to define which physical printers are candidates for the print job.

Provide some idea of how long each job will take. However, exact estimates of time to process a job is not being attempted. Instead, objects are included that allow the operator to be able to make gross estimates.

Capacity Planner:

Provide the ability to determine printer utilization as a function of time.

Provide the ability to determine how long jobs wait before starting to print.

Accountant:

Provide information to allow the creation of a record of resources consumed and printer usage data for charging users or groups for resources consumed.

Provide information to allow the prediction of consumable usage and resource need.

The MIB supports printers that can contain more than one job at a time, but still be usable for low end printers that only contain a single job at a time. In particular, the MIB supports the needs of Windows and other PC environments for managing low-end networked devices without unnecessary overhead or complexity, while also providing for higher end systems and devices.

1.2 Types of Job Monitoring Applications

The Job Monitoring MIB is designed for the following types of monitoring applications:

1. Monitor a single job starting when the job is submitted and ending a defined period after the job completes. The Job Submission ID table provides the map to find the specific job to be monitored.

2. Monitor all 'active' jobs in a queue, which this specification generalizes to a "job set". End users may use such a program when selecting a least busy printer, so the MIB is designed for such a program to start up quickly and find the information needed quickly without having to read all (completed) jobs in order to find the active jobs. System operators may also use such a program, in which case it would be running for a long period of time and may also be interested in the jobs that have completed. Finally such a program may be used to provide an enhanced console and logging capability.

3. Collect resource usage for accounting or system utilization purposes that copy the completed job statistics to an accounting system. It is recognized that depending on accounting programs to copy MIB data during the job-retention period is somewhat unreliable, since the accounting program may not be running (or may have crashed). Such a program is also expected to keep a shadow copy of the entire Job **Attribute** table including **completed, canceled, and aborted** jobs which the program updates on each polling cycle. Such a program polls at the rate of the persistence of the **Attribute** table. The design is not optimized to help such an application determine which jobs are **completed, canceled,** or **aborted**. Instead, the application SHALL query each job that the application's shadow copy shows was not **complete, canceled,** or **aborted** at the previous poll cycle to see if it is now **complete** or **canceled**, plus any new jobs that have been submitted.

The MIB provides a set of objects that represent a compatible subset of job and document attributes of the ISO DPA standard[iso-dpa] and the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)[ipp-model], so that coherence is maintained between these two protocols and the information presented to end users and system operators by monitoring applications. However, the job monitoring MIB is intended to be used with printers that implement other job submitting and management protocols, such as IEEE 1284.1 (TIPSI)[tipsi], as well as with ones that do implement ISO DPA. Thus the job monitoring MIB does not require implementation of either the ISO DPA or IPP protocols.

The MIB is designed so that an additional MIB(s) can be specified in the future for monitoring multi-function (scan, FAX, copy) jobs as an augmentation to this MIB.

2. Terminology and Job Model

This section defines the terms that are used in this specification and the general model for jobs.

NOTE - Existing systems use conflicting terms, so these terms are drawn from the ISO 10175 Document Printing Application (DPA) standard[iso-dpa]. For example, PostScript systems use the term *session* for what is called a *job* in this specification and the term *job* to mean what is called a *document* in this specification. PJL systems use the term *job* to mean what is called a *job* in this specification. PJL also supports multiple *documents* per job, but does not support specifying per-document attributes independently for each document.

Job: a unit of work whose results are expected together without interjection of unrelated results. A job contains one or more *documents*.

Job Set: a group of jobs that are queued and scheduled together according to a specified scheduling algorithm for a specified device or set of devices. For implementations that embed the SNMP agent in the device, the MIB job set normally represents *all* the jobs known to the device, so that the implementation only implements a single job set. If the SNMP agent is implemented in a server that controls one or more devices, each MIB job set represents a job queue for (1) a specific device or (2) set of devices, if the server uses a single queue to load balance between several devices. Each job set is disjoint; no job SHALL be represented in more than one MIB job set.

Document: a sub-section within a job that contains print data and *document instructions* that apply to just the document.

Client: the network entity that *end users* use to submit jobs to *spoolers*, *servers*, or *printers* and other *devices*, depending on the configuration, using any job submission protocol.

Server: a network entity that accepts jobs from clients and in turn submits the jobs to *printers* and other *devices*. A server MAY be a printer *supervisor* control program, or a print *spooler*.

Device: a hardware entity that (1) interfaces to humans in human perceptible means, such as produces marks on paper, scans marks on paper to produce an electronic representations, or writes CD-ROMs or (2) interfaces electronically to another device, such as sends FAX data to another FAX device.

Printer: a *device* that puts marks on media.

Supervisor: a server that contains a control program that controls a printer or other device. A supervisor is a client to the printer or other device.

Spooler: a server that accepts jobs, spools the data, and decides when and on which printer to print the job. A spooler is a client to a printer or a printer supervisor, depending on implementation.

Spooling: the act of a *device* or *server* of (1) accepting jobs and (2) writing the job's attributes and document data on to secondary storage.

Queuing: the act of a *device* or *server* of ordering (queuing) the jobs for the purposes of scheduling the jobs to be processed.

Monitor or Job Monitoring Application: the SNMP management application that End Users, and System Operators use to monitor jobs using SNMP. A monitor MAY be either a separate application or MAY be part of the client that also submits jobs.

Accounting Application: the SNMP management application that copies job information to some more permanent medium so that another application can perform accounting on the data for Accountants, Asset Managers, and Capacity Planners use.

Agent: the network entity that accepts SNMP requests from a *monitor* or *accounting application* and provides access to the instrumentation for managing jobs modeled by the management objects defined in the Job Monitoring MIB module for a *server* or a *device*.

Proxy: an agent that acts as a concentrator for one or more other agents by accepting SNMP operations on the behalf of one or more other agents, forwarding them on to those other agents, gathering responses from those other agents and returning them to the original requesting monitor.

User: a person that uses a client or a monitor.

End User: a user that uses a client to submit a print job.

System Operator: a user that uses a monitor to monitor the system and carries out tasks to keep the system running.

System Administrator: a user that specifies policy for the system.

Job Instruction: an instruction specifying how, when, or where the job is to be processed. Job instructions MAY be passed in the job submission protocol or MAY be embedded in the document data or a combination depending on the job submission protocol and implementation.

Document Instruction: an instruction specifying how to process the document. Document instructions MAY be passed in the job submission protocol separate from the actual document data, or MAY be embedded in the document data or a combination, depending on the job submission protocol and implementation.

SNMP Information Object: a name, value-pair that specifies an action, a status, or a condition in an SNMP MIB. Objects are identified in SNMP by an OBJECT IDENTIFIER.

Attribute: a name, value-pair that specifies a job or document instruction, a status, or a condition of a job or a document that has been submitted to a server or device. A particular attribute NEED NOT be present in each job instance. In other words, attributes are present in a job instance only when there is a need to express the value, either because (1) the client supplied a value in the job submission protocol, (2) the document data contained an embedded attribute, or (3) the server or device supplied a default value. An agent SHALL represent an attribute as an entry (row) in the Attribute table in this MIB in which entries are present only when necessary. Attributes are identified in this MIB by an enum.

Job Monitoring (using SNMP): the activity of a management application of accessing the MIB and (1) identifying jobs in the job tables being processed by the server, printer or other devices, and (2) displaying information to the user about the processing of the job.

Job Accounting: the activity of a management application of accessing the MIB and recording what happens to the job during and after the processing of the job.

2.1 System Configurations for the Job Monitoring MIB

This section enumerates the three configurations in which the Job Monitoring MIB is intended to be used. To simplify the pictures, the *devices* are shown as *printers*. See Goals section.

The diagram in the Printer MIB[print-mib] entitled: "One Printer's View of the Network" is assumed for this MIB as well. Please refer to that diagram to aid in understanding the following system configurations.

2.1.1 Configuration 1 - client-printer

In the **client-printer** configuration, the **client**(s) submit jobs directly to the printer, either by some direct connect, or by network connection.

The job submitting **client** and/or **monitoring application** monitor jobs by communicating directly with an agent that is part of the printer. The agent in the Printer SHALL keep the job in the Job Monitoring MIB as long as the job is in the Printer, plus a defined time period after the job enters the **completed** state in which accounting programs can copy out the accounting data from the Job Monitoring MIB.

```
               all         end-user     ######## SNMP query
            +-------+     +--------+    ---- job submission
            |monitor|     | client |
            +---#---+     +--#--+--+
                #            #  |
                # ############  |
                # #             |
         +==+===#=#=+==+        |
         |  | agent |  |        |
         |  +-------+  |        |
         |   PRINTER   <--------+
         |             | Print Job Delivery Channel
         |             |
         +=============+
```

Figure 2-1 - Configuration 1 - client-printer - agent in the printer

The Job Monitoring MIB is designed to support the following relationships (not shown in Figure 2-1):

1. Multiple **clients** MAY submit jobs to a **printer**.
2. Multiple **clients** MAY monitor a **printer**.
3. Multiple **monitors** MAY monitor a **printer**.
4. A **client** MAY submit jobs to multiple **printers**.
5. A **monitor** MAY monitor multiple **printers**.

2.1.2 Configuration 2 - client-server-printer - agent in the server

In the **client-server-printer** configuration 2, the **client**(s) submit jobs to an intermediate **server** by some network connection, *not* directly to the **printer**. While configuration 2 is included, the design center for this MIB is configurations 1 and 3,

The job submitting **client** and/or **monitoring application** monitor job by communicating directly with:

A Job Monitoring MIB agent that is part of the **server** (or a front for the server)

There is no SNMP Job Monitoring MIB agent in the printer in configuration 2, at least that the client or monitor are aware. In this configuration, the agent SHALL return the current values of the objects in the Job Monitoring MIB both for jobs the server keeps and jobs that the server has submitted to the printer. The Job Monitoring MIB agent SHALL obtain the required information from the printer by a method that is beyond the scope of this document. The agent in the server SHALL keep the job in the Job Monitoring MIB in the server as long as the job is in the Printer, plus a defined time period after the job enters the **completed** state in which accounting programs can copy out the accounting data from the Job Monitoring MIB.

```

    all          end-user
 +-------+     +----------+
 |monitor|     |  client  |     ######## SNMP query
 +---+---#     +---#----+-+     **** non-SNMP cntrl
          #        #    |       ---- job submission
           #       #    |
            #      #    |
             #=====#=+==v==+
             | agent |     |
             +-------+     |
             |    server   |
             +----+-----+--+
          control *     |
         **********     |
         *              |
+========v====+         |
|             |         |
|             |         |
|   PRINTER   <---------+
|             | Print Job Delivery Channel
|             |
+=============+
```

Figure 2-2 - Configuration 2 - client-server-printer - agent in the server

The Job Monitoring MIB is designed to support the following relationships (not shown in Figure 2-2):

1. Multiple **clients** MAY submit jobs to a **server**.
2. Multiple **clients** MAY monitor a **server**.
3. Multiple **monitors** MAY monitor a **server**.
4. A **client** MAY submit jobs to multiple **servers**.
5. A **monitor** MAY monitor multiple **servers**.
6. Multiple **servers** MAY submit jobs to a **printer**.
7. Multiple **servers** MAY control a **printer**.

2.1.3 Configuration 3 - client-server-printer - client monitors printer agent and server

In the **client-server-printer** configuration 3, the **client**(s) submit jobs to an intermediate **server** by some network connection, *not* directly to the **printer**. That server does not contain a Job Monitoring MIB and agent.

The job submitting **client** and/or **monitoring application** monitor jobs by communicating directly with:

1. The server using some undefined protocol to monitor jobs in the server (that does not contain the Job Monitoring MIB) AND
2. A Job Monitoring MIB agent that is part of the **printer** to monitor jobs after the server passes the jobs to the printer. In such configurations, the server deletes its copy of the job from the server after submitting the job to the printer usually almost immediately (before the job does much processing, if any)**.**

In configuration 3, the agent (in the printer) SHALL keep the values of the objects in the Job Monitoring MIB that the agent implements updated for a job that the server has submitted to the printer. The agent SHALL obtain information about the jobs submitted to the printer from the server (either in the job submission protocol, in the document data, or by direct query of the server), in order to populate some of the objects the Job Monitoring MIB in the printer. The agent in the printer SHALL keep the job in the Job Monitoring MIB as long as the job is in the Printer, and longer in order to implement the **completed** state in which monitoring programs can copy out the accounting data from the Job Monitoring MIB.

```
            all          end-user
         +-------+     +----------+
         |monitor|     |  client  |     ######## SNMP query
         +---+---*     +---*----+-+     **** non-SNMP query
             #    *        *    |       ---- job submission
             #     *       *    |
             #      *      *    |
             #       *=====v====v==+
             #       |             |
             #       |    server   |
             #       |             |
             #       +----#-----+--+
             #    optional#     |
             #   ##########     |
             #   #              |
        +==+=v===v=+==+         |
        |  | agent |  |         |
        |  +-------+  |         |
        |   PRINTER   <---------+
        |             | Print Job Delivery Channel
        |             |
        +=============+
```

Figure 2-3 - Configuration 3 - client-server-printer - client monitors printer agent and server

The Job Monitoring MIB is designed to support the following relationships (not shown in Figure 2-3):

1. Multiple **clients** MAY submit jobs to a **server**.
2. Multiple **clients** MAY monitor a **server**.
3. Multiple **monitors** MAY monitor a **server**.
4. A **client** MAY submit jobs to multiple **servers**.
5. A **monitor** MAY monitor multiple **servers**.
6. Multiple **servers** MAY submit jobs to a **printer**.
7. Multiple **servers** MAY control a **printer**.

3. Managed Object Usage

This section describes the usage of the objects in the MIB.

3.1 Conformance Considerations

In order to achieve interoperability between job monitoring applications and job monitoring agents, this specification includes the conformance requirements for both monitoring applications and agents.

3.1.1 Conformance Terminology

This specification uses the verbs: "SHALL", "SHOULD", "MAY", and "NEED NOT" to specify conformance requirements according to RFC 2119 [req-words] as follows:

- "SHALL": indicates an action that the subject of the sentence must implement in order to claim conformance to this specification
- "MAY": indicates an action that the subject of the sentence does not have to implement in order to claim conformance to this specification, in other words that action is an implementation option
- "NEED NOT": indicates an action that the subject of the sentence does not have to implement in order to claim conformance to this specification. The verb "NEED NOT" is used instead of "may not", since "may not" sounds like a prohibition.
- "SHOULD": indicates an action that is recommended for the subject of the sentence to implement, but is not required, in order to claim conformance to this specification.

