Internet Printing Protocol (IPP):
Job and Printer Administrative Operations

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Abstract

~~This document is a submission to the Internet Printing Protocol Working Group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). After approval, it is intended to be on the IETF standards track. Comments should be submitted to the ipp@pwg.org mailing list.~~

This document specifies the following 16 additional OPTIONAL operations for use with the Internet Printing Protocol/1.0 (IPP) [RFC2565, RFC2566] and IPP/1.1 [RFC2910, RFC2911~~ipp-mod, ipp-pro~~]:

Printer operations:	Job operations:
Enable-Printer and Disable-Printer	Reprocess-Job
Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job	Cancel-Current-Job
Hold-New-Jobs and Release-Held-New-Jobs	Suspend-Current-Job and Resume-Job
Deactivate-Printer and Activate-Printer	Promote-Job
Restart-Printer	Schedule-Job-After
Shutdown-Printer and Startup-Printer	

New Job Description attributes: "original-requesting-user-name"
New Printer Description attributes: "subordinate-printers-supported" and "parent-printers-supported".
New "printer-state-reasons" values: 'hold-new-jobs' and 'deactivated'.
New "job-state-reasons" attribute values: 'job-suspended'.
New Job event keyword: 'job-forwarded-operation-failed'.

33   New status code: 'server-error-printer-is-deactivated'.

34

34   The scope of IPP, is characterized in RFC2526 "Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol". It is
35   not the intent of this document to revise or clarify this scope or conjecture as to the degree of industry
36   adoption or trends related to IPP within printing systems. It is the intent of this document to extend the
37   original set of operations - in a similar fashion to the Set1 extensions which referred to IPP/1.0 and were
38   later incorporated into IPP/1.1.

39   The full set of IPP documents includes:

40   Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol [RFC2567]

41   Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol [RFC2568]

42   Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Model and Semantics [IPP-MOD]

43   Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport [IPP-PRO]

44   Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Implementer's Guide [IPP-IIG]

45   Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols [RFC2569]

46   Internet Printing Protocol (IPP): IPP Event Notification Specification [ipp-ntfy]

47

48   The "Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol" document takes a broad look at distributed
49   printing functionality, and it enumerates real-life scenarios that help to clarify the features that need to
50   be included in a printing protocol for the Internet. It identifies requirements for three types of users:
51   end users, operators, and administrators. It calls out a subset of end user requirements that are satisfied
52   in IPP/1.0. A few OPTIONAL operator operations have been added to IPP/1.1.

53   The "Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol" document
54   describes IPP from a high level view, defines a roadmap for the various documents that form the suite of
55   IPP specification documents, and gives background and rationale for the IETF working group's major
56   decisions.

57   The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Model and Semantics", describes a simplified model with abstract
58   objects, their attributes, and their operations that are independent of encoding and transport. It
59   introduces a Printer object and a Job object. The Job object optionally supports multiple documents per
60   Job. It also addresses security, internationalization, and directory issues.

61   The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport" document is a formal mapping of the
62   abstract operations and attributes defined in the model document onto HTTP/1.1 [RFC2616]. It defines
63   the encoding rules for a new Internet MIME media type called "application/ipp". This document also
64   defines the rules for transporting over HTTP a message body whose Content-Type is "application/ipp".
65   This document defines a new scheme named 'ipp' for identifying IPP printers and jobs.

66   The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Implementer's Guide" document gives insight and advice to
67   implementers of IPP clients and IPP objects. It is intended to help them understand IPP/1.1 and some
68   of the considerations that may assist them in the design of their client and/or IPP object
69   implementations. For example, a typical order of processing requests is given, including error checking.
70   Motivation for some of the specification decisions is also included.

71   The "Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols" document gives some advice to implementers of
72   gateways between IPP and LPD (Line Printer Daemon) implementations.
73   The "Internet Printing Protocol (IPP): IPP Event Notification Specification" document defines the
74   semantics for Subscription Creation Operations and the requirements for other Delivery Method
75   documents to define a Delivery Method to carry an Event Notifications to a Notification Recipient.

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1 Introduction

173   The Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) is an application level protocol that can be used for distributed
174   printing using Internet tools and technologies. IPP version 1.1 ([~~ipp-mod~~RFC2911, ~~ipp-pro~~RFC2910])
175   focuses on end user functionality with a few administrative operations included. This document defines
176   additional OPTIONAL end user, operator, and administrator operations used to control Jobs and
177   Printers. In addition, this document extends the semantic model of the Printer object by allowing them
178   to be configured into trees and/or inverted trees that represent Printer object Fan-Out and Printer object
179   Fan-In, respectively. The special case of a tree with only a single Subordinate node represents Chained
180   Printers. This document is a registration proposal for an extension to IPP/1.0 and IPP/1.1 following the
181   registration procedures in those documents.