3.1.2 Agent Conformance Requirements

A conforming agent:

1. SHALL implement *all* MANDATORY groups in this specification.
2. SHALL implement any attributes if (1) the server or device supports the functionality represented by the attribute and (2) the information is available to the agent.
3. SHOULD implement both forms of an attribute if it implements an attribute that permits a choice of INTEGER and OCTET STRING forms, since implementing both forms may help management applications by giving them a choice of representations, since the representation are equivalent. See the **JmAttributeTypeTC** textual-convention.

   NOTE - This MIB, like the Printer MIB, is written following the subset of SMIv2 that can be supported by SMIv1 and SNMPv1 implementations.

3.1.2.1 MIB II System Group objects

The Job Monitoring MIB agent SHALL implement all objects in the System Group of MIB-II[mib-II], whether the Printer MIB[print-mib] is implemented or not.

3.1.2.2 MIB II Interface Group objects

The Job Monitoring MIB agent SHALL implement all objects in the Interfaces Group of MIB-II[mib-II], whether the Printer MIB[print-mib] is implemented or not.

3.1.2.3 Printer MIB objects

If the agent is providing access to a device that is a printer, the agent SHALL implement all of the MANDATORY objects in the Printer MIB[print-mib] and all the objects in other MIBs that conformance to the Printer MIB requires, such as the Host Resources MIB[hr-mib]. If the agent is providing access to a server that controls one or more networked printers, the agent NEED NOT implement the Printer MIB and NEED NOT implement the Host Resources MIB.

3.1.3 Job Monitoring Application Conformance Requirements

A conforming job monitoring application:

1. SHALL accept the full syntactic range for all objects in all MANDATORY groups and all MANDATORY attributes that are required to be implemented by an agent according to Section 3.1.2 and SHALL either present them to the user or ignore them.
2. SHALL accept the full syntactic range for *all* attributes, including enum and bit values specified in this specification and additional ones that may be registered with IANA and SHALL either present them to the user or ignore them. In particular, a conforming job monitoring application SHALL not malfunction when receiving any standard or registered enum or bit values. See Section 3.6 entitled "IANA Considerations".
3. SHALL NOT fail when operating with agents that materialize attributes *after* the job has been submitted, as opposed to when the job is submitted.
4. SHALL, if it supports a time attribute, accept either form of the time attribute, since agents are free to implement either time form.

3.2 The Job Tables and the Oldest Active and Newest Active Indexes

The **jmJobTable** and **jmAttributeTable** contain objects and attributes, respectively, for each job in a job set. These first two indexes are:

1. **jmGeneralJobSetIndex** - which job set
2. **jmJobIndex** - which job in the job set

In order for a monitoring application to quickly find that active jobs (jobs in the **pending**, **processing**, or **processingStopped** states), the MIB contains two indexes:

1. **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** - the index of the active job that has been in the tables the longest.
2. **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** - the index of the active job that has been most recently added to the tables.

The agent SHALL assign the next incremental value of **jmJobIndex** to the job, when a new job is accepted by the server or device to which the agent is providing access. If the incremented value of **jmJobIndex** would exceed the implementation-defined maximum value for **jmJobIndex**, the agent SHALL 'wrap' back to 1. An agent uses the resulting value of **jmJobIndex** for storing information in the **jmJobTable** and the **jmAttributeTable** about the job.

It is recommended that the largest value for **jmJobIndex** be much larger than the maximum number of jobs that the implementation can contain at a single time, so as to minimize the pre-mature re-use of **jmJobIndex** value for a newer job while clients retain the same 'stale' value for an older job.

Each time a new job is accepted by the server or device that the agent is providing access to AND that job is to be 'active' (**pending**, **processing**, or **processingStopped**, but not **pendingHeld**), the agent SHALL copy the value of the job's **jmJobIndex** to the **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** object. If the new job is to be 'inactive' (**pendingHeld** state), the agent SHALL not change the value of **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** object.

When a job transitions from one of the 'active' job states (**pending**, **processing**, **processingStopped**) to one of the 'inactive' job states (**pendingHeld**, **completed**, **canceled**, or **aborted),** with a **jmJobIndex** value that matches the **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** object, the agent SHALL advance (or wrap) the value to the next oldest 'active' job, if any. See the **JmJobStateTC** textual-convention for a definition of the job states.

Whenever a job transitions from one of the 'inactive' job states to one of the 'active' job states (from **pendingHeld** to **pending** or **processing**), the agent SHALL update the value of either the **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** or the **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** objects, or both, if the job's **jmJobIndex** value is outside the range between **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** and **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex**.

When all jobs become 'inactive', i.e., enter the **pendingHeld**, **completed**, **canceled,** or **aborted** states, the agent SHALL set the value of both the **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** and **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** objects to **0**.

NOTE - Applications that wish to efficiently access all of the active jobs MAY use **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex** value to start with the oldest active job and continue until they reach the index value equal to **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex,** skipping over any **pendingHeld**, **completed**, **canceled, or aborted** jobs that might intervene**.**

If an application detects that the **jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex** is smaller than **jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex**, the job index has wrapped. In this case, the application SHALL reset the index to **1** when the end of the table is reached and continue the GetNext operations to find the rest of the active jobs.

NOTE - Application detect the end of the table when the OID returned by the GetNext operation is an OID in a different MIB. There is no object in this MIB that specifies the maximum value for the **jmJobIndex** supported by the implementation.

When the server or device is power-cycled, the agent SHALL remember the next **jmJobIndex** value to be assigned, so that new jobs are not assigned the same **jmJobIndex** as recent jobs before the power cycle.

3.3 The Attribute Mechanism

Attributes are similar to information objects, except that attributes are identified by an enum, instead of an OID, so that attributes may be registered without requiring a new MIB. Also an implementation that does not have the functionality represented by the attribute can omit the attribute entirely, rather than having to return a distinguished value. The agent is free to materialize an attribute in the **jmAttributeTable** as soon as the agent is aware of the value of the attribute.

The agent materializes job attributes in a four-indexed **jmAttributeTable**:

1. **jmGeneralJobSetIndex** - which job set
2. **jmJobIndex** - which job in the job set
3. **jmAttributeTypeIndex** - which attribute
4. **jmAttributeInstanceIndex** - which attribute instance for those attributes that can have multiple values per job.

Some attributes represent information about a job, such as a file-name, a document-name, a submission-time or a completion time. Other attributes represent resources required, e.g., a medium or a colorant, etc. to process the job before the job starts processing OR to indicate the amount of the resource consumed during and after processing, e.g., pages completed or impressions completed. If both a required and a consumed value of a resource is needed, this specification assigns two separate attribute enums in the textual convention.

NOTE - The table of contents lists all the attributes in order. This order is the order of enum assignments which is the order that the SNMP GetNext operation returns attributes. Most attributes apply to all three configurations covered by this MIB specification (see section 2.1 entitled "System Configurations for the Job Monitoring MIB"). Those attributes that apply to a particular configuration are indicated as '**Configuration *n*:**' and SHALL NOT be used with other configurations.

3.3.1 Conformance of Attribute Implementation

An agent SHALL implement any attribute if (1) the server or device supports the functionality represented by the attribute and (2) the information is available to the agent. The agent MAY create the attribute row in the **jmAttributeTable** when the information is available or MAY create the row earlier with the designated 'unknown' value appropriate for that attribute. See next section.

If the server or device does not implement or does not provide access to the information about an attribute, the agent SHOULD NOT create the corresponding row in the **jmAttributeTable**.

3.3.2 Useful, 'Unknown', and 'Other' Values for Objects and Attributes

Some attributes have a 'useful' Integer32 value, some have a 'useful' OCTET STRING value, some MAY have either or both depending on implementation, and some MUST have both. See the **JmAttributeTypeTC** textual convention for the specification of each attribute.

SNMP requires that if an object cannot be implemented because its values cannot be accessed, then a compliant agent SHALL return an SNMP error in SNMPv1 or an exception value in SNMPv2. However, this MIB has been designed so that 'all' objects can and SHALL be implemented by an agent, so that neither the SNMPv1 error nor the SNMPv2 exception value SHALL be generated by the agent. This MIB has also been designed so that when an agent materializes an attribute, the agent SHALL materialize a row consisting of both the **jmAttributeValueAsInteger** and **jmAttributeValueAsOctets** objects.

In general, values for objects and attributes have been chosen so that a management application will be able to determine whether a 'useful', 'unknown', or 'other' value is available. When a useful value is not available for an object that agent SHALL return a zero-length string for octet strings, the value '**unknown(2)'** for enums, a '**0'** value for an object that represents an index in another table, and a value '**-2'** for counting integers.

Since each attribute is represented by a row consisting of both the **jmAttributeValueAsInteger** and **jmAttributeValueAsOctets** MANDATORY objects, SNMP requires that the agent SHALL always create an attribute row with both objects specified. However, for most attributes the agent SHALL return a "useful" value for one of the objects and SHALL return the 'other' value for the other object. For integer only attributes, the agent SHALL always return a zero-length string value for the **jmAttributeValueAsOctets** object. For octet string only attributes, the agent SHALL always return a **'-1'** value for the **jmAttributeValueAsInteger** object.

3.3.3 Data Sub-types and Attribute Naming Conventions

Many attributes are sub-typed to give a more specific data type than **Integer32** or **OCTET STRING**. The data sub-type of each attribute is indicated on the first line(s) of the description. Some attributes have several different data sub-type representations. When an attribute has both an **Integer32** data sub-type and an **OCTET STRING** data sub-type, the attribute can be represented in a single row in the **jmAttributeTable.** In this case, the data sub-type name is not included as the last part of the name of the attribute, e.g., **documentFormat(38)** which is both an enum and/or a name. When the data sub-types cannot be represented by a single row in the **jmAttributeTable**, each such representation is considered a separate attribute and is assigned a separate name and enum value. For these attributes, the name of the data sub-type is the last part of the name of the attribute: **Name**, **Index**, **DateAndTime**, **TimeStamp**, etc. For example, **documentFormatIndex(37)** is an index.

NOTE: The Table of Contents also lists the data sub-type and/or data sub-types of each attribute, using the textual-convention name when such is defined. The following abbreviations are used in the Table of Contents as shown:

'Int32(-2..)'	Integer32(-2..2147483647)
'Int32(0..)'	Integer32(0..2147483647)
'Int32(1..)'	Integer32(1..2147483647)
'Int32(m..n)'	For all other Integer ranges, the lower and upper bound of the range is indicated.
'Octets63'	OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
'Octets(m..n)'	For all other OCTET STRING ranges, the exact range is indicated.

3.3.4 Single-Value (Row) Versus Multi-Value (MULTI-ROW) Attributes

Most attributes SHALL have only one row per job. However, a few attributes can have multiple values per job or even per document, where each value is a separate row in the **jmAttributeTable**. Unless indicated with '**MULTI-ROW:**' in the **JmAttributeTypeTC** description, an agent SHALL ensure that each attribute occurs only once in the **jmAttributeTable** for a job. Most of the '**MULTI-ROW**' attributes do not allow duplicate values, i.e., the agent SHALL ensure that each value occurs only once for a job. Only if the specification of the '**MULTI-ROW**' attribute also says "the values NEED NOT be unique" can the agent allow duplicate values to occur for the job.

NOTE - Duplicate are allowed for 'extensive' '**MULTI-ROW**' attributes, such as **fileName(34)** or **documentName(35)**, but are not allowed for 'intensive' '**MULTI-ROW**' attributes, such as **mediumConsumed(171)** and **documentFormat(38)**.

3.3.5 Requested Attributes

A number of attributes record requirements for the job. Such attribute names end with the word **'Requested'**. In the interests of brevity, the phrase 'requested' SHALL mean: (1) requested by the client (or intervening server) in the job submission protocol and MAY also mean (2) embedded in the submitted document data, and/or (3) defaulted by the recipient device or server with the same semantics as if the requester had supplied, depending on implementation.

3.3.6 Consumption Attributes

A number of attributes record consumption. Such attribute names end with the word **'Completed'** or **'Consumed'**. If the job has not yet consumed what that resource is metering, the agent either: (1) SHALL return the value **0** or (2) SHALL *not* add this attribute to the **jmAttributeTable** until the consumption begins. In the interests of brevity, the semantics for **0** is specified once here and is *not* repeated for each consumptive attribute specification.

3.3.7 Index Value Attributes

A number of attributes are indexes in other tables. Such attribute names end with the word **'Index'**. If the agent has not (yet) assigned an index value for a particular index attribute for a job, the agent SHALL either: (1) return the value **0** or (2) *not* add this attribute to the **jmAttributeTable** until the index value is assigned. In the interests of brevity, the semantics for **0** is specified once here and is *not* repeated for each index attribute specification.

3.4 Job Identification

There are a number of attributes that permit a user, operator or system administrator to identify jobs of interest, such as **jobName**, **jobOriginatingHost**, etc. In addition, there is a Job Submission ID object that allows a monitoring application to quickly locate and identify a particular job of interest that was submitted from a particular client by the user invoking the monitoring application. The Job Monitoring MIB needs to provide for identification of the job at both sides of the job submission process. The primary identification point is the client side. The Job Submission ID allows the monitoring application to identify the job of interest from all the jobs currently "known" by the server or device. The Job Submission ID can be assigned by either the client's local system or a downstream server or device. The point of assignment depends on the job submission protocol in use.

The server/device-side identifier, called the **jmJobIndex** object, SHALL be assigned by the SNMP Job Monitoring MIB agent when the server or device accepts the jobs from submitting clients. The **jmJobIndex** object allows the interested party to obtain all objects desired that relate to this job. The MIB provides a mapping table that maps each Job Submission ID (generated by the client) to the corresponding **jmJobIndex** value generated by the agent, so that an application can determine the correct value for the **jmJobIndex** value for the job of interest in a single Get operation, given the Job Submission ID. See the **jmJobIDGroup**.

The **jobName** attribute provides a name that the user supplies as a job attribute with the job. The **jobName** attribute is not necessarily unique, even for one user, let alone across users.

3.5 Internationalization Considerations

There are a number of objects in this MIB that are represented as coded character sets with a data type of **OCTET STRING**. Most of the objects are supplied as job attributes by the client that submits the job to the server or device and so are represented in the coded character set specified by that client.

For simplicity, this specification assumes that the clients, job monitoring applications, servers, and devices are all running in the same locale, including locales that use two-octet coded character sets, such as ISO 10646 (Unicode). Job monitoring applications are expected to understand the coded character set of the client (and job), server, or device. No special means is provided for the monitor to discover the coded character set used by jobs or by the server or device. This specification does *not* contain an object that indicates what locale the server or device is running in, let alone contain an object to control what locale the agent is to use to represent coded character set objects.

This MIB also contains objects that are represented using the **DateAndTime** textual convention from SMIv2 [SMIv2-TC]. The job management application SHALL display such objects in the locale of the user running the monitoring application.