182   The requirements and use cases for this document are defined in [ipp-ops-admin-req]. ~~That document~~
183   ~~also includes requirements and use cases for operations on the Device object which is the subject of a~~
184   ~~third document [ipp-device-ops]. That [ipp-device-ops] document is not needed in order to implement~~
185   ~~the operations defined in this document.~~

2 Terminology

187   This section defines terminology used throughout this document.

2.1 Conformance Terminology

189   Capitalized terms, such as MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, MAY,
190   NEED NOT, and OPTIONAL, have special meaning relating to conformance as ~~specified~~ defined in
191   RFC 2119 [RFC2119] and [~~ipp-mod~~RFC2911] section 12.1. If an implementation supports the
192   extension defined in this document, then these terms apply; otherwise, they do not. These terms define
193   conformance to *this document only*; they do not affect conformance to other documents, unless
194   explicitly stated otherwise. ~~These terms refer to conformance to this document or a particular operation,~~
195   ~~if this document or operation is implemented.~~

196   ~~The following specialization of these terms apply to this document:~~

197   ~~REQUIRED: if an implementation supports an operation described in this document, it MUST support~~
198   ~~a REQUIRED feature described with that operation.~~

199   ~~OPTIONAL: if an implementation supports an operation described in this document, it MAY support~~
200   ~~an OPTIONAL feature described with that operation.~~

2.2 Other terminology

This document uses terms such as "client", "Printer", "Job", "attributes", "keywords", and "support". These terms have special meaning and are defined in the model terminology [ipp-modRFC2911] section 12.2.

In addition, the following capitalized terms are defined:

IPP Printer object (or Printer for short) - a software abstraction defined by [ipp-modRFC2911].

Printer Operation - an operation whose target is an IPP Printer object and whose effect is on the Printer object.

Output Device - the physical imaging mechanism that an IPP Printer controls. Note: while this term is capitalized in this specification (but not in [ipp-modRFC2911]), there is no formal object called an Output Device defined in this document (or [ipp-modRFC2911]).

Output Device Fan-Out - a configuration in which an IPP Printer controls more that one output-device.

Printer Fan-Out - a configuration in which an IPP Printer object controls more than one Subordinate IPP Printer object.

Printer Fan-In - a configuration in which an IPP Printer object is controlled by more than one IPP Printer object.

Subordinate Printer - an IPP Printer object that is controlled by another IPP Printer object. Such a Subordinate Printer MAY have one or more Subordinate Printers.

Leaf Printer - a Subordinate Printer that has no Subordinate Printers.

Non-Leaf Printer - an IPP Printer object that has one or more Subordinate Printers.

Chained Printer - a Non-Leaf Printer that has exactly one Subordinate Printer.

Job Creation operations - IPP operations that create a Job object: Print-Job, Print-URI, and Create-Job.

3 Definition of the Printer Operations

All Printer Operations are directed at Printer objects. A client MUST always supply the "printer-uri" operation attribute in order to identify the correct target of the operation. These descriptions assume all of the common semantics of IPP/1.1 Model and Semantics document [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.1.

229

230   The Printer Operations defined in this document are summarized in Table 1:

231   **Table 1 - Printer Operation Operation-Id assignments**

Operation Name	Operation-Id	Brief description
Enable-Printer	0x22	Allows the target Printer to accept Job Creation operations
Disable-Printer	0x23	Prevents the target Printer from accepting Job Creation operations
Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job	0x24	Pause the Printer after the current job has been sent to the Output Device.
Hold-New-Jobs	0x25	Finishes processing all currently pending jobs. Any new jobs are placed in the 'pending-held' state.
Release-Held-New-Jobs	0x26	Release all jobs to the 'pending' state that had been held by the effect of a previous Hold-New-Jobs operation and condition the Printer to no longer hold new jobs.
Deactivate-Printer	0x27	Puts the Printer into a read-only deactivated state.
Activate-Printer	0x28	Restores the Printer to normal activity
Restart-Printer	0x29	Restarts the target Printer and re-initializes the software
Shutdown-Printer	0x2A	Shuts down the target Printer so that it cannot be restarted or queried
Startup-Printer	0x2B	Starts up the instance of the Printer object

232

233   All of the operations in this document are OPTIONAL for an IPP object to support. Unless the
234   specification of an OPTIONAL operation requires support of another OPTIONAL operation,
235   conforming implementations may support any combination of these operations. Many of the operations
236   come in pairs and so both are REQUIRED if either one is implemented.

237 3.1 The Disable and Enable Printer Operations

238   This section defines the OPTIONAL Disable-Printer and Enable-Printer operations that stop and start
239   the IPP Printer object from accepting new IPP jobs. If either of these operations are supported, both
240   MUST be supported.

241   These operations allow the operator to control whether or not the Printer will accept new Job Creation
242   (Print-Job, Print-URI, and Create-Job) operations. These operations have no other effect on the
243   Printer, so that the Printer continues to accept all other operations and continues to schedule and
244   process jobs normally. In other words, these operation control the "input of new jobs" to the IPP
245   Printer while the Pause and Resume operations (see section 3.2) independently control the "output of
246   new jobs" from the IPP Printer to the Output Device.

247 The Disable-Printer and Enable-Printer operations MUST NOT affect the submission of jobs using
248 other job submission protocols to the associated Output Device; the Disable and Enable Device
249 Operations (see [ipp-device-ops]) are intended to stop the acceptance of all jobs by the associated
250 Output Device(s).

3.1.1 Disable-Printer Operation

252 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to stop the Printer object from accepting new jobs, i.e.,
253 cause the Printer to reject subsequent Job Creation operations and return the 'server-error-not-
254 accepting-jobs' status code. The Printer still accepts all other operations, including Validate-Job, Send-
255 Document and Send-URI operations. Thus a Disable-Printer operation allows a client to continue
256 submitting multiple documents of a multiple document job if the Create-Job operation had already been
257 accepted. All previously created or submitted Jobs and currently processing Jobs continue unaffected.

258 The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. The Printer sets the value of its "printer-is-
259 accepting-jobs" READ-ONLY Printer Description attribute to 'false' (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section
260 4.4.20), no matter what the previous value was. This operation has no immediate or direct effect on the
261 Printer's "printer-state" and "printer-state-reasons" attributes.