3.6 IANA Considerations

During the development of this standard, the Printer Working Group (PWG) working with IANA [iana] will register additional enums while the standard is in the proposed and draft states according to the procedures described in this section. IANA will handle registration of additional enums after this standard is approved in cooperation with an IANA-appointed registration editor from the PWG according to the procedures described in this section:

3.6.1 IANA Registration of enums

This specification uses textual conventions to define enumerated values (enums) and bit values. Enumerations (enums) and bit values are sets of symbolic values defined for use with one or more objects or attributes. All enumeration sets and bit value sets are assigned a symbolic data type name (textual convention). As a convention the symbolic name ends in "**TC**" for textual convention. These enumerations are defined at the beginning of the MIB module specification.

This working group has defined several type of enumerations for use in the Job Monitoring MIB and the Printer MIB[print-mib]. These types differ in the method employed to control the addition of new enumerations. Throughout this document, references to "type n enum", where n can be 1, 2 or 3 can be found in the various tables. The definitions of these types of enumerations are:

3.6.1.1 Type 1 enumerations

Type 1 enumeration: All the values are defined in the Job Monitoring MIB specification (RFC for the Job Monitoring MIB). Additional enumerated values require a new RFC.

There are no type 1 enums in the current draft.

3.6.1.2 Type 2 enumerations

Type 2 enumeration: An initial set of values are defined in the Job Monitoring MIB specification. Additional enumerated values are registered after review by this working group or an editor appointed by IANA after this working group is no longer active.

The following type 2 enums are contained in the current draft :

1. **JmTimeStampTC**
2. **JmFinishingTC** [same enum values as IPP "finishing" attribute]
3. **JmPrintQualityTC** [same enum values as IPP "print-quality" attribute]
4. **JmTonerEconomyTC**
5. **JmMediumTypeTC**
6. **JmJobSubmissionTypeTC**
7. **JmJobStateTC** [same enum values as IPP "job-state" attribute]
8. **JmAttributeTypeTC**

For those textual conventions that have the same enum values as the indicated IPP Job attribute SHALL be simultaneously registered by IANA for use with IPP [ipp-model] and the Job Monitoring MIB.

3.6.1.3 Type 3 enumeration

Type 3 enumeration: An initial set of values are defined in the Job Monitoring MIB specification. Additional enumerated values are registered through IANA without working group review.

There are no type 3 enums in the current draft.

3.6.2 IANA Registration of type 2 bit values

This draft contains the following type 2 bit value textual-conventions:

1. **JmJobServiceTypesTC**
2. **JmJobStateReasons1TC**
3. **JmJobStateReasons2TC**
4. **JmJobStateReasons3TC**
5. **JmJobStateReasons4TC**

These textual-conventions are defined as bits in an Integer so that they can be used with SNMPv1 SMI. The **jobStateReasons*N*** (*N*=1..4) attributes are defined as bit values using the corresponding **JmJobStateReasons*N*TC** textual-conventions.

The registration of **JmJobServiceTypesTC** and **JmJobStateReasons*N*TC** bit values SHALL follow the procedures for a type 2 enum as specified in Section 3.6.1.2.

3.6.3 IANA Registration of Job Submission Id Formats

In addition to enums and bit values, this specification assigns a single ASCII digit or letter to various job submission ID formats. See the **JmJobSubmissionIDTypeTC** textual-convention and the object. The registration of **jmJobSubmissionID** format numbers SHALL follow the procedures for a type 2 enum as specified in Section 3.6.1.2.

3.6.4 IANA Registration of MIME types/sub-types for document-formats

The **documentFormat(38)** attribute has MIME type/sub-type values for indicating document formats which IANA registers as "media type" names. The values of the **documentFormat(38)** attribute are the same as the corresponding Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) "document-format" Job attribute values [ipp-model].

3.7 Security Considerations

3.7.1 Read-Write objects

All objects are read-only, greatly simplifying the security considerations. If another MIB augments this MIB, that MIB might accept SNMP Write operations to objects in that

MIB whose effect is to modify the values of read-only objects in this MIB. However, that MIB SHALL have to support the required access control in order to achieve security, not this MIB.

3.7.2 Read-Only Objects In Other User's Jobs

The security policy of some sites MAY be that unprivileged users can only get the objects from jobs that they submitted, plus a few minimal objects from other jobs, such as the **jmJobKOctetsRequested** and **jmJobKOctetsCompleted** objects**,** so that a user can tell how busy a printer is. Other sites MAY allow all unprivileged users to see all objects of all jobs. This MIB does not require, nor does it specify how, such restrictions would be implemented. A monitoring application SHOULD enforce the site security policy with respect to returning information to an unprivileged end user that is using the monitoring application to monitor jobs that do not belong to that user, i.e., the **jmJobOwner** object in the **jmJobTable** does not match the user's user name.

An operator is a privileged user that would be able to see all objects of all jobs, independent of the policy for unprivileged users.

3.8 Notifications

This MIB does not specify any notifications. For simplicity, management applications are expected to poll for status. The **jmGeneralJobPersistence** and **jmGeneralAttributePersistence** objects assist an application to determine the polling rate. The resulting network traffic is not expected to be significant.

4. MIB specification

The following pages constitute the actual Job Monitoring MIB.

```
Job-Monitoring-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
        MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, experimental, Integer32
                                                        FROM SNMPv2-SMI
        TEXTUAL-CONVENTION                              FROM SNMPv2-TC
        MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP                 FROM SNMPv2-CONF;
        -- The following textual-conventions are needed
        -- to implement certain attributes, but are not
        -- needed to compile this MIB.  They are
        -- provided here for convenience:
        -- hrDeviceIndex                        FROM HOST-RESOURCES-MIB
        -- DateAndTime                          FROM SNMPv2-TC
        -- PrtInterpreterLangFamilyTC           FROM Printer-MIB

-- Use the experimental (54) OID assigned to the Printer MIB[print-mib]
-- before it was published as RFC 1759.
-- Upon publication of the Job Monitoring MIB as an RFC, delete this
-- comment and the line following this comment and change the
-- reference of { temp 105 } (below) to { mib-2 X }.
-- This will result in changing:
-- 1 3 6 1 3 54 jobmonMIB(105)    to:
-- 1 3 6 1 2  1 jobmonMIB(X)
-- This will make it easier to translate prototypes to
-- the standard namespace because the lengths of the OIDs won't
-- change.
temp OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { experimental 54 }

jobmonMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
       LAST-UPDATED "9707210000Z"
       ORGANIZATION "IETF Printer MIB Working Group"
       CONTACT-INFO
              "Tom Hastings
              Postal:  Xerox Corp.
                     Mail stop ESAE-231
                     701 S. Aviation Blvd.
                     El Segundo, CA 90245

              Tel:     (301)333-6413
              Fax:     (301)333-5514
              E-mail:  hastings@cp10.es.xerox.com

              Send comments to the printmib WG using the Job Monitoring
              Project (JMP) Mailing List:  jmp@pwg.org

              To learn how to subscribe to the JMP mailing list,
              send email to:  jmp-request@pwg.org

              For further information, access the PWG web page under 'JMP':
                http://www.pwg.org/"
        DESCRIPTION
                "The MIB module for monitoring job in servers, printers, and other devices.

                File: draft-ietf-printmib-job-monitor-04.txt
                Version: 0.84"
        ::= { temp 105 }



-- Textual conventions for this MIB module


JmTimeStampTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The simple time at which an event took place.  The units SHALL be in seconds since the
                system was booted.

                NOTE - JmTimeStampTC is defined in units of seconds, rather than 100ths of seconds, so as
                to be simpler for agents to implement (even if they have to implement the 100ths of a second to
                comply with implementing sysUpTime in MIB-II[mib-II].)

                NOTE - JmTimeStampTC is defined as an Integer32 so that it can be used as a value of an
                attribute, i.e., as a value of the jmAttributeValueAsInteger object.  The TimeStamp textual-
                convention defined in SMNPv2-TC is defined as an APPLICATION 3 IMPLICIT INTEGER
                tag, not an Integer32, so cannot be used in this MIB as one of the values of
                jmAttributeValueAsInteger."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER(0..2147483647)




JmJobSourcePlatformTypeTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The source platform type that can submit jobs to servers or devices in any of the 3
                configurations."
        REFERENCE
                "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                  other(1),
                  unknown(2),
                  sptUNIX(3),                  --   UNIX(tm)
                  sptOS2(4),                   --   OS/2
                  sptPCDOS(5),                 --   DOS
                  sptNT(6),                    --   NT
```

```
            sptMVS(7),                  --  MVS
            sptVM(8),                   --  VM
            sptOS400(9),                --  OS/400
            sptVMS(10),                 --  VMS
            sptWindows95(11),           --  Windows95
            sptNetWare(33)              --  NetWare
        }




JmFinishingTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The type of finishing operation.

            These values are the same as the enum values of the IPP 'finishings' attribute.  See Section
            3.6.1.2.

            other(1),
                Some other finishing operation besides one of the specified or registered values.

            unknown(2),
                The finishing is unknown.

            none(3),
                Perform no finishing.

            staple(4),
                Bind the document(s) with one or more staples. The exact number and placement of the
                staples is site-defined.

            stapleTopLeft(5),
                Place one or more staples on the top left corner of the document(s).

            stapleBottomLeft(6),
                Place one or more staples on the bottom left corner of the document(s).

            stapleTopRight(7),
                Place one or more staples on the top right corner of the document(s).

            stapleBottomRight(8),
                Place one or more staples on the bottom right corner of the document(s).

            saddleStitch(9),
                Bind the document(s) with one or more staples (wire stitches) along the middle fold.  The
                exact number and placement of the stitches is site-defined.
            **edgeStitch(10),**
                Bind the document(s) with one or more staples (wire stitches) along one edge.  The exact
                number and placement of the staples is site-defined.

            **punch(11),**
                This value indicates that holes are required in the finished document. The exact number
                and placement of the holes is site-defined  The punch specification MAY be satisfied (in a
                site- and implementation-specific manner) either by drilling/punching, or by substituting
                pre-drilled media.

            **cover(12),**
                This value is specified when it is desired to select a non-printed (or pre-printed) cover for
                the document. This does not supplant the specification of a printed cover (on cover stock
                medium) by the document itself.

            **bind(13)**
                This value indicates that a binding is to be applied to the document; the type and
                placement of the binding is product-specific."
        REFERENCE
            "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER {
            other(1),
            unknown(2),
            none(3),
            staple(4),
            stapleTopLeft(5),
            stapleBottomLeft(6),
            stapleTopRight(7),
            stapleBottomRight(8),
            saddleStitch(9),
            edgeStitch(10),
            punch(11),
            cover(12),
            bind(13)
        }




**JmPrintQualityTC** ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "Print quality settings.

            These values are the same as the enum values of the IPP 'print-quality' attribute.  See Section
            3.6.1.2."
        REFERENCE
                "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                other(1),           --  Not one of the specified or registered values.
                                    --
                unknown(2),         --  The actual value is unknown.
                draft(3),           --  Lowest quality available on the printer.
                normal(4),          --  Normal or intermediate quality on the printer.
                                    --
                high(5)             --  Highest quality available on the printer.
        }




JmPrinterResolutionTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Printer resolutions.

                Nine octets consisting of two 4-octet SIGNED-INTEGERs followed by a SIGNED-BYTE.
                The values are the same as those specified in the Printer MIB [printmib]. The first SIGNED-
                INTEGER contains the value of prtMarkerAddressabilityXFeedDir.  The second SIGNED-
                INTEGER contains the value of prtMarkerAddressabilityFeedDir.  The SIGNED-BYTE
                contains the value of prtMarkerAddressabilityUnit.

                Note: the latter value is either 3 (tenThousandsOfInches) or 4 (micrometers) and the
                addressability is in 10,000 units of measure. Thus the SIGNED-INTEGERs represent integral
                values in either dots-per-inch or dots-per-centimeter.

                The syntax is the same as the IPP 'printer-resolution' attribute.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING (SIZE(9))




JmTonerEconomyTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Toner economy settings."
        REFERENCE
                "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                unknown(2),         --  unknown.
                off(3),             --  Off.  Normal.  Use full toner.
                on(4)               --  On.  Use less toner than normal.
```

```
    }




JmBooleanTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Boolean true or false value."
    REFERENCE
        "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
    SYNTAX      INTEGER {
        unknown(2),         --  unknown.
        false(3),           --  FALSE.
        true(4)             --  TRUE.
    }




JmMediumTypeTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Identifies the type of medium.

        other(1),
            The type is neither one of the values listed in this specification nor a registered value.

        unknown(2),
            The type is not known.

        stationery(3),
            Separately cut sheets of an opaque material.

        transparency(4),
            Separately cut sheets of a transparent material.

        envelope(5),
            Envelopes that can be used for conventional mailing purposes.

        envelopePlain(6),
            Envelopes that are not preprinted and have no windows.

        envelopeWindow(7),
            Envelopes that have windows for addressing purposes.
        continuousLong(8),
            Continuously connected sheets of an opaque material connected along the long edge.

        continuousShort(9),
            Continuously connected sheets of an opaque material connected along the short edge.

        tabStock(10),
            Media with tabs.

        multiPartForm(11),
            Form medium composed of multiple layers not pre-attached to one another;  each sheet
            MAY be drawn separately from an input source.

        labels(12),
            Label-stock.

        multiLayer(13)
            Form medium composed of multiple layers which are pre-attached to one another, e.g. for
            use with impact printers."
    REFERENCE
        "This is a type 2 enumeration.  See Section 3.6.1.2."
    SYNTAX      INTEGER {
        other(1),
        unknown(2),
        stationery(3),
        transparency(4),
        envelope(5),
        envelopePlain(6),
        envelopeWindow(7),
        continuousLong(8),
        continuousShort(9),
        tabStock(10),
        multiPartForm(11),
        labels(12),
        multiLayer(13)
    }




JmJobSubmissionTypeTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Identifies the format type of a job submission ID.

        The ASCII characters '0-9', 'A-Z', and 'a-z' are assigned in order giving 62 possible formats.
```

Each job submission ID is a fixed-length, 48-octet printable ASCII coded character string, consisting of the following fields:

```
octet  1      The format letter.
octets 2-40   A 39-character, ASCII trailing SPACE filled
              field specified by the format letter, if the
              data is less than 39 ASCII characters.
octets 41-48  A sequential or random number to make the ID
              quasi-unique.
```

If the client does not supply a job submission ID in the job submission protocol, then the server SHALL assign a job submission ID using any of the standard formats that are reserved to the agent. Clients SHALL not use formats that are reserved to agents.

The format values defined at the time of completion of the specification are:

Format Letter	Description
'0'	octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the **jmJobOwner** object. octets 41-48: 8-decimal-digit sequential number This format is reserved to agents for use when the client does not supply a job submission ID. Clients wishing to use a job submission ID that incorporates the job owner, SHALL use format '8'. NOTE - other formats may be registered that are reserved to the agent for use when the client does not supply a job submission ID.
'1'	octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the **jobName** attribute. octets 41-48: 8-decimal-digit random number
'2'	octets 2-40: Client MAC address: in hexadecimal with each nibble of the 6 octet address being '0'-'9' or 'A' - 'F' (uppercase only). Most significant octet first. octets 41-48: 8-decimal-digit sequential number
'3'	octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the client URL [URI-spec]. octets 41-48: 8-decimal-digit sequential number
'4'	octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the URI [URI-spec] assigned by the server or device to the job when the job was submitted for processing. octets 41-48: 8-decimal-digit sequential number

```
                '5'    octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of a user number, such
                       as POSIX user number.
                       octets 41-48:  8-decimal-digit sequential number

                '6'    octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the user account
                       number.
                       octets 41-48:  8-decimal-digit sequential number

                '7'    octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the DTMF incoming
                       FAX routing number.
                       octets 41-48:  8-decimal-digit sequential number

                '8'    octets 2-40: last 39 bytes of the job owner name
                       (that the agent returns in the jmJobOwner object).
                       octets 41-48:  8-decimal-digit sequential number

            NOTE - the job submission id is only intended to be unique between a limited set of clients for a
            limited duration of time, namely, for the life time of the job in the context of the server or device
            that is processing the job.  Some of the formats include something that is unique per client and a
            random number so that the same job submitted by the same client will have a different job
            submission id.  For other formats, where part of the id is guaranteed to be unique for each client,
            such as the MAC address or URL, a sequential number SHOULD suffice for each client (and
            may be easier for each client to manage).  Therefore, the length of the job submission id has
            been selected to reduce the probability of collision to an extremely low number, but is not
            intended to be an absolute guarantee of uniqueness.  None-the-less, collisions are remotely
            possible, but without bad consequences, since this MIB is intended to be used only for
            monitoring jobs, not for controlling and managing them."
        REFERENCE
            "This is like a type 2 enumeration.  See section 3.6.3."
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING(SIZE(1)) -- ASCII '0'-'9', 'A'-'Z', 'a'-'z'




JmJobStateTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The current state of the job (pending, processing, completed, etc.).

            The following figure shows the normal job state transitions:
```

```
                                                     +----> canceled(7)
                                                    /
    +---> pending(3) --------> processing(5) ------+------> completed(9)
    |         ^                       ^             \
--->+         |                       |              +----> aborted(8)
    |         v                       v             /
    +---> pendingHeld(4)   processingStopped(6) ---+
```

Figure 4 - Normal Job State Transitions

Normally a job progresses from left to right. Other state transitions are unlikely, but are not forbidden. Not shown are the transitions to the **canceled** state from the **pending**, **pendingHeld**, **processing**, and **processingStopped** states.

Jobs in the **pending**, **processing**, and **processingStopped** states are called 'active', while jobs in the **pendingHeld**, **canceled**, **aborted**, and **completed** are called 'inactive'.

These values are the same as the enum values of the IPP 'job-state' job attribute. See Section 3.6.1.2.

other(1),
The job state is *not* one of the defined states.

unknown(2),
The job state is *not* known, or its state is indeterminate.

pending(3),
The job is a candidate to start processing, but is not yet processing.

pendingHeld(4),
The job is not a candidate for processing for any number of reasons but will return to the pending state as soon as the reasons are no longer present. The job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object and/or **jobStateReasons*N*** (*N*=2..4) attributes SHALL indicate why the job is no longer a candidate for processing. The reasons are represented as bits in the **jmJobStateReasons1** object and/or jobStateReasons*N* (*N*=2..4) attributes. See the **JmJobStateReasons*N*TC** (*N*=1..4) textual convention for the specification of each reason.

processing(5),
Either:

1. The job is using, or is attempting to use, one or more document transforms which include (1) purely software processes that are interpreting a PDL, and (2) hardware devices that are interpreting a PDL, making marks on a medium, and/or performing finishing, such as stapling, etc.

OR

2. (configuration 2) the server has made the job ready for printing, but the output device is not yet printing it, either because the job hasn't reached the output device or because the job is queued in the output device or some other spooler, awaiting the output device to print it.

When the job is in the **processing** state, the entire job state includes the detailed status represented in the device MIB indicated by the **hrDeviceIndex** value of the job's **physicalDevice** attribute, if the agent implements such a device MIB.

Implementations MAY, though they NEED NOT, include additional values in the job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object to indicate the progress of the job, such as adding the **jobPrinting** value to indicate when the device is actually making marks on a medium.

processingStopped(6),

The job has stopped while processing for any number of reasons and will return to the **processing** state as soon as the reasons are no longer present.

The job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object and/or the job's **jobStateReasons*N*** (***N*=2..4**) attributes MAY indicate why the job has stopped processing. For example, if the output device is stopped, the **deviceStopped** value MAY be included in the job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object.

NOTE - When an output device is stopped, the device usually indicates its condition in human readable form at the device. The management application can obtain more complete device status remotely by querying the appropriate device MIB using the job's **deviceIndex** attribute(s), if the agent implements such a device MIB

canceled(7),

A client has canceled the job and the job is either: (1) in the process of being terminated by the server or device or (2) has completed terminating. The job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object SHOULD contain either the **canceledByUser** or **canceledByOperator** value.

aborted(8),

The job has been aborted by the system, usually while the job was in the processing or processingStopped state.

completed(9)

The job has completed successfully or with warnings or errors after processing and all of the media have been successfully stacked in the appropriate output bin(s). The job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object SHOULD contain one of: **completedSuccessfully**, **completedWithWarnings**, or **completedWithErrors** values."

REFERENCE

"This is a type 2 enumeration. See Section 3.6.1.2."

```
SYNTAX     INTEGER {
    other(1),
    unknown(2),
    pending(3),
    pendingHeld(4),
            processing(5),
            processingStopped(6),
            canceled(7),
            aborted(8),
            completed(9)
        }


JmAttributeTypeTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The type of the attribute which identifies the attribute.

            In the following definitions of the enums, each description indicates whether the useful value of
            the attribute SHALL be represented using the jmAttributeValueAsInteger or the
            jmAttributeValueAsOctets objects by the initial tag: 'INTEGER:' or 'OCTETS:',
            respectively.

            Some attributes allow the agent implementer a choice of useful values of either an integer, an
            octets representation, or both, depending on implementation.  These attributes are indicated with
            'INTEGER:' AND/OR 'OCTETS:' tags.

            A very few attributes require both objects at the same time to represent a pair of useful values
            (see mediumConsumed(171)).  These attributes are indicated with 'INTEGER:' AND
            'OCTETS:' tags.  See the jmAttributeGroup for the descriptions of these two MANDATORY
            objects.

            NOTE - The enum assignments are grouped logically with values assigned in groups of 20, so
            that additional values may be registered in the future and assigned a value that is part of their
            logical grouping.

            NOTE: No attribute name exceeds 31 characters.

            The standard attribute types defined at the time of completion of the specification are:

            jmAttributeTypeIndex                      Datatype
            --------------------                      --------

            other(1),                                 Integer32(-2..2147483647)
                                                      AND/OR
                                                      OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
                INTEGER:  and/or  OCTETS:  An attribute that is not in the list and/or that has not been
                approved and registered with IANA.


            +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
            + Job State attributes
            +
```

+ The following attributes specify the state of a job.
++

jobStateReasons2(3), **JmJobStateReasons2TC**
INTEGER: Additional information about the job's current state that augments the **jmJobState** object. See the description under the **JmJobStateReasons1TC** textual-convention.

jobStateReasons3(4), **JmJobStateReasons3TC**
INTEGER: Additional information about the job's current state that augments the **jmJobState** object. See the description under **JmJobStateReasons1TC** textual-convention.

jobStateReasons4(5), **JmJobStateReasons4TC**
INTEGER: Additional information about the job's current state that augments the **jmJobState** object. See the description under **JmJobStateReasons1TC** textual-convention.

processingMessage(6), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: A coded character set message that is generated during the processing of the job as a simple form of processing log to show progress and any problems.

There is no restriction for the same message occurring in multiple rows.

++
+ Job Identification attributes
+
+ The following attributes help an end user, a system
+ operator, or an accounting program identify a job.
++

jobAccountName(21), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: Arbitrary binary information which MAY be coded character set data or encrypted data supplied by the submitting user for use by accounting services to allocate or categorize charges for services provided, such as a customer account name or number.

NOTE: This attribute NEED NOT be printable characters.

serverAssignedJobName(22), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: Configuration 3 only: The human readable string name, number, or ID of the job as assigned by the server that submitted the job to the device that the agent is providing access to with this MIB.

NOTE - This attribute is intended for enabling a user to find his/her job that a server submitted to a device when either the client does not support the **jmJobSubmissionID** or the server does not pass the **jmJobSubmissionID** through to the device.

jobName(23), OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))

OCTETS: The human readable string name of the job as assigned by the submitting user to help the user distinguish between his/her various jobs. This name does not need to be unique.

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 **query** result, or used in notification or logging messages.

In order to assist users to find their jobs for job submission protocols that don't supply a **jmJobSubmissionID**, the agent SHOULD maintain the **jobName** attribute for the time specified by the **jmGeneralJobPersistence** object, rather than the (shorter) **jmGeneralAttributePersistence** object.

If this attribute is not specified when the job is submitted, no job name is assumed, but implementation specific defaults are allowed, such as the value of the **documentName** attribute of the first document in the job or the **fileName** attribute of the first document in the job.

The **jobName** attribute is distinguished from the **jobComment** attribute, in that the **jobName** attribute is intended to permit the submitting user to distinguish between different jobs that he/she has submitted. The **jobComment** attribute is intended to be free form additional information that a user might wish to use to communicate with himself/herself, such as a reminder of what to do with the results or to indicate a different set of input parameters were tried in several different job submissions.

jobServiceTypes(24), JmJobServiceTypesTC

INTEGER: Specifies the type(s) of service to which the job has been submitted (print, fax, scan, etc.). The service type is bit encoded with each job service type so that more general and arbitrary services can be created, such as services with more than one destination type, or ones with only a source or only a destination. For example, a job service might **scan**, **faxOut**, and **print** a single job. In this case, three bits would be set in the **jobServiceTypes** attribute, corresponding to the hexadecimal values: **0x8** + **0x20** + **0x4**, respectively, yielding: **0x2C**.

Whether this attribute is set from a job attribute supplied by the job submission client or is set by the recipient job submission server or device depends on the job submission protocol. This attribute SHALL be implemented if the server or device has other types in addition to or instead of printing.

One of the purposes of this attribute is to permit a requester to filter out jobs that are not of interest. For example, a printer operator may only be interested in jobs that include printing.

jobSourceChannelIndex(25), Integer32(0..2147483647)
INTEGER: The index of the row in the associated Printer MIB[print-mib] of the channel which is the source of the print job.

jobSourcePlatformType(26), **JmJobSourcePlatformTypeTC**
INTEGER: The source platform type of the immediate upstream submitter that submitted the job to the server (configuration 2) or device (configuration 1 and 3) to which the agent is providing access. For configuration 1, this is the type of the client that submitted the job to the device; for configuration 2, this is the type of the client that submitted the job to the server; and for configuration 3, this is the type of the server that submitted the job to the device.

submittingServerName(27), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: For configuration 3 only: The administrative name of the server that submitted the job to the device.

submittingApplicationName(28), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: The name of the client application (not the server in configuration 3) that submitted the job to the server or device.

jobOriginatingHost(29), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: The name of the client host (not the server host name in configuration 3) that submitted the job to the server or device.

deviceNameRequested(30), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: The administratively defined coded character set name of the target device requested by the submitting user. For configuration 1, its value corresponds to the Printer MIB[print-mib]: **prtGeneralPrinterName** object. For configuration 2 and 3, its value is the name of the logical or physical device that the user supplied to indicate to the server on which device(s) they wanted the job to be processed.

queueNameRequested(31), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**
OCTETS: The administratively defined coded character set name of the target queue requested by the submitting user. For configuration 1, its value corresponds to the queue in the device for which the agent is providing access. For configuration 2 and 3, its value is the name of the queue that the user supplied to indicate to the server on which device(s) they wanted the job to be processed.

NOTE - typically an implementation SHOULD support either the **deviceNameRequested** or **queueNameRequested** attribute, but not both.

physicalDevice(32), **hrDeviceIndex**
AND/OR
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The index of the physical device MIB instance requested/used, such as the Printer MIB[print-mib]. This value is an **hrDeviceIndex** value. See the Host Resources MIB[hr-mib].

AND/OR

OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The name of the physical device to which the job is assigned.

numberOfDocuments(33), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of documents in this job.

fileName(34), OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The coded character set file name or URI[URI-spec] of the document.

There is no restriction on the same file name occurring in multiple rows.

documentName(35), OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The coded character set name of the document.

There is no restriction on the same document name occurring in multiple rows.

jobComment(36), OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
OCTETS: An arbitrary human-readable coded character text string supplied by the submitting user or the job submitting application program for any purpose. For example, a user might indicate what he/she is going to do with the printed output or the job submitting application program might indicate how the document was produced.

The **jobComment** attribute is not intended to be a name; see the **jobName** attribute.

documentFormatIndex(37), Integer32(0..2147483647)
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The index in the **prtInterpreterTable** in the Printer MIB[print-mib] of the page description language (PDL) or control language interpreter that this job requires/uses. A document or a job MAY use more than one PDL or control language.

NOTE - As with all intensive attributes where multiple rows are allowed, there SHALL be only one distinct row for each distinct interpreter; there SHALL be no duplicates.

NOTE - This attribute type is intended to be used with an agent that implements the Printer MIB and SHALL not be used if the agent does not implement the Printer MIB. Such an agent SHALL use the **documentFormat** attribute instead.

documentFormat(38), PrtInterpreterLangFamilyTC
AND/OR
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The interpreter language family corresponding to the Printer MIB[print-mib] **prtInterpreterLangFamily** object, that this job requires/uses. A document or a job MAY use more than one PDL or control language.

AND/OR

OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The document format registered as a media type[iana-media-types], i.e., the name of the MIME content-type/subtype. Examples: 'application/postscript', 'application/vnd.hp-PCL', and 'application/pdf'

+++
+ Job Parameter attributes
+
+ The following attributes represent input parameters
+ supplied by the submitting client in the job submission
+ protocol.
+++

jobPriority(50), **Integer32(1..100)**

INTEGER: The priority for scheduling the job. It is used by servers and devices that employ a priority-based scheduling algorithm.