262 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
263 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

264 The Disable-Printer Request and Disable-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes
265 as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new
266 "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.1.2 Enable-Printer Operation

268 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to start the Printer object accepting jobs, i.e., cause the
269 Printer to accept subsequent Job Creation operations. The Printer still accepts all other operations. All
270 previously submitted Jobs and currently processing Jobs continue unaffected.

271 The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. The Printer sets the value of its "printer-is-
272 accepting-jobs" READ-ONLY Printer Description attribute to 'true' (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section
273 4.4.20), no matter what the previous value was. This operation has no immediate or direction effect on
274 the Printer's "printer-state" and "printer-state-reasons" attributes.

275 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
276 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

277 The Enable-Printer Request and Enable-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes
278 as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.8.1 and 3.2.8.2), including the new
279 "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

280 3.2 The Pause and Resume Printer Operations

281 This section leaves the OPTIONAL IPP/1.1 Pause-Printer (see [~~ipp-mod~~RFC2911] sections 3.2.7) to be
282 ambiguous as to whether or not it stops the Printer immediately or after the current job and defines the
283 OPTIONAL Pause-Printer-After-~~All~~Current-Job~~s~~ operation to be after the current job. These
284 operations affect the scheduling of IPP jobs. If either of these Pause Printer operations are supported,
285 then the Resume-Printer operation MUST be supported.

286 These operations allow the operator to control whether or not the Printer will send new IPP jobs to the
287 associated Output Device(s) that the IPP Printer object represents. These operations have no other
288 effect on the Printer, so that the Printer continues to accept all operations. In other words, these
289 operation control the "output of new jobs" to the Output Device(s) while the Disable and Enable Printer
290 Operations (see section 3.1) independently control the "input of new jobs" to the IPP Printer.

291 ~~The Pause and Resume Printer Operations MUST NOT affect jobs that were submitted using other job~~
292 ~~submission protocols to the associated Output Device; the Pause and Resume Device Operations (see~~
293 ~~[ipp-device-ops]) are intended to stop the acceptance of all jobs by the associated Output Device(s).~~

294 ~~This document and [ipp-device-ops] define distinct operations in order to disambiguate the Pause-~~
295 ~~Printer operation as shown in Table 2. The Printer Operations affect only Jobs submitted using IPP,~~
296 ~~while the Device Operations affect all jobs no matter what job submission protocol was used to submit~~
297 ~~them to the Output Device.~~

298   **Table 2 - Pause and Resume Printer ~~and Device~~ Operations**

Pause and Resume Printer ~~and Device Operation~~s	Description
IPP/1.1 Pause Printer	Stops the IPP Printer from sending new IPP Jobs to the Output Device(s) either immediately or after the current job completes, depending on implementation, as defined in [~~ipp-mod~~RFC2911].
Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job	Stops the IPP Printer from sending new IPP Jobs to the Output Device(s) after the current jobs finish
Resume-Printer	Starts the IPP Printer sending IPP Jobs to the Output Device again.

299 3.2.1 Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation

300 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to stop the Printer object from starting to send IPP jobs to
301 any of its Output Devices or Subordinate Printers. If the IPP Printer is in the middle of sending an IPP
302 job to an Output Device or Subordinate Printer, the IPP Printer MUST complete sending that Job.
303 However, after receiving this operation, the IPP Printer MUST NOT start to send any additional IPP
304 jobs to any of its Output Devices or Subordinate Printers. In addition, after having received this
305 operation, the IPP Printer MUST NOT start processing any more jobs, so additional jobs MUST NOT
306 enter the 'processing' state.

If the IPP Printer is not sending an IPP Job to the Output Device or Subordinate Printer (whether or not the Output Device or Subordinate Printer is busy processing any jobs), the IPP Printer object transitions immediately to the 'stopped' state by setting its "printer-state" attribute to 'stopped', removing the 'moving-to-paused' value, if present, from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute, and adding the 'paused' value to its "printer-state-reasons" attribute.

If the implementation will take appreciable time to complete sending an IPP job that it has started sending to an Output Device or Subordinate Printer, the IPP Printer adds the 'moving-to-paused' value to the Printer object's "printer-state-reasons" attribute (see section [ipp-modRFC2911] 4.4.12). When the IPP Printer has completed sending IPP jobs that it was in the process of sending, the Printer object transitions to the 'stopped' state by setting its "printer-state" attribute to 'stopped', removing the 'moving-to-paused' value, if present, from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute, and adding the 'paused' value to its "printer-state-reasons" attribute.

This operation MUST NOT affect the acceptance of Job Creation requests (see Disable-Printer section 3.1.1).

For any jobs that are 'pending' or 'pending-held', the 'printer-stopped' value of the jobs' "job-state-reasons" attribute also applies. However, the IPP Printer NEED NOT update those jobs' "job-state-reasons" attributes and only need return the 'printer-stopped' value when those jobs are queried using the Get-Job-Attributes or Get-Jobs operations (so-called "lazy evaluation").