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 favor 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.

jobProcessAfterDateAndTime(51), **DateAndTime** (SNMPv2-TC)

OCTETS: The calendar date and time of day after which the job SHALL become a candidate to be scheduled for processing. If the value of this attribute is in the future, the server SHALL set the value of the job's **jmJobState** object to **pendingHeld** and add the **jobProcessAfterSpecified** bit value to the job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object. When the specified date and time arrives, the server SHALL remove the **jobProcessAfterSpecified** bit value from the job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object and, if no other reasons remain, SHALL change the job's **jmJobState** object to **pending**.

jobHold(52), **JmBooleanTC**

INTEGER: If the value is '**true(4)**', a client has explicitly specified that the job is to be held until explicitly released. Until the job is explicitly released by a client, the job SHALL be in the **pendingHeld** state with the **jobHoldSpecified** value in the **jmJobStateReasons1** attribute.

jobHoldUntil(53), **OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))**

OCTETS: The named time period during which the job SHALL become a candidate for processing, such as **'evening'**, **'night'**, **'weekend'**, **'second-shift'**, **'third-shift'**, etc., as defined by the system administrator. See IPP [ipp-model] for the standard keyword values. Until that time period arrives, the job SHALL be in the **pendingHeld** state with the **jobHoldUntilSpecified** value in the **jmJobStateReasons1** object. The value '**no-hold**' SHALL indicate explicitly that no time period has been specified.

outputBin(54), **Integer32(0..2147483647)**
AND/OR

OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The output subunit index in the Printer MIB[print-mib]

AND/OR

OCTETS: the name or number (represented as ASCII digits) of the output bin to which all or part of the job is placed in.

sides(55), Integer32(-2..2)
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The number of sides, '**1**' or '**2**', that any document in this job requires/used.

finishing(56), JmFinishingTC
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: Type of finishing that any document in this job requires/used.

++
+ Image Quality attributes (requested and consumed)
+
+ For devices that can vary the image quality.
++

printQualityRequested(70), JmPrintQualityTC
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The print quality selection requested for a document in the job for printers that allow quality differentiation.

printQualityUsed(71), JmPrintQualityTC
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The print quality selection actually used by a document in the job for printers that allow quality differentiation.

printerResolutionRequested(72), JmPrinterResolutionTC
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The printer resolution requested for a document in the job for printers that support resolution selection.

printerResolutionUsed(73), JmPrinterResolutionTC
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: The printer resolution actually used by a document in the job for printers that support resolution selection.

tonerEcomonyRequested(74), JmTonerEconomyTC
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The print quality selection requested for documents in the job for printers that allow toner quality differentiation.

tonerEcomonyUsed(75), JmTonerEconomyTC
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The print quality selection actually used by documents in the job for printers that allow toner quality differentiation.

tonerDensityRequested(76), Integer32(-2..100)
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The toner density requested for a document in this job for devices that can vary toner density levels. Level 1 is the lowest density and level 100 is

the highest density level. Devices with a smaller range, SHALL map the 1-100 range evenly onto the implemented range.

tonerDensityUsed(77), Integer32(-2..100)
INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The toner density used by documents in this job for devices that can vary toner density levels. Level 1 is the lowest density and level 100 is the highest density level. Devices with a smaller range, SHALL map the 1-100 range evenly onto the implemented range.

++
+ Job Progress attributes (requested and consumed)
+
+ Pairs of these attributes can be used by monitoring
+ applications to show an indication of relative progress
+ to users.
++

jobCopiesRequested(90), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of copies of the entire job that are to be produced.

jobCopiesCompleted(91), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of copies of the entire job that have been completed so far.

documentCopiesRequested(92), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The total count of the number of document copies requested. If there are documents A, B, and C, and document B is specified to produce 4 copies, the number of document copies requested is 6 for the job.

This attribute SHALL be used only when a job has multiple documents. The **jobCopiesRequested** attribute SHALL be used when the job has only one document.

documentCopiesCompleted(93), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The total count of the number of document copies completed so far for the job as a whole. If there are documents A, B, and C, and document B is specified to produce **4** copies, the number of document copies starts a **0** and runs up to **6** for the job as the job processes.

This attribute SHALL be used only when a job has multiple documents. The **jobCopiesCompleted** attribute SHALL be used when the job has only one document.

jobKOctetsTransferred(94), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of K (1024) octets transferred to the server or device to which the agent is providing access. This count is independent of the number of copies of the job or documents that will be produced, but it is only a measure of the number of bytes transferred to the server or device.

The agent SHALL round the actual number of octets transferred up to the next higher K. Thus **0** octets SHALL be represented as '**0**', 1-1024 octets SHALL BE represented as '**1**', 1025-2048 SHALL be '**2**', etc. When the job completes, the values of the **jmJobKOctetsRequested** object and the **jobKOctetsTransferred** attribute SHALL be equal.

NOTE - The **jobKOctetsTransferred** can be used with the **jmJobKOctetsRequested** object in order to produce a relative indication of the progress of the job for agents that do not implement the **jmJobKOctetsProcessed** object.

+++
+ Impression attributes
+
+ For a print job, an impression is the marking of the
+ entire side of a sheet. Two-sided processing involves two
+ impressions per sheet. Two-up is the placement of two
+ logical pages on one side of a sheet and so is still a
+ single impression. See also jmJobImpressionsRequested and
+ jmJobImpressionsCompleted objects in the jmJobTable.
+++

impressionsSpooled(110), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of impressions spooled to the server or device for the job so far.

impressionsSentToDevice(111), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of impressions sent to the device for the job so far.

impressionsInterpreted(112), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of impressions interpreted for the job so far.

impressionsCompletedCurrentCopy(113), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of impressions completed by the device for the current copy of the current document so far. For printing, the impressions completed includes interpreting, marking, and stacking the output. For other types of job services, the number of impressions completed includes the number of impressions processed.

This value SHALL be reset to **0** for each document in the job and for each document copy.

fullColorImpressionsCompleted(114), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of full color impressions completed by the device for this job so far. For printing, the impressions completed includes interpreting, marking, and stacking the output. For other types of job services, the number of impressions completed includes the number of impressions processed. Full color impressions are typically defined as those requiring 3 or more colorants, but this MAY vary by implementation.

**highlightColorImpressionsCompleted(115), Integer32(-2..
2147483647)**
INTEGER: The number of highlight color impressions completed by the device for this job so far. For printing, the impressions completed includes interpreting, marking, and

stacking the output. For other types of job services, the number of impressions completed includes the number of impressions processed. Highlight color impressions are typically defined as those requiring black plus one other colorant, but this MAY vary by implementation.

++
+ Page attributes
+
+ A page is a logical page. Number up can impose more than
+ one page on a single side of a sheet. Two-up is the
+ placement of two logical pages on one side of a sheet so
+ that each side counts as two pages.
++

pagesRequested(130), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of logical pages requested by the job to be processed.

pagesCompleted(131), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of logical pages completed for this job so far.

pagesCompletedCurrentCopy(132), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of logical pages completed for the current copy of the document so far. This value SHALL be reset to **0** for each document in the job and for each document copy.

++
+ Sheet attributes
+
+ The sheet is a single piece of a medium, whether printing
+ on one or both sides.
++

sheetsRequested(150), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of medium sheets requested to be processed for this job.

sheetsCompleted(151), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of medium sheets that have completed marking and stacking for the entire job so far whether those sheets have been processed on one side or on both.

sheetsCompletedCurrentCopy(152), Integer32(-2..2147483647)
INTEGER: The number of medium sheets that have completed marking and stacking for the current copy of a document in the job so far whether those sheets have been processed on one side or on both.

The value of this attribute SHALL be reset to **0** as each document in the job starts being processed and for each document copy as it starts being processed.

+++
+ Resources attributes (requested and consumed)
+
+ Pairs of these attributes can be used by monitoring
+ applications to show an indication of relative usage to
+ users.
+++

mediumRequested(170), **JmMediumTypeTC**
AND/OR
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))

INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The type
AND/OR
OCTETS: the name of the medium that is required by the job.

mediumConsumed(171), **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**
AND
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))

INTEGER: The number of sheets
AND
OCTETS: MULTI-ROW: the name of the medium that have been consumed so far whether those sheets have been processed on one side or on both.

This attribute SHALL have both **Integer32** and **OCTET STRING** values.

colorantRequested(172), **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**
AND/OR
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))

INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The index (**prtMarkerColorantIndex**) in the Printer MIB[print-mib]
AND/OR
OCTETS: the name of the colorant requested.

colorantConsumed(173), **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**
AND/OR
OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))

INTEGER: MULTI-ROW: The index (**prtMarkerColorantIndex**) in the Printer MIB[print-mib]
AND/OR
OCTETS: the name of the colorant consumed.

+++
+ Time attributes (set by server or device)
+
+ This section of attributes are ones that are set by the
+ server or device that accepts jobs. Two forms of time are
+ provided. Each form is represented in a separate attribute.

+ See section 3.1.2 and section 3.1.3 for the
+ conformance requirements for time attribute for agents and
+ monitoring applications, respectively. The two forms are:
+
+ 'DateAndTime' is an 8 or 11 octet binary encoded year,
+ month, day, hour, minute, second, deci-second with
+ optional offset from UTC. See SNMPv2-TC [SMIv2-TC].
+
+ NOTE: 'DateAndTime' is not printable characters; it is
+ binary.
+
+ 'JmTimeStampTC' is the time of day measured in the number of
+ seconds since the system was booted.
+++

jobSubmissionToServerTime(190), **JmTimeStampTC**
AND/OR
DateAndTime

INTEGER: Configuration 3 only: The time
AND/OR
OCTETS: the date and time that the job was submitted to the server (as distinguished from the device which uses jobSubmissionTime).

jobSubmissionTime(191), **JmTimeStampTC**
AND/OR
DateAndTime

INTEGER: Configurations 1, 2, and 3: The time
AND/OR
OCTETS: the date and time that the job was submitted to the server or device to which the agent is providing access.

jobStartedBeingHeldTime(192), **JmTimeStampTC**
AND/OR
DateAndTime

INTEGER: The time
AND/OR
OCTETS: the date and time that the job last entered the **pendingHeld** state. If the job has never entered the **pendingHeld** state, then the value SHALL be '0' or the attribute SHALL not be present in the table.

jobStartedProcessingTime(193), **JmTimeStampTC**
AND/OR
DateAndTime

INTEGER: The time
AND/OR
OCTETS: the date and time that the job started processing.

jobCompletedTime(194), **JmTimeStampTC**
AND/OR
DateAndTime

INTEGER: The time
AND/OR
OCTETS: the date and time that the job entered the **completed**, **canceled**, or **aborted** state.

jobProcessingCPUTime(195) **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**

UNITS 'seconds'
INTEGER: The amount of CPU time in seconds that the job has been in the **processing** state. If the job enters the **processingStopped** state, that elapsed time SHALL not be included. In other words, the **jobProcessingCPUTime** value SHOULD be relatively repeatable when the same job is processed again on the same device."

REFERENCE
"See Section 3.2 entitled 'The Attribute Mechanism' for a description of this textual-convention and its use in the **jmAttributeTable**.

This is a type 2 enumeration. See Section 3.6.1.2."

SYNTAX INTEGER {
other(1),
unknown(2),
jobStateReasons2(3),
jobStateReasons3(4),
jobStateReasons4(5),
processingMessage(6),

jobAccountName(21),
serverAssignedJobName(22),
jobName(23),
jobServiceTypes(24),
jobSourceChannelIndex(25),
jobSourcePlatformType(26),
submittingServerName(27),
submittingApplicationName(28),
jobOriginatingHost(29),
deviceNameRequested(30),
queueNameRequested(31),
physicalDevice(32),
numberOfDocuments(33),
fileName(34),
documentName(35),
jobComment(36),
documentFormatIndex(37),
documentFormat(38),

jobPriority(50),
jobProcessAfterDateAndTime(51),

```
                    jobHold(52),
                    jobHoldUntil(53),
                    outputBin(54),
                    sides(55),
                    finishing(56),

                    printQualityRequested(70),
                    printQualityUsed(71),
                    printerResolutionRequested(72),
                    printerResolutionUsed(73),
                    tonerEcomonyRequested(74),
                    tonerEcomonyUsed(75),
                    tonerDensityRequested(76),
                    tonerDensityUsed(77),

                    jobCopiesRequested(90),
                    jobCopiesCompleted(91),
                    documentCopiesRequested(92),
                    documentCopiesCompleted(93),
                    jobKOctetsTransferred(94),

                    impressionsSpooled(110),
                    impressionsSentToDevice(111),
                    impressionsInterpreted(112),
                    impressionsCompletedCurrentCopy(113),
                    fullColorImpressionsCompleted(114),
                    highlightColorImpressionsCompleted(115),

                    pagesRequested(130),
                    pagesCompleted(131),
                    pagesCompletedCurrentCopy(132),

                    sheetsRequested(150),
                    sheetsCompleted(151),
                    sheetsCompletedCurrentCopy(152),

                    mediumRequested(170),
                    mediumConsumed(171),
                    colorantRequested(172),
                    colorantConsumed(173),

                    jobSubmissionToServerTime(190),
                    jobSubmissionTime(191),
                    jobStartedBeingHeldTime(192),
                    jobStartedProcessingTime(193),
                    jobCompletedTime(194),
                    jobProcessingCPUTime(195)
               }
```

JmJobServiceTypesTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS   current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Specifies the type(s) of service to which the job has been submitted (print, fax, scan, etc.). The service type is represented as an enum that is bit encoded with each job service type so that more general and arbitrary services can be created, such as services with more than one destination type, or ones with only a source or only a destination. For example, a job service might **scan**, **faxOut**, and **print** a single job. In this case, three bits would be set in the **jobServiceTypes** attribute, corresponding to the hexadecimal values: **0x8** + **0x20** + 0x4, respectively, yielding: **0x2C**.

Whether this attribute is set from a job attribute supplied by the job submission client or is set by the recipient job submission server or device depends on the job submission protocol. With either implementation, the agent SHALL return a non-zero value for this attribute indicating the type of the job.

One of the purposes of this attribute is to permit a requester to filter out jobs that are not of interest. For example, a printer operator MAY only be interested in jobs that include printing. That is why the attribute is in the job identification category.

The following service component types are defined (in hexadecimal) and are assigned a separate bit value for use with the **jobServiceTypes** attribute:

other **0x1**
    The job contains some instructions that are not one of the identified types.

unknown **0x2**
    The job contains some instructions whose type is unknown to the agent.

print **0x4**
    The job contains some instructions that specify printing

scan **0x8**
    The job contains some instructions that specify scanning

faxIn **0x10**
    The job contains some instructions that specify receive fax

faxOut **0x20**
    The job contains some instructions that specify sending fax

getFile **0x40**
    The job contains some instructions that specify accessing files or documents

putFile **0x80**

```
                The job contains some instructions that specify storing files or documents

            mailList                                    0x100
                The job contains some instructions that specify distribution of documents using an
                electronic mail system."
        REFERENCE
            "These bit definitions are the equivalent of a type 2 enum except that combinations of them
            MAY be used together.  See section 3.6.1.2."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER(0..2147483647)   -- 31 bits, all but sign bit




JmJobStateReasons1TC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The JmJobStateReasonsNTC (N=1..4) textual-conventions are used with the
            jmJobStateReasons1 object and jobStateReasonsN (N=2..4), respectively, to provide
            additional information regarding the current jmJobState object value.  These values MAY be
            used with any job state or states for which the reason makes sense.

            NOTE - While values cannot be added to the jmJobState object without impacting deployed
            clients that take actions upon receiving jmJobState values, it is the intent that additional
            JmJobStateReasonsNTC enums can be defined and registered without impacting such
            deployed clients.  In other words, the jmJobStateReasons1 object and jobStateReasonsN
            attributes are intended to be extensible.

            NOTE - The Job Monitoring MIB contains a superset of the IPP values[ipp-model] for the IPP
            'job-state-reasons' attribute, since the Job Monitoring MIB is intended to cover other job
            submission protocols as well.  Also some of the names of the reasons have been changed from
            'printer' to 'device', since the Job Monitoring MIB is intended to cover additional types of
            devices, including input devices, such as scanners.

            The following standard values are defined (in hexadecimal) as powers of two, since multiple
            values MAY be used at the same time.  For ease of understanding, the
            JmJobStateReasons1TC reasons are presented in the order in which the reasons are likely to
            occur (if implemented), starting with the 'jobIncoming' value and ending with
            'jobCompletedWithErrors' reasons.

            other                                       0x1
                The job state reason is not one of the standardized or registered reasons.

            unknown                                     0x2
                The job state reason is not known to the agent or is indeterminent.

```

jobIncoming **0x4**

The job has been accepted by the server or device, but the server or device is expecting (1) additional operations from the client to finish creating the job and/or (2) is accessing/accepting document data.

jobOutgoing **0x8**

Configuration 2 only: The server is transmitting the job to the device.

jobHoldSpecified **0x10**

The value of the job's **jobHold(52)** attribute is TRUE. The job SHALL NOT be a candidate for processing until this reason is removed and there are no other reasons to hold the job.

jobHoldUntilSpecified **0x20**

The value of the job's **jobHoldUntil(53)** attribute specifies a time period that is still in the future. The job SHALL NOT be a candidate for processing until this reason is removed and there are no other reasons to hold the job.

jobProcessAfterSpecified **0x40**

The value of the job's **jobProcessAfterDateAndTime(51)** attribute specifies a time that is still in the future. The job SHALL NOT be a candidate for processing until this reason is removed and there are no other reasons to hold the job.

resourcesAreNotReady **0x80**

At least one of the resources needed by the job, such as media, fonts, resource objects, etc., is not ready on any of the physical devices for which the job is a candidate. This condition MAY be detected when the job is accepted, or subsequently while the job is **pending** or **processing**, depending on implementation.

deviceStoppedPartly **0x100**

One or more, but not all, of the devices to which the job is assigned are stopped. If all of the devices are stopped (or the only device is stopped), the **deviceStopped** reason SHALL be used.

deviceStopped **0x200**

The device(s) to which the job is assigned is (are all) stopped.

jobPrinting **0x400**

The output device is marking media. This attribute is useful for servers and output devices which spend a great deal of time processing when no marking is happening and then want to show that marking is now happening or when the job is in the **canceled** or **aborted** state, but the marking has not yet stopped so that impression or sheet counts are still increasing for the job.

jobCanceledByUser **0x800**

The job was canceled by the user, i.e., by an unknown user or by a user whose name is the same as the value of the job's **jmJobOwner** object.

jobCanceledByOperator **0x1000**
The job was canceled by the operator, i.e., by a user whose name is different than the value of the job's **jmJobOwner** object.

abortedBySystem **0x2000**
The job was aborted by the system.

NOTE - When the system puts a job into the 'aborted' job state, this reason is not needed. This reason is needed only when the system aborts a job, but, instead of placing the job in the **aborted** job state, places the job in the **pendingHeld** state, so that a user or operator can manually try the job again.

jobCompletedSuccessfully **0x4000**
The job completed successfully.

jobCompletedWithWarnings **0x8000**
The job completed with warnings.

jobCompletedWithErrors **0x10000**
The job completed with errors (and possibly warnings too).

The following additional job state reasons have been added to represent job states that are in ISO DPA[iso-dpa] and other job submission protocols:

jobPaused **0x20000**
The job has been indefinitely suspended by a client issuing an operation to suspend the job so that other jobs may proceed using the same devices. The client MAY issue an operation to resume the paused job at any time, in which case the agent SHALL remove the **jobPaused** values from the job's **jmJobStateReasons1** object and the job is eventually resumed at or near the point where the job was paused.

jobInterrupted **0x40000**
The job has been interrupted while processing by a client issuing an operation that specifies another job to be run instead of the current job. The server or device will automatically resume the interrupted job when the interrupting job completes.

jobRetained **0x80000**
The job is being retained by the server or device with all of the job's document data (and submitted resources, such as fonts, logos, and forms, if any). Thus a client could issue an operation to the server or device to either (1) re-do the job (or a copy of the job) on the same server or device or (2) resubmit the job to another server or device. When a client could no longer re-do/resubmit the job, such as after the document data has been discarded, the agent SHALL remove the **jobRetained** value from the **jmJobStateReasons1** object."

REFERENCE
"These bit definitions are the equivalent of a type 2 enum except that combinations of bits may be used together. See section 3.6.1.2. The remaining bits are reserved for future standardization and/or registration."

SYNTAX **INTEGER(0..2147483647) --** 31 bits, all but sign bit

JmJobStateReasons2TC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION

"This textual-convention is used with the **jobStateReasons2** attribute to provides additional information regarding the **jmJobState** object. See the description under **JmJobStateReasons1TC** for additional information that applies to all reasons.

The following standard values are defined (in hexadecimal) as *powers of two,* since multiple values may be used at the same time:

cascaded **0x1**
An outbound gateway has transmitted all of the job's job and document attributes and data to another spooling system.

deletedByAdministrator **0x2**
The administrator has deleted the job.

discardTimeArrived **0x4**
The job has been deleted due to the fact that the time specified by the job's job-discard-time attribute has arrived.

postProcessingFailed **0x8**
The post-processing agent failed while trying to log accounting attributes for the job; therefore the job has been placed into the completed state with the **jobRetained jmJobStateReasons1** object value for a system-defined period of time, so the administrator can examine it, resubmit it, etc.

submissionInterrupted **0x10**
Indicates that the job was not completely submitted for some unforeseen reason, such as: (1) the server has crashed before the job was closed by the client, (2) the server or the document transfer method has crashed in some non-recoverable way before the document data was entirely transferred to the server, (3) the client crashed or failed to close the job before the time-out period.

maxJobFaultCountExceeded **0x20**
The job has faulted several times and has exceeded the administratively defined fault count limit.

devicesNeedAttentionTimeOut **0x40**
One or more document transforms that the job is using needs human intervention in order for the job to make progress, but the human intervention did not occur within the site-settable time-out value.

needsKeyOperatorTimeOut **0x80**

One or more devices or document transforms that the job is using need a specially trained operator (who may need a key to unlock the device and gain access) in order for the job to make progress, but the key operator intervention did not occur within the site-settable time-out value.

jobStartWaitTimeOut **0x100**

The server/device has stopped the job at the beginning of processing to await human action, such as installing a special cartridge or special non-standard media, but the job was not resumed within the site-settable time-out value and the server/device has transitioned the job to the **pendingHeld** state.

jobEndWaitTimeOut **0x200**

The server/device has stopped the job at the end of processing to await human action, such as removing a special cartridge or restoring standard media, but the job was not resumed within the site-settable time-out value and the server/device has transitioned the job to the completed state.

jobPasswordWaitTimeOut **0x400**

The server/device has stopped the job at the beginning of processing to await input of the job's password, but the password was not received within the site-settable time-out value.

deviceTimedOut **0x800**

A device that the job was using has not responded in a period specified by the device's site-settable attribute.

connectingToDeviceTimeOut **0x1000**

The server is attempting to connect to one or more devices which may be dial-up, polled, or queued, and so may be busy with traffic from other systems, but server was unable to connect to the device within the site-settable time-out value.

transferring **0x2000**

The job is being transferred to a down stream server or device.

queuedInDevice **0x4000**

The job has been queued in a down stream server or device.

jobCleanup **0x8000**

The server/device is performing cleanup activity as part of ending normal processing.

processingToStopPoint **0x10000**

The requester has issued an operation to interrupt the job and the server/device is processing up until the specified stop point occurs.

jobPasswordWait **0x20000**

The server/device has selected the job to be next to process, but instead of assigning resources and starting the job processing, the server/device has transitioned the job to the **pendingHeld** state to await entry of a password (and dispatched another job, if there is one).

validating **0x40000**
The server/device is validating the job *after* accepting the job.

queueHeld **0x80000**
The operator has held the entire job set or queue.

jobProofWait **0x100000**
The job has produced a single proof copy and is in the **pendingHeld** state waiting for the requester to issue an operation to release the job to print normally, obeying any job and document copy attributes that were originally submitted.

heldForDiagnostics **0x200000**
The system is running intrusive diagnostics, so that all jobs are being held.

serviceOffLine **0x400000**
The service/document transform is off-line and accepting no jobs. All pending jobs are put into the pendingHeld state. This could be true if its input is impaired or broken.

noSpaceOnServer **0x800000**
There is no room on the server to store all of the job.

pinRequired **0x1000000**
The System Administrator settable device policy is (1) to require PINs, and (2) to hold jobs that do not have a pin supplied as an input parameter when the job was created.

exceededAccountLimit **0x2000000**
The account for which this job is drawn has exceeded its limit. This condition SHOULD be detected before the job is scheduled so that the user does not wait until his/her job is scheduled only to find that the account is overdrawn. This condition MAY also occur while the job is processing either as processing begins or part way through processing.

heldForRetry **0x4000000**
The job encountered some errors that the server/device could not recover from with its normal retry procedures, but the error might not be encountered if the job is processed again in the future. Example cases are phone number busy or remote file system in-accessible. For such a situation, the server/device SHALL transition the job from the **processing** to the **pendingHeld**, rather than to the **aborted** state.

The following values are from the X/Open PSIS draft standard:

canceledByShutdown **0x8000000**
The job was canceled because the server or device was shutdown before completing the job.

deviceUnavailable **0x10000000**
This job was aborted by the system because the device is currently unable to accept jobs.

```
        wrongDevice                          0x20000000
            This job was aborted by the system because the device is unable to handle this particular
            job; the spooler SHOULD try another device or the user should submit the job to another
            device.

        badJob                               0x40000000
            This job was aborted by the system because this job has a major problem, such as an ill-
            formed PDL; the spooler SHOULD not even try another device. "
    REFERENCE
        "These bit definitions are the equivalent of a type 2 enum except that combinations of them may
        be used together.  See section 3.6.1.2.  See the description under JmJobStateReasons1TC and
        the jobStateReasons2 attribute."

    SYNTAX      INTEGER(0..2147483647)   -- 31 bits, all but sign bit






JmJobStateReasons3TC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This textual-convention is used with the jobStateReasons3 attribute to provides additional
        information regarding the jmJobState object.  See the description under
        JmJobStateReasons1TC for additional information that applies to all reasons.

        The following standard values are defined (in hexadecimal) as powers of two, since multiple
        values may be used at the same time:

        jobInterruptedByDeviceFailure        0x1
            A device or the print system software that the job was using has failed while the job was
            processing.  The server or device is keeping the job in the pendingHeld state until an
            operator can determine what to do with the job."
    REFERENCE
        "These bit definitions are the equivalent of a type 2 enum except that combinations of them may
        be used together.  See section 3.6.1.2.  The remaining bits are reserved for future
        standardization and/or registration.  See the description under JmJobStateReasons1TC and the
        jobStateReasons3 attribute."
    SYNTAX      INTEGER(0..2147483647)   -- 31 bits, all but sign bit






JmJobStateReasons4TC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
```

"This textual-convention is used in the **jobStateReasons4** attribute to provides additional information regarding the **jmJobState** object. See the description under **JmJobStateReasons1TC** for additional information that applies to all reasons.

The following standard values are defined (in hexadecimal) as *powers of two*, since multiple values may be used at the same time:

none yet defined. These bits are reserved for future standardization and/or registration."

REFERENCE

"These bit definitions are the equivalent of a type 2 enum except that combinations of them may be used together. See section 3.6.1.2. See the description under **JmJobStateReasons1TC** and the **jobStateReasons4** attribute."

SYNTAX **INTEGER(0..2147483647) --** 31 bits, all but sign bit

```

jobmonMIBObjects  OBJECT IDENTIFIER  ::= { jobmonMIB 1 }

-- The General Group (MANDATORY)

-- The jmGeneralGroup consists entirely of the jmGeneralTable.

jmGeneral  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jobmonMIBObjects 1 }

jmGeneralTable  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF JmGeneralEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The jmGeneralTable consists of information of a general nature that are per-job-set, but are
                not per-job.  See Section 2 entitled 'Terminology and Job Model' for the definition of a job set."
        REFERENCE
                "The MANDATORY-GROUP macro specifies that this group is MANDATORY."
        ::= { jmGeneral 1 }

jmGeneralEntry  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmGeneralEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Information about a job set (queue).

                An entry SHALL exist in this table for each job set."
        INDEX  { jmGeneralJobSetIndex }
        ::= { jmGeneralTable 1 }

JmGeneralEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
        jmGeneralJobSetIndex                    Integer32(1..32767),
        jmGeneralNumberOfActiveJobs             Integer32(0..2147483647),
        jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex           Integer32(0..2147483647),
        jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex           Integer32(0..2147483647),
        jmGeneralJobPersistence                 Integer32(15..2147483647),
        jmGeneralAttributePersistence           Integer32(15..2147483647),
        jmGeneralJobSetName                     OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
}

jmGeneralJobSetIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(1..32767)
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "A unique value for each job set in this MIB.  The jmJobTable and jmAttributeTable tables
                have this same index as their primary index.

```

The value(s) of the **jmGeneralJobSetIndex** SHALL be persistent across power cycles, so that clients that have retained **jmGeneralJobSetIndex** values will access the same job sets upon subsequent power-up.