The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state and transition the Printer to the indicated new "printer-state" and MUST add the indicated value to "printer-state-reasons" attribute before returning as follows:

Table 3 - State Transition Table for Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation

Current "printer-state"	New "printer-state"	"printer-state-reasons"	IPP Printer's response status code and action: REQUIRED/OPTIONAL state transition for a Printer to support
'idle'	'stopped'	'paused'	REQUIRED: 'successful-ok'
'processing'	'processing'	'moving-to-paused'	OPTIONAL: 'successful-ok'; Later, when the IPP Printer has finished sending IPP jobs to an Output Device, the "printer-state" becomes 'stopped', and the 'paused' value replaces the 'moving-to-paused' value in the "printer-state-reasons" attribute
'processing'	'stopped'	'paused'	REQUIRED: 'successful-ok'; the IPP Printer wasn't in the middle of sending an IPP job to an Output Device
'stopped'	'stopped'	'paused'	REQUIRED: 'successful-ok'

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job Request and Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.3 Hold and Release New Jobs operations

This section defines operations to condition the Printer to hold any new jobs and to release them.

3.3.1 Hold-New-Jobs operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to condition the Printer to complete the current 'pending' and 'processing' IPP Jobs but not start processing any subsequently created IPP Jobs. If the IPP Printer is in the middle of sending an IPP job to an Output Device or Subordinate Printer, the IPP Printer MUST complete sending that Job. Furthermore, the IPP Printer MUST send all of the current 'pending' IPP Jobs to the Output Device(s) or Subordinate IPP Printer object(s). Any subsequently received Job Creation operations will cause the IPP Printer to put the Job into the 'pending-held' state with the 'job-held-on-create' value being added to the job's "job-state-reasons" attribute. Thus all newly accepted jobs will be automatically held by the Printer.

When the Printer completes all of the 'pending' and 'processing' jobs, it enters the 'idle' state as usual. An operator that is monitoring Printer state changes will know when the Printer has completed all current jobs because the Printer enters the 'idle' state.

This operation MUST NOT affect the acceptance of Job Creation requests (see Disable-Printer section 3.1.1), except to put the Jobs into the 'pending-held' state, instead of the 'pending' or 'processing' state.

The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state, MUST NOT transition the Printer to any other "printer-state", and MUST add the 'hold-new-jobs' value to the Printer's "printer-state-reasons" attribute (whether the value was present or not).

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Hold-New-Jobs Request and Hold-New-Jobs Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.3.2 Release-Held-New-Jobs operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to undo the effect of a previous Hold-New-Jobs operation. In particular, the Printer releases all of the jobs that it had held as a consequence of a Hold-New-Jobs operations, i.e., while the 'hold-new-jobs' value was present in the Printer's "printer-state-reasons" attribute. In addition, the Printer MUST accept this request in any state, MUST NOT transition the Printer to any other "printer-state", and MUST remove the 'hold-new-jobs' value from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute (whether the value was present or not) so that the Printer no longer holds newly created jobs.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Release-Held-New-Jobs Request and Release-Held-New-Jobs Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.4 Deactivate and Activate Printer Operations

This section defines the OPTIONAL Deactivate-Printer and Activate-Printer operations that stop and start the IPP Printer object from accepting all requests except queries and performing work. If either of these operations are supported, both MUST be supported.

These operations allow the operator to put the Printer into a dormant read-only condition and to take it out of such a condition. These operations are a combination of the Deactivate and Pause operations, plus preventing the acceptance of any other requests, except queries.

The Deactivate and Activate Printer Operations MUST NOT affect the submission of jobs using other job submission protocols to the associated Output Device; the Deactivate and Activate Device Operations (see [ipp-device-ops]) are intended to stop the associated Output Device(s) from performing work and accepting operations, except query operations.

3.4.1 Deactivate-Printer operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to stop the Printer object from starting to send IPP jobs to any of its Output Devices or Subordinate Printers (Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job) and stop the Printer object from accepting any, but query requests. The Printer performs a Disable-Printer and a Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation immediately, including use of all of the "printer-state-reasons" if these two operations cannot be completed immediately. In addition, the Printer MUST immediately reject all requests, except Activate-Printer, queries (Get-Printer-Attributes, Get-Job-Attributes, Get-Jobs, etc.), Send-Document, and Send-URI (so that partial job submission can be completed - see section 3.1.1) and return the 'server-error-service-unavailable' status code.

394 The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. Immediately, the Printer MUST set the
395 'deactivated' value in its "printer-state-reasons" attribute. Note: neither the Disable-Printer nor the
396 Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job set the 'deactivated' value.

397 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
398 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

399 The Deactivate-Printer Request and Deactivate-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and
400 attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2),
401 including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.4.2 Activate-Printer operation

403 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to undo the effects of the Deactivate-Printer, i.e., allow the
404 Printer object to start sending IPP jobs to any of its Output Devices or Subordinate Printers (Pause-
405 Printer-After-Current-Job) and start the Printer object from accepting any requests. The Printer
406 performs an Enable-Printer and a Resume-Printer operation immediately. In addition, the Printer
407 MUST immediately start accepting all requests.

408 The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. Immediately, the Printer MUST immediately
409 remove the 'deactivated' value from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute (whether present or not).

410 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
411 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

412 The Activate-Printer Request and Activate-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and
413 attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2),
414 including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.5 Restart-Printer, Shutdown-Printer, and Startup-Printer operations

416 This section defines the OPTIONAL Restart-Printer, Shutdown-Printer, and Startup-Printer operations
417 that initialize, shutdown, and startup the Printer object, respectively. Each of these operations is
418 OPTIONAL and any combination MAY be supported.

419 The Restart-Printer, Shutdown-Printer, and Startup-Printer operations MUST NOT affect the
420 submission of jobs using other job submission protocols to the associated Output Device; the Reset-
421 Device and Power-Off-Device Operations (see [ipp-device-ops]) are intended to initialize or power off
422 the associated Output Device(s).

3.5.1 Restart-Printer operation

424 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to restart a Printer object whose operation is in need of
425 initialization because of incorrect or erratic behavior, i.e., perform the effect of a software re-boot. The

426 implementation MUST attempt to save any information about Jobs and the Printer object before re-
427 initializing. However, this operation MAY have drastic consequences on the running system, so the
428 operator client should SHOULD first try the Deactivate-Printer operation to minimize the effect on the
429 current state of the system. The effects of previous Disable-Printer, Pause Printer, and Deactivate-
430 Printer operations are lost.

431 The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. The Printer object MUST initialize its Printer's
432 "printer-state" to 'idle', remove the state reasons from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute, and its
433 "printer-is-accepting-jobs" attribute to 'true'.

434 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
435 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

436 The Restart-Printer Request and Restart-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes
437 as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.8.1 and 3.2.8.2), including the new
438 "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.5.2 Shutdown-Printer Operation

440 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to shutdown a Printer, i.e., stop processing jobs without
441 losing any jobs and make the Printer object no longer available for any operations using the IPP
442 protocol without losing any jobs. There is no way to bring the instance of the Printer object back to
443 being used, except for the Startup-Printer (see section 3.5.3) which starts up a new instance of the
444 Printer object for hosted implementations. The purpose of Shutdown-Printer is to shutdown the Printer
445 for an extended period, not to reset the device(s) or modify a Printer attribute. See Restart-Printer
446 (section 3.5.1), and Startup-Printer (section 3.5.3), and Reset-Device [ipp-device-ops] for the way to
447 initialize the software or reset the Output Device(s). See the Disable-Printer operation (section 3.1) for
448 a way for the client to stop the Printer from accepting Job Creation requests without stopping
449 processing or shutting down.

450 The Printer MUST add the 'shutdown' value (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 4.4.11) immediately to its
451 "printer-state-reasons" Printer Description attribute and performs a Deactivate-Printer operation (see
452 section 3.4.1) which performs a Disable-Printer and Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation).

453 Note: In order to shutdown the Printer after all the currently submitted jobs have completed, the
454 operator issues a Disable-Printer operation (see section 3.1.1) and then waits until all the jobs have
455 completed and the Printer goes into the 'idle' state before issuing the Shutdown-Printer operation.

456 The Printer object MUST accept this operation in any state and transition the Printer object through the
457 "printer-states" and "printer-state-reasons" defined for the Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation
458 until the activity is completed and the Printer object disappears.

459 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
460 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

461 The Shutdown-Printer Request and Shutdown-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and
462 attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2),
463 including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

464 3.5.3 Startup-Printer operation

465 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to startup an instance of a Printer object, provided that there
466 isn't one already instantiated. The purpose of Startup-Printer is to allow a hosted implementation of the
467 IPP Printer object (i.e., a Server that implements an IPP Printer on behalf of a networked or local
468 Output Device) to be started after the host is available (by means outside this document). See Restart-
469 Printer (section 3.5.1) and Reset-Device [ipp-device-ops] for the way to initialize the software or reset
470 the Output Device(s) when the IPP Printer object has already been instantiated.

471 The host MUST accept this operation only when the Printer object has not been instantiated. If the
472 Printer object already exists, the host must return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code.

473 The result of this operation MUST be with the Printer object's "printer-state" set to 'idle', the state
474 reasons removed from its "printer-state-reasons" attribute, and its "printer-is-accepting-jobs" attribute
475 set to 'false'. Then the operator can reconfigure the Printer before performing an Enable-Printer
476 operation. However, when a Printer is first powered up, it is RECOMMENDED that its "printer-is-
477 accepting-jobs" attribute be set to 'true' in order to achieve easy "out of the box" operation.

478 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
479 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

480 The Shutdown-Printer Request and Shutdown-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and
481 attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2),
482 including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

483 4 Definition of the Job Operations

484 All Job operations are directed at Job objects. A client MUST always supply some means of identifying
485 the Job object in order to identify the correct target of the operation. That job identification MAY
486 either be a single Job URI or a combination of a Printer URI with a Job ID. The IPP object
487 implementation MUST support both forms of identification for every job.

488 The Job Operations defined in this document are summarized in Table 4:

489   **Table 4 - Job operation Operation-Id assignments**

Operation Name	Operation-Id	Brief description
Reprocess-Job	0x2C	Creates a copy of a completed target job with a new Job ID and processes it
Cancel-Current-Job	0x2D	Cancels the current job on the target Printer or the specified job if it is the current job
Suspend-Current-Job	0x2E	Suspends the current processing job on the target Printer or the specified job if it is the current job, allowing other jobs to be processed instead
Resume-Job	0x2F	Resume the suspended target job
Promote-Job	0x30	Promote the pending target job to be next after the current job(s) complete
Schedule-Job-After	0x31	Schedule the target job immediately after the specified job, all other scheduling factors being equal.

490

491 4.1 Reprocess-Job Operation

492 This OPTIONAL operation is a create job operation that allows a client to re-process a copy of a job
493 that had been retained in the queue after processing completed, was canceled, or was aborted (see [ipp-
494 modRFC2911] section 4.3.7.2). This operation is the same as the Restart-Job operation (see [ipp-
495 modRFC2911] section 3.3.7), except that the Printer creates a new job that is a copy of the target job
496 and the target job is unchanged. The new job is assigned new values to the "job-uri" and "job-id"
497 attributes and the new job's Job Description attributes that accumulate job progress, such as "job-
498 impressions-completed", "job-media-sheets-completed", and "job-k-octets-processed", are initialized to
499 0 as with any create job operation. The target job moves to the Job History after a suitable period,
500 independent of whether one or more Reprocess-Job operations have been performed on it.