An implementation that has only one job set, such as a printer with a single queue, SHALL hard code this object with the value **1**."
REFERENCE
"See Section 2 entitled 'Terminology and Job Model' for the definition of a job set. Corresponds to the first index in **jmJobTable** and **jmAttributeTable**."
::= { jmGeneralEntry 1 }

jmGeneralNumberOfActiveJobs OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX **Integer32(0..2147483647)**
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The current number of 'active' jobs in the **jmJobIDTable, jmJobTable,** and **jmAttributeTable**, i.e., the total number of jobs that are in the **pending**, **processing**, or **processingStopped** states. See the **JmJobStateTC** textual-convention for the exact specification of the semantics of the job states."
::= { jmGeneralEntry 2 }

jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32 (0..2147483647)
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The **jmJobIndex** of the oldest job that is still in one of the 'active' states (**pending**, **processing**, or **processingStopped)**. In other words, the index of the 'active' job that has been in the job tables the longest.

If there are no active jobs, the agent SHALL set the value of this object to **0**."
REFERENCE
"See Section 3.2 entitled 'The Job Tables and the Oldest Active and Newest Active Indexes' for a description of the usage of this object."
::= { jmGeneralEntry 3 }

jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32 (0..2147483647)
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The **jmJobIndex** of the newest job that is in one of the 'active' states (**pending**, **processing**, or **processingStopped)**. In other words, the index of the 'active' job that has been most recently added to the **job tables.**

When all jobs become 'inactive', i.e., enter the **pendingHeld**, **completed**, **canceled,** or **aborted** states, the agent SHALL set the value of this object to **0**."
REFERENCE

```
            "See Section 3.2 entitled 'The Job Tables and the Oldest Active and Newest Active Indexes' for
            a description of the usage of this object."
        ::= { jmGeneralEntry 4 }

jmGeneralJobPersistence OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(15..2147483647)
        UNITS       "seconds"
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The minimum time in seconds for this instance of the Job Set that an entry SHALL remain in
            the jmJobIDTable and jmJobTable after processing has completed, i.e., the minimum time in
            seconds starting when the job enters the completed, canceled, or aborted state.

            Depending on implementation, the value of this object MAY be either: (1) set by the system
            administrator by means outside this specification or (2) fixed by the implementation.

            This value SHALL be equal to or greater than the value of jmGeneralAttributePersistence.
            This value SHOULD be at least 60 which gives a monitoring application one minute in which to
            poll for job data."
        DEFVAL      { 60 }          -- one minute
        ::= { jmGeneralEntry 5 }

jmGeneralAttributePersistence OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(15..2147483647)
        UNITS       "seconds"
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The minimum time in seconds for this instance of the Job Set that an entry SHALL remain in
            the jmAttributeTable after processing has completed , i.e., the time in seconds starting when
            the job enters the completed, canceled, or aborted state.

            Depending on implementation, the value of this object MAY be either (1) set by the system
            administrator by means outside this specification or MAY be (2) fixed by the implementation.

            This value SHOULD be at least 60 which gives a monitoring application one minute in which to
            poll for job data."
        DEFVAL      { 60 }          -- one minute
        ::= { jmGeneralEntry 6 }

jmGeneralJobSetName OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The human readable name of this job set assigned by the system administrator (by means
            outside of this MIB).  Typically, this name SHOULD be the name of the job queue.  If a server
            or device has only a single job set, this object can be the administratively assigned name of the
```

```
                server or device itself.  This name does not need to be unique, though each job set in a single
                Job Monitoring MIB SHOULD have distinct names.

                NOTE - The purpose of this object is to help the user of the job monitoring application
                distinguish between several job sets in implementations that support more than one job set."
        REFERENCE
                "See the OBJECT compliance macro for the minimum maximum length required for
                conformance."
        ::= { jmGeneralEntry 7 }





-- The Job ID Group (MANDATORY)

-- The jmJobIDGroup consists entirely of the jmJobIDTable.

jmJobID  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jobmonMIBObjects 2 }

jmJobIDTable  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF JmJobIDEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The jmJobIDTable provides a correspondence map (1) between the job submission ID that a
                client uses to refer to a job and (2) the jmGeneralJobSetIndex and jmJobIndex that the Job
                Monitoring MIB agent assigned to the job and that are used to access the job in all of the other
                tables in the MIB.  If a monitoring application already knows the jmGeneralJobSetIndex and
                the jmJobIndex of the job it is querying, that application NEED NOT use the jmJobIDTable."
        REFERENCE
                "The MANDATORY-GROUP macro specifies that this group is MANDATORY."
        ::= { jmJobID 1 }

jmJobIDEntry  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmJobIDEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The map from (1) the jmJobSubmissionID to (2) the jmGeneralJobSetIndex and
                jmJobIndex.

                An entry SHALL exist in this table for each job currently known to the agent for all job sets and
                job states.  Each job SHALL appear in one and only one job set."
        INDEX  { jmJobSubmissionID }
        ::= { jmJobIDTable 1 }

JmJobIDEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
        jmJobSubmissionID                              OCTET STRING(SIZE(48)),
        jmJobIDJobSetIndex                           Integer32(1..32767),
        jmJobIDJobIndex                              Integer32(1..2147483647)
}

jmJobSubmissionID OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING(SIZE(48))
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "A quasi-unique 48-octet fixed-length string ID which identifies the job within a particular
                client-server environment.  There are multiple formats for the jmJobSubmissionID.  See the
                JmJobSubmissionIDTypeTC textual convention.  Each format SHALL be registered using the
                procedures of a type 2 enum.  See section 3.6.3 entitled: 'IANA Registration of Job Submission
                Id Formats'.

                If the requester (client or server) does not supply a job submission ID in the job submission
                protocol, then the recipient (server or device) SHALL assign a job submission ID using any of
                the standard formats and adding the final 8 octets to distinguish the ID from others submitted
                from the same requester.

                The monitoring application, whether in the client or running separately, MAY use the job
                submission ID to help identify which jmJobIndex was assigned by the agent, i.e., in which row
                the job information is in the other tables.

                NOTE - fixed-length is used so that a management application can use a shortened GetNext
                varbind (in SNMPv1 and SNMPv2) in order to get the next submission ID, disregarding the
                remainder of the ID in order to access jobs independent of the trailing identifier part, e.g., to get
                all jobs submitted by a particular jmJobOwner or from a particular MAC address."
        ::= { jmJobIDEntry 1 }

jmJobIDJobSetIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(1..32767)
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "This object contains the value of the jmGeneralJobSetIndex for the job with the
                jmJobSubmissionID value, i.e., the job set index of the job set in which the job was placed
                when that server or device accepted the job.  This 16-bit value in combination with the
                jmJobIDJobIndex value permits the management application to access the other tables to
                obtain the job-specific objects for this job."
        REFERENCE
                "See jmGeneralJobSetIndex in the jmGeneralTable."
        ::= { jmJobIDEntry 2 }

jmJobIDJobIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(1..2147483647)
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
```

```
                "This object contains the value of the jmJobIndex for the job with the jmJobSubmissionID
                value, i.e., the job index for the job when the server or device accepted the job.  This value, in
                combination with the jmJobIDJobSetIndex value, permits the management application to
                access the other tables to obtain the job-specific objects for this job."
        REFERENCE
                "See jmJobIndex in the jmJobTable."
        ::= { jmJobIDEntry 3 }




-- The Job Group (MANDATORY)

-- The jmJobGroup consists entirely of the jmJobTable.

jmJob  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jobmonMIBObjects 3 }

jmJobTable  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF JmJobEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The jmJobTable consists of basic job state and status information for each job in a job set that
                (1) monitoring applications need to be able to access in a single SNMP Get operation, (2) that
                have a single value per job, and (3) that SHALL always be implemented."
        REFERENCE
                "The MANDATORY-GROUP macro specifies that this group is MANDATORY."
        ::= { jmJob 1 }

jmJobEntry  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmJobEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Basic per-job state and status information.

                An entry SHALL exist in this table for each job, no matter what the state of the job is.  Each job
                SHALL appear in one and only one job set."
        REFERENCE
                "See Section 3.2 entitled 'The Job Tables'."
        INDEX  { jmGeneralJobSetIndex, jmJobIndex }
        ::= { jmJobTable 1 }

JmJobEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
        jmJobIndex                              Integer32(1..2147483647),
        jmJobState                              JmJobStateTC,
        jmJobStateReasons1                      JmJobStateReasons1TC,
        jmNumberOfInterveningJobs               Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmJobKOctetsRequested                   Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmJobKOctetsProcessed                          Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmJobImpressionsRequested                      Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmJobImpressionsCompleted                      Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmJobOwner                                     OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
}

jmJobIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(1..2147483647)
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The sequential, monatonically increasing identifier index for the job generated by the server or
                device when that server or device accepted the job.  This index value permits the management
                application to access the other tables to obtain the job-specific row entries.

                Agents providing access to systems that contain jobs with a job identifier of 0 SHALL map the
                job identifier value 0 to a jmJobIndex value that is one higher than the highest job identifier
                value that any job can have on that system."
        REFERENCE
                "See Section 3.2 entitled 'The Job Tables'.
                See also jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex for the largest value of jmJobIndex.
                See JmJobSubmissionTypeTC for a limit on the size of this index if the agent represents it as
                an 8-digit decimal number."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 1 }

jmJobState OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmJobStateTC
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The current state of the job (pending, processing, completed, etc.).  Agents SHALL
                implement only those states which are appropriate for the particular implementation.  However,
                management applications SHALL be prepared to receive all the standard job states.

                The final value for this object SHALL be one of: completed, canceled, or aborted.  The
                minimum length of time that the agent SHALL maintain MIB data for a job in the completed,
                canceled, or aborted state before removing the job data from the jmJobIDTable and
                jmJobTable is specified by the value of the jmGeneralJobPersistence object."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 2 }

jmJobStateReasons1 OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmJobStateReasons1TC
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Additional information about the job's current state, i.e., information that augments the value of
                the job's jmJobState object.
```

Implementation of any reason values is OPTIONAL, but an agent SHOULD return any reason information available These values MAY be used with any job state or states for which the reason makes sense. Furthermore, when implemented as with any MIB data, the agent SHALL return these values when the reason applies and SHALL NOT return them when the reason no longer applies whether the value of the job's **jmJobState** object changed or not. When the agent cannot provide a reason for the current state of the job, the agent SHALL set the value of the **jmJobStateReasons1** object and **jobStateReasons*N*** attributes to **0**."

REFERENCE

"The **jobStateReasons*N*** (***N***=**2..4**) attributes provide further additional information about the job's current state."

::= { jmJobEntry 3 }

jmNumberOfInterveningJobs OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The number of jobs that are expected to be processed *before* this job is processed according to the implementation's queuing algorithm if no other jobs were to be submitted. In other words, this value is the job's queue position. The agent SHALL return a value of **0** for this attribute while the job is processing."

::= { jmJobEntry 4 }

jmJobKOctetsRequested OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total size in K (1024) octets of the document(s) being requested to be processed in the job. The agent SHALL round the actual number of octets up to the next highest K. Thus 0 octets SHALL be represented as '**0**', 1-1024 octets SHALL be represented as '**1**', 1025-2048 SHALL be represented as '**2**', etc.

In computing this value, the server/device SHALL *not* include the multiplicative factors contributed by (1) the number of document copies, and (2) the number of job copies, independent of whether the device can process multiple copies of the job or document without making multiple passes over the job or document data and independent of whether the output is collated or not. Thus the server/device computation is independent of the implementation."

::= { jmJobEntry 5 }

jmJobKOctetsProcessed OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX **Integer32(-2..2147483647)**