501 If the Set-Job-Attributes operation is supported, then the "job-hold-until" operation attribute MUST be
502 supported with at least the 'indefinite' value, so that a client can modify the new job before it is
503 scheduled for processing using the Set-Job-Attributes operation. After modifying the job, the client can
504 release the job for processing, by using the Release-Job operation specifying the newly assigned "job-
505 uri" or "job-id" for the new job.

506 4.2 Cancel-Current-Job Operation

507 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to cancel the current job on the target Printer or the
508 specified job if it is the current job on the Printer. See [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.3 for the
509 semantics of canceling a job. Since a Job might already be marking by the time a Cancel-Current-Job is
510 received, some media sheet pages might be printed before the job is actually terminated.

511 If the client does not supply a "job-id" operation attribute, the Printer MUST accept the request and
512 cancel the current job if there is a current job in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' state;

otherwise, it MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code. If more than one job is in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' states, the one that is marking is canceled and the others are unaffected.

Warning: On a shared printer, there is a race condition. Between the time that a user issues this operation and its acceptance, the current job might change to a different job. If the user or operator is authenticated to cancel the new job, the wrong job is canceled. To prevent this race from canceling the wrong job, the client MAY supply the "job-id" operation attribute which is checked against the current job's job-id. If the job identified by the "job-id" attribute is not the current job on the Printer, i.e., is not in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' states, the Printer MUST reject this operation and return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code. Otherwise, the Printer cancels the specified job.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must either be the job owner (as determined in the Job Creation operation) or an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Cancel-Current-Job Request and Cancel-Current-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Resume-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.2.8), including the new "job-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6), with the addition of the following Group 1 Operation attributes in the request:

"job-id" (integer(1:MAX)):
The client OPTIONALLY supplies this Operation attribute in order to verify that the identified job is still the current job on the target Printer object. The IPP object MUST supports this operation attribute, if it supports this operation.

4.3 Suspend and Resume Job operations

This section defines the Suspend-Current-Job and Resume-Job operations. These operations allow an operator or user to suspend a job while it is processing and allow other jobs to be processed and the resume the suspended job at a later point in time without losing any of the output.

If either of these operations is supported, they both MUST be supported.

The Hold-Job and Release-Job operations ([ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.5) are for holding and releasing held jobs, not suspending and resuming suspended jobs.

4.3.1 Suspend-Current-Job operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to stop the current job on the target Printer or the specified job if it is the current job on the Printer, and allow other jobs to be processed instead. The Printer moves the current job or the target job to the 'processing-stopped' state and sets the 'job-suspended' value (see section 9.1) in the job's "job-state-reasons" attribute and processes other jobs.

546 If the client does not supply a "job-id" operation attribute, the Printer MUST accept the request and
547 suspend the current job if there is a current job in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' state;
548 otherwise, it MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code. If more
549 than one job is in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' states, all of them are suspended.

550 Warning: On a shared printer, there is a race condition. Between the time that a user issues this
551 operation and its acceptance, the current job might change to a different job. If the user or operator is
552 authenticated to suspend the new job, the wrong job is suspended. To prevent this race from pausing
553 the wrong job, the client MAY supply the "job-id" operation attribute which is checked against the
554 current job's job-id. If the job identified by the "job-id" attribute is not the current job on the Printer,
555 i.e., is not in the 'processing' or 'processing-stopped' states, the Printer MUST reject this operation and
556 return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code. Otherwise, the Printer suspends the specified job and
557 processed other jobs.

558 The Printer MUST reject a Resume-Job request (and return the 'client-error-not-possible') for a job
559 that has been suspended , i.e., for a job in the 'processing-stopped' state, with the 'job-suspended' value
560 in its "job-state-reasons" attribute.

561 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
562 must either be the job owner (as determined in the Job Creation operation) or an operator or
563 administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

564 The Suspend-Current-Job Request and Suspend-Current-Job Response have the same attribute groups
565 and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.2.8), including the new
566 "job-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6), with the addition of the following
567 Group 1 Operation attributes in the request:

568   "job-id" (integer(1:MAX)):
569   The client OPTIONALLY supplies this Operation attribute in order to verify that the identified
570   job is still the current job on the target Printer object. The IPP object MUST supports this
571   operation attribute, if it supports this operation.

4.3.2 Resume-Job operation

573 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to resume the target job at the point where it was suspended.
574 The Printer moves the target job to the 'pending' state and removes the 'job-suspended' value from the
575 job's "job-state-reasons" attribute.

576 If the target job is not in the 'processing-stopped' state with the 'job-suspended' value in the job's "job-
577 state-reasons" attribute, the Printer MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible'
578 status code, since the job was not suspended.

579 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
580 must either be the job owner (as determined in the Job Creation operation) or an operator or
581 administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

582 The Resume-Job Request and Resume-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as
583 the Release-Job operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.6), including the new "job-message-
584 from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

4.4 Job Scheduling Operations

586 This section defines jobs that allow an operator to control the scheduling of jobs.

4.4.1 Promote-Job operation

588 This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to make the pending target job be processed next after the
589 current job completes. This operation is specially useful in a production printing environment where the
590 operator is involved in job scheduling.

591 If the target job is in the 'pending' state, this operation does not change the job's state, but causes the
592 job to be processed after the current job(s) complete. If the target job is not in the 'pending' state, the
593 Printer MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code.

594 If the Printer implements the "job-priority" Job Template attribute (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section
595 4.2.1), the Printer sets the job's "job-priority" to the highest value supported (so that the job will print
596 before any of the other pending jobs). The Printer returns the target job immediately after the current
597 job(s) in a Get-Jobs response (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.2.6) for the 'not-completed' jobs.

598 When the current job completes, is canceled, suspended (see section 4.3.1), or aborted, the target of this
599 operation is processed next.

600 If a client issues this request (again) before the target of the operation of the original request started
601 processing, the target of this new request is processed before the previous job that was to be processed
602 next.

603 IPP is specified not to require queues for job scheduling, since there are other implementation
604 techniques for scheduling multiple jobs, such as re-evaluating a criteria function for each job on a
605 scheduling cycle. However, if an implementation does implement queues for jobs, then the Promote-
606 Job puts the specified job at the front of the queue. A subsequent Promote-Job before the first job
607 starts processing puts that specified job at the front of the queue, so that it is "in front" of the previously
608 promoted job.

609 *Access Rights:* The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation
610 must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

611 The Promote-Job Request and Promote-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as
612 the Cancel-Job operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.3), including the new "job-message-from-
613 operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

4.4.2 Schedule-Job-After operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to request the Printer to schedule the target job so that it will be processed immediately after the specified predecessor job, all other scheduling factors being equal. This operation is specially useful in a production printing environment where the operator is involved in job scheduling.

If the target job is in the 'pending' state, this operation does not change the job's state, but causes the job to be processed after the predecessor job completes. The predecessor job can be in the 'pending', 'processing', or 'processing-stopped' states. If the target job is not in the 'pending' state or the predecessor job is not in the 'pending', 'processing', or 'processing-stopped' states, the Printer MUST reject the request and returns the 'client-error-not-possible' status code, since the job cannot have its position changed.

If the Printer implements the "job-priority" Job Template attribute (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 4.2.1), the Printer sets the job's "job-priority" to that of the predecessor job (so that the job will print after the predecessor job). The Printer returns the target job immediately after the predecessor in a Get-Jobs response (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.2.6) for the 'not-completed' jobs.

When the predecessor job completes processing or is canceled or aborted while processing, the target of this operation is processed next.

If the client does not supply a predecessor job, this operation has the same semantics as Promote-Job (see section 4.4).

IPP is specified not to require queues for job scheduling, since there are other implementation techniques for scheduling multiple jobs, such as re-evaluating a criteria function for each job on a scheduling cycle. However, if an implementation does implement queues for jobs, then the Schedule-Job-After operation puts the specified job immediately after the specified job in the queue. A subsequent Schedule-Job-After operation specifying the same job will cause its target job to be placed after that job, even though it is between the first target job and the specified job. For example, suppose the job queue consisted of jobs: A, B, C, D, and E, in that order. A Schedule-Job-After with job E as the target and B as the specified job would result in the following queue: A, B, E, C, D. A subsequent Schedule-Job-After with Job D as the target and B as the specified job would result in the following queue: A, B, D, E, C. In other words, the link between the two jobs in a Schedule-Job-After operation is not retained, i.e., there is no attribute on either job that points to the other job as a result of this operation.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [ipp-modRFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Schedule-Job-After Request have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Cancel-Job operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.3), plus the new "job-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6). In addition, the following operation attributes are defined:

650   "predecessor-job-id":
651   The client OPTIONALLY supplies this attribute. The Printer MUST support it, if it supports
652   this operation. This attribute specifies the job after which the target job is to be processed. If
653   the client omits this attribute, the Printer MUST process the target job next, i.e., after the
654   current job, if any.

655   The Schedule-Job-After Response has the same attribute groups, attributes, and status codes as the
656   Cancel-Job operation (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 3.3.3). The following status codes have
657   particular meaning for this operation:

658   'client-error-not-possible' - the target job was not in the 'pending' state or the predecessor job was
659   no in the 'pending', 'processing', or 'processing-stopped' states.
660   'client-error-not-found' - either the target job or the predecessor job was not found.

5 Additional status codes

662   This section defines new status codes used by the operations defined in this document.

5.1 'server-error-printer-is-deactivated' (0x050A)

664   The Printer has been deactivated using the Deactivate-Printer operation and is only accepting the
665   Activate-Printer (see section 3.5.1), Get-Job-Attributes, Get-Jobs, Get-Printer-Attributes, and any other
666   Get-Xxxx operations. An operator can perform the Activate-Printer operation to allow the Printer to
667   accept other operations.

6 Use of Operation Attributes that are Messages from the Operator

669   This section summarizes the usage of the "printer-message-from-operator" and "job-message-from-
670   operator" operation attributes that set the corresponding Printer and Job Description attributes (see
671   [ipp-set-ops] for the definition of these operation attributes). These operation attributes are defined for
672   most of the Device Printer and Job operations that operators are likely to perform, respectively, so that
673   operators can indicate the reasons for their actions.