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The current number of octets processed by the server or device measured in units of K (1024) octets. The agent SHALL round the actual number of octets processed up to the next higher K. Thus 0 octets SHALL be represented as '**0**', 1-1024 octets SHALL be represented as '**1**', 1025-

```
            2048 octets SHALL be '2', etc.  For printing devices, this value is the number interpreted by the
            page description language interpreter rather than what has been marked on media.

            For implementations where multiple copies are produced by the interpreter with only a single
            pass over the data, the final value SHALL be equal to the value of the
            jmJobKOctetsRequested object.  For implementations where multiple copies are produced by
            the interpreter by processing the data for each copy, the final value SHALL be a multiple of the
            value of the jmJobKOctetsRequested object.

            NOTE - See the impressionsCompletedCurrentCopy and pagesCompletedCurrentCopy
            attributes for attributes that are reset on each document copy.

            NOTE - The jmJobKOctetsProcessed object can be used with the jmJobKOctetsRequested
            object to provide an indication of the relative progress of the job, provided that the
            multiplicative factor is taken into account for some implementations of multiple copies."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 6 }

jmJobImpressionsRequested OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(-2..2147483647)
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The number of impressions requested by this job to produce."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 7 }

jmJobImpressionsCompleted OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(-2..2147483647)
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The current number of impressions completed for this job so far.  For printing devices, the
            impressions completed includes interpreting, marking, and stacking the output.  For other types
            of job services, the number of impressions completed includes the number of impressions
            processed."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 8 }

jmJobOwner OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The coded character set name of the user that submitted the job.  The method of assigning this
            user name will be system and/or site specific but the method MUST insure that the name is
            unique to the network that is visible to the client and target device.

            This value SHOULD be the authenticated name of the user submitting the job."
        REFERENCE
            "See the OBJECT compliance macro for the minimum maximum length required for
            conformance."
        ::= { jmJobEntry 9 }




-- The Attribute Group (MANDATORY)

-- The jmAttributeGroup consists entirely of the jmAttributeTable.
--
-- Implementation of the two objects in this group is MANDATORY.
-- See Section 3.1 entitled 'Conformance Considerations'.
-- An agent SHALL implement any attribute if (1) the server or device
-- supports the functionality represented by the attribute and (2) the
-- information is available to the agent.

jmAttribute  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jobmonMIBObjects 4 }

jmAttributeTable  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF JmAttributeEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The jmAttributeTable SHALL contain attributes of the job and document(s) for each job in a
                job set.  Instead of allocating distinct objects for each attribute, each attribute is represented as a
                separate row in the jmAttributeTable."
        REFERENCE
                "The MANDATORY-GROUP macro specifies that this group is MANDATORY.  An agent
                SHALL implement any attribute if (1) the server or device supports the functionality represented
                by the attribute and (2) the information is available to the agent. "
        ::= { jmAttribute 1 }

jmAttributeEntry  OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      JmAttributeEntry
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
                "Attributes representing information about the job and document(s) or resources required and/or
                consumed.

                Each entry in the jmAttributeTable is a per-job entry with an extra index for each type of
                attribute (jmAttributeTypeIndex) that a job can have and an additional index
                (jmAttributeInstanceIndex) for those attributes that can have multiple instances per job.  The
                jmAttributeTypeIndex object SHALL contain an enum type that indicates the type of attribute
                (see the JmAttributeTypeTC textual-convention).  The value of the attribute SHALL be
                represented in either the jmAttributeValueAsInteger or jmAttributeValueAsOctets objects,
                and/or both, as specified in the JmAttributeTypeTC textual-convention.

                The agent SHALL create rows in the jmAttributeTable as the server or device is able to
                discover the attributes either from the job submission protocol itself or from the document PDL.
```

```
            As the documents are interpreted, the interpreter MAY discover additional attributes and so the
            agent adds additional rows to this table.  As the attributes that represent resources are actually
            consumed, the usage counter contained in the jmAttributeValueAsInteger object is
            incremented according to the units indicated in the description of the JmAttributeTypeTC
            enum.

            The agent SHALL maintain each row in the jmJobTable for at least the minimum time after a
            job completes as specified by the jmGeneralAttributePersistence object.

            Zero or more entries SHALL exist in this table for each job in a job set."
        REFERENCE
            "See Section 3.3 entitled 'The Attribute Mechanism' for a description of the jmAttributeTable."
        INDEX  { jmGeneralJobSetIndex, jmJobIndex, jmAttributeTypeIndex,
        jmAttributeInstanceIndex }
        ::= { jmAttributeTable 1 }

    JmAttributeEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
        jmAttributeTypeIndex                    JmAttributeTypeTC,
        jmAttributeInstanceIndex                Integer32(1..32767),
        jmAttributeValueAsInteger               Integer32(-2..2147483647),
        jmAttributeValueAsOctets                OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
    }

    jmAttributeTypeIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX     JmAttributeTypeTC
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS     current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The type of attribute that this row entry represents.

            The type MAY identify information about the job or document(s) or MAY identify a resource
            required to process the job before the job start processing and/or consumed by the job as the job
            is processed.

            Examples of job and document attributes include:  jobCopiesRequested,
            documentCopiesRequested, jobCopiesCompleted, documentCopiesCompleted, fileName,
            and documentName.

            Examples of required and consumed resource attributes include:  pagesRequested,
            pagesCompleted, mediumRequested, and mediumConsumed, respectively."
        ::= { jmAttributeEntry 1 }

    jmAttributeInstanceIndex OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX     Integer32(1..32767)
        MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
        STATUS     current
        DESCRIPTION
            "A running 16-bit index of the attributes of the same type for each job.  For those attributes with
            only a single instance per job, this index value SHALL be 1.  For those attributes that are a
            single value per document, the index value SHALL be the document number, starting with 1 for
            the first document in the job.  Jobs with only a single document SHALL use the index value of
            1.  For those attributes that can have multiple values per job or per document, such as
            documentFormatIndex(37) or documentFormat(38), the index SHALL be a running index
            for the job as a whole, starting at 1."
        ::= { jmAttributeEntry 2 }

jmAttributeValueAsInteger OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      Integer32(-2..2147483647)
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
            "The integer value of the attribute.  The value of the attribute SHALL be represented as an
            integer if the enum description in the JmAttributeTypeTC textual-convention definition has the
            tag: 'INTEGER:'.

            Depending on the enum definition, this object value MAY be an integer, a counter, an index, or
            an enum, depending on the jmAttributeTypeIndex value.  The units of this value are specified
            in the enum description.

            For those attributes that are accumulating job consumption as the job is processed as specified in
            the JmAttributeTypeTC textual-convention, SHALL contain the final value after the job
            completes processing, i.e., this value SHALL indicate the total usage of this resource made by
            the job.

            A monitoring application is able to copy this value to a suitable longer term storage for later
            processing as part of an accounting system.

            Since the agent MAY add attributes representing resources to this table while the job is waiting
            to be processed or being processed, which can be a long time before any of the resources are
            actually used, the agent SHALL set the value of the jmAttributeValueAsInteger object to 0
            for resources that the job has not yet consumed.

            Attributes for which the concept of an integer value is meaningless, such as fileName,
            interpreter, and physicalDevice, do not have the 'INTEGER:' tag in the JmAttributeTypeTC
            definition and so an agent SHALL always return a value of '-1' to indicate 'other' for
            jmAttributeValueAsInteger.

            For attributes which do have the 'INTEGER:' tag in the JmAttributeTypeTC definition, if the
            integer value is not (yet) known, the agent either SHALL not materialize the row in the
            jmAttributeTable until the value is known or SHALL return a '-2' to represent an 'unknown'
            counting integer value, a '0' to represent an 'unknown' index value, and a '2' to represent an
            'unknown(2)' enum value."
        ::= { jmAttributeEntry 3 }

jmAttributeValueAsOctets OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX      OCTET STRING(SIZE(0..63))
        MAX-ACCESS  read-only
        STATUS      current
```

DESCRIPTION
"The octet string value of the attribute. The value of the attribute SHALL be represented as an OCTET STRING if the enum description in the **JmAttributeTypeTC** textual-convention definition has the tag: 'OCTETS:'.

Depending on the enum definition, this object value MAY be a coded character set string (text) or a binary octet string, such as **DateAndTime**.

Attributes for which the concept of an octet string value is meaningless, such as **pagesCompleted**, do *not* have the tag 'OCTETS:' in the **JmAttributeTypeTC** definition and so the agent SHALL always return a zero length string for the value of the **jmAttributeValueAsOctets** object.

For attributes which do have the 'OCTETS:' tag in the **JmAttributeTypeTC** definition, if the OCTET STRING value is not (yet) known, the agent either SHALL not materialize the row in the **jmAttributeTable** until the value is known or SHALL return a zero-length string."
::= { jmAttributeEntry 4 }

```
-- Notifications and Trapping
-- Reserved for the future

jobmonMIBNotifications  OBJECT IDENTIFIER  ::= { jobmonMIB 2}



-- Conformance Information

jmMIBConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jobmonMIB 3 }

-- compliance statements
jmMIBCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
        STATUS  current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The compliance statement for agents that implement the
                job monitoring MIB."
        MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS {
                jmGeneralGroup, jmJobIDGroup, jmJobGroup, jmAttributeGroup }

        OBJECT   jmGeneralJobSetName
        SYNTAX   OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..8))
        DESCRIPTION
                "Only 8 octets maximum string length NEED be supported by the agent."

        OBJECT   jmJobOwner
        SYNTAX   OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..16))
        DESCRIPTION
                "Only 16 octets maximum string length NEED be supported by the agent."

-- There are no CONDITIONALLY MANDATORY or OPTIONAL groups.

        ::= { jmMIBConformance 1 }

jmMIBGroups      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { jmMIBConformance 2 }

jmGeneralGroup OBJECT-GROUP
        OBJECTS {
                jmGeneralNumberOfActiveJobs,   jmGeneralOldestActiveJobIndex,
                jmGeneralNewestActiveJobIndex, jmGeneralJobPersistence,
                jmGeneralAttributePersistence, jmGeneralJobSetName}
        STATUS  current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The general group."
        ::= { jmMIBGroups 1 }

jmJobIDGroup OBJECT-GROUP
        OBJECTS {
                **jmJobIDJobSetIndex**, **jmJobIDJobIndex** }
        STATUS  current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The job ID group."
        ::= { jmMIBGroups 2 }

jmJobGroup OBJECT-GROUP
        OBJECTS {
                **jmJobState**, **jmJobStateReasons1, jmNumberOfInterveningJobs,**
                **jmJobKOctetsRequested, jmJobKOctetsProcessed, jmJobImpressionsRequested,**
                **jmJobImpressionsCompleted, jmJobOwner** }
        STATUS  current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The job group."
        ::= { jmMIBGroups 3 }

jmAttributeGroup OBJECT-GROUP
        OBJECTS {
                **jmAttributeValueAsInteger, jmAttributeValueAsOctets** }
        STATUS  current
        DESCRIPTION
                "The attribute group."
        ::= { jmMIBGroups 4 }


END
```

5. Appendix A - Implementing the Job Life Cycle

The job object has well-defined states and client operations that affect the transition between the job states. Internal server and device actions also affect the transitions of the job between the job states. These states and transitions are referred to as the job's *life cycle*.

Not all implementations of job submission protocols have all of the states of the job model specified here. The job model specified here is intended to be a superset of most implementations. It is the purpose of the agent to map the particular implementation's job life cycle onto the one specified here. The agent MAY omit any states not implemented. Only the **processing** and **completed** states are required to be implemented by an agent. However, a conforming management application SHALL be prepared to accept any of the states in the job life cycle specified here, so that the management application can interoperate with any conforming agent.

The job states are intended to be user visible. The agent SHALL make these states visible in the MIB, but only for the subset of job states that the implementation has. Some implementations MAY need to have sub-states of these user-visible states. The **jmJobStateReasons1** object and the **jobStateReasons*N*** (***N*=2..4**) attributes can be used to represent the sub-states of the jobs.

Job states are intended to last a user-visible length of time in most implementations. However, some jobs may pass through some states in zero time in some situations and/or in some implementations.

The job model does not specify how accounting and auditing is implemented, except to assume that accounting and auditing logs are separate from the job life cycle and last longer than job entries in the MIB. Jobs in the **completed, aborted,** or **canceled** states are not logs, since jobs in these states are accessible via SNMP protocol operations and SHALL be removed from the Job Monitoring MIB tables after a site-settable or implementation-defined period of time. An accounting application MAY copy accounting information incrementally to an accounting log as a job processes, or MAY be copied while the job is in the **canceled, aborted,** or **completed** states, depending on implementation. The same is true for auditing logs.

The jmJobState object specifies the standard job states. The normal job state transitions are shown in the state transition diagram presented in Table 1.

6. APPENDIX B - Support of the Job Submission ID in Job Submission Protocols

This appendix lists the job submission protocols that support the concept of a job submission ID and indicates the attribute used in that job submission protocol.

6.1 Hewlett-Packard's Printer Job Language (PJL)

Hewlett-Packard's Printer Job Language provides job-level printer control and printer status information to applications. The PJL JOB command is used at the beginning of a print job and can include options applying only to that job. A PJL JOB command option has been defined to facilitate passing the **JobSubmissionID** with the print job, as required by the Job Monitoring MIB. The option is of the form:

```
     SUBMISSIONID = "id string"
```

Where the "id string" is a string and SHALL be enclosed in double quotes. The format is as described for the **jmJobSubmissionID** object.

The entire PJL JOB command with the optional parameter would be of the form:

```
     @PJL JOB SUBMISSIONID = "id string"
```

See "Printer Job Language Technical Reference Manual", part number 5021-0328, from Hewlett-Packard for complete information on the PJL JOB command and the Printer Job Language.

6.2 ISO DPA

The ISO 10175 Document Printing Application (DPA) protocol specifies the "**job-client-id**" attribute that allows the client to supply a text string ID for each job.

7. References

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[iana] J. Reynolds, and J. Postel, "Assigned Numbers", STD 2, RFC 1700, ISI, October 1994.

[iana-media-types] IANA Registration of MIME media types (MIME content types/subtypes). See ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/

[iso-dpa] ISO/IEC 10175 Document Printing Application (DPA). See **ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/dpa/**

[ipp-model] Internet Printing Protocol (IPP), work in progress on the IETF standards track. See **draft-ietf-ipp-model-01.txt**. See also **http://www.pwg.org/ipp/index.html**

[mib-II] MIB-II, RFC 1213.

[print-mib] The Printer MIB - RFC 1759, proposed IETF standard. Also an Internet-Draft on the standards track as a draft standard: **draft-ietf-printmib-mib-info-02.txt** [req-words] S. Bradner, "Keywords for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", RFC 2119, March 1997.

[rfc 2130] C. Weider, C. Preston, K. Simonsen, H. Alvestrand, R. Atkinson, M. Crispin, and P. Svanberg, "The Report of the IAB Character Set Workshop held 29 Feb-1 March, 1997", April 1997, RFC 2130.

[SMIv2-TC] J. Case, et al. “Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the Simple Network Managment Protocol (SNMPv2)”, RFC 1903, January 1996.

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8. Author's Addresses

Ron Bergman
Dataproducts Corp.
1757 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063-3394

Phone: 805-578-4421
Fax: 805-578-4001
Email: rbergman@dpc.com

Tom Hastings
Xerox Corporation, ESAE-231
701 S. Aviation Blvd.
El Segundo, CA 90245

Phone: 310-333-6413
Fax: 310-333-5514
EMail: hastings@cp10.es.xerox.com

Scott A. Isaacson
Novell, Inc.
122 E 1700 S
Provo, UT 84606

Phone: 801-861-7366
Fax: 801-861-4025

EMail: scott_isaacson@novell.com

Harry Lewis
IBM Corporation
6300 Diagonal Hwy
Boulder, CO 80301

Phone: (303) 924-5337
Fax:
Email: harryl@us.ibm.com

Send comments to the printmib WG using the Job Monitoring Project (JMP) Mailing List: jmp@pwg.org

To learn how to subscribe, send email to: jmp-request@pwg.org

For further information, access the PWG web page under "JMP":
http://www.pwg.org/

Other Participants:

Chuck Adams - Tektronix
Jeff Barnett - IBM
Keith Carter, IBM Corporation
Jeff Copeland - QMS
Andy Davidson - Tektronix
Roger deBry - IBM
Mabry Dozier - QMS
Lee Ferrel - Canon
Steve Gebert - IBM
Robert Herriot - Sun Microsystems Inc.
Shige Kanemitsu - Kyocera
David Kellerman - Northlake Software
Rick Landau - Digital
Harry Lewis - IBM
Pete Loya - HP
Ray Lutz - Cognisys
Jay Martin - Underscore
Mike MacKay, Novell, Inc.

Stan McConnell - Xerox
Carl-Uno Manros, Xerox, Corp.
Pat Nogay - IBM
Bob Pentecost - HP
Rob Rhoads - Intel
David Roach - Unisys
Hiroyuki Sato - Canon
Bob Setterbo - Adobe
Gail Songer, EFI
Mike Timperman - Lexmark
Randy Turner - Sharp
William Wagner - Digital Products
Jim Walker - Dazel
Chris Wellens - Interworking Labs
Rob Whittle - Novell
Don Wright - Lexmark
Lloyd Young - Lexmark
Atsushi Yuki - Kyocera
Peter Zehler, Xerox, Corp.

9. INDEX

This index includes the textual conventions, the objects, and the attributes. Textual conventions all start with the prefix: "**JM**" and end with the suffix: "**TC**". Objects all starts with the prefix: "**jm**" followed by the group name. Attributes are identified with enums, and so start with any lower case letter and have no special prefix.