674   Table 5 shows the operation attributes that are defined for use with the Printer Operations.

675   **Table 5 - Operation attribute support for Printer Operations**

Operation Attribute	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
attributes-charset	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
attributes-natural-language	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
printer-uri	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
requesting-user-name	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
printer-message-from-operator	OPT	OPT	OPT		OPT	OPT	OPT

676

677   Legend:
678   A: Pause-Printer, Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job, Resume-Printer
679   B: Hold-New-Jobs, Release-Held-New-Jobs
680   **C:** Purge-Jobs
681   **D:** Get-Printer-Attributes, Set-Printer-Attributes
682   E: Enable-Print, Disable-Printer
683   F: Restart-Printer
684   G: Shutdown-Printer, Startup-Printer
685   REQ - REQUIRED for a Printer to support
686   OPT - OPTIONAL for a Printer to support; the Printer ignores the attribute if not supported
687   <blank> - not defined for use with the operation; the Printer ignores the attribute
688

689   Table 6 shows the operation attributes that are defined for use with the Job operations.

690   **Table 6 - Operation attribute support for Job operations**

Operation Attribute	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
attributes-charset	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
attributes-natural-language	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
printer-uri	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
job-uri	REQ		REQ		REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
job-id	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
requesting-user-name	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ	REQ
job-message-from-operator	OPT	OPT	OPT	OPT	OPT		OPT	OPT	OPT	OPT
message [to-operator]	OPT		OPT	OPT	OPT		OPT	OPT	OPT	OPT
job-hold-until			OPT *					OPT **		

691

692   Legend:
693   A: Cancel-Job
694   B: Cancel-Current-Job
695   C: Hold-Job, Release-Job
696   D: Suspend-Current-Job
697   E: Resume-Job
698   F: Get-Job-Attributes, Set-Job-Attributes
699   G: Restart-Job
700   H: Reprocess-Job
701   I: Promote-Job
702   J: Schedule-Job-After
703
704   REQ - REQUIRED for a Printer to support
705   O - OPTIONAL for a Printer to support; the Printer ignores the attribute if supplied, but not supported
706   <blank> - not defined for use with the operation; the Printer ignores the attribute
707   *   The Printer MUST support the "job-hold-until" operation attribute if it supports the "job-hold-until"
708   Job Template attribute.
709   ** The Printer MUST support the "job-hold-until" operation attribute if it supports the Set-Job-
710   Attributes operation, so that the client can hold the job with the Reprocess-Job operation and the
711   modify the job before releasing it to be processed.

712   7 New Printer Description Attributes

713   The following new Printer Description attributes are needed to support the new operations defined in
714   this document and the concepts of Printer Fan-Out (see section 11).

7.1 subordinate-printers-supported (1setOf uri)

This Printer attribute is REQUIRED if an implementation supports Subordinate Printers (see section 11) and contains the URIs of the immediate Subordinate Printer object(s) associated with this Printer object. Each Non-Leaf Printer object MUST support this Printer Description attribute. A Leaf Printer object either does not support the "subordinate-printers-supported" attribute or does so with the 'no-value' out-of-band value (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 4.1), depending on implementation.

The precise format of the Subordinate Printer URIs is implementation dependent (see section 11.4).

If the Printer object does not have an associated Output Device, the Printer MAY automatically copy the value of the Subordinate Printer object's "printer-name" attribute MAY be used to populate the Job object's "output-device-assigned" attribute (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 4.3.13). The "output-device-assigned" Job attribute identifies the Output Device to which the Printer object has assigned a job, for example, when a single Printer object is supporting Device Fan-Out or Printer Fan-Out.

7.2 parent-printers-supported (1setOf uri)

This Printer attribute is REQUIRED if an implementation supports Subordinate Printers (see section 11) and contains the URI of the Non-Leaf printer object(s) for which this Printer object is the immediate Subordinate, i.e., this Printer's immediate "parent" or "parents". Each Subordinate Printer object MUST support this Printer Description attribute. A Printer that has no parents, either does not support the "parent-printers-supported" attribute or does so with the 'no-value' out-of-band value (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 4.1), depending on implementation.

8 Additional Values for the "printer-state-reasons" Printer Description attribute

This section defines additional values for the "printer-state-reasons" Printer Description attribute.

8.1 'hold-new-jobs' value

'hold-new-jobs': The operator has issued the Hold-New-Jobs operation (see section 3.3.1) or other means, but the output-device(s) are taking an appreciable time to stop. Later, when all output has stopped, the "printer-state" becomes 'stopped', and the 'paused' value replaces the 'moving-to-paused' value in the "printer-state-reasons" attribute. This value MUST be supported, if the Hold-New-Jobs operation is supported and the implementation takes significant time to pause a device in certain circumstances.

8.2 'deactivated' value

'deactivated': A client has issued a Deactivate-Printer operation for the Printer object (see section 3.4.1) and the Printer is in the process of becoming deactivated or has become deactivated. The Printer MUST reject all requests except Activate-Printer, queries (Get-Printer-Attributes, Get-Job-

747 Attributes, Get-Jobs, etc.), Send-Document, and Send-URI (so that partial job submission can be
748 completed - see section 3.1.1) and return the 'server-error-service-unavailable' status code.

9 Additional Values for the "job-state-reasons" Job Description attribute

750 This section defines additional values for the "job-state-reasons" Job Description attribute.

9.1 'job-suspended' value

752 'job-suspended': The job has been suspended while processing using the Suspend-Current-Job
753 operation and other jobs can be processed on the Printer. The Job can be resumed using the
754 Resume-Job operation which removes this value.

10 Additional events

756 The following Printer Job events are defined for use with [ipp-ntfy]:

757 'job-forwarded-operation-failed' - an operation that a Printer forwarded to a Subordinate Printer
758 (see section 11.7) failed.

11 Use of the Printer object to represent IPP Printer Fan-Out and IPP Printer Fan-In

761 This section defines how the Printer object MAY be used to represent IPP Printer Fan-Out and IPP
762 Printer Fan-In. Fan-Out is where an IPP Printer is used to represent other IPP Printer objects. Fan-In
763 is where several IPP Printer objects are used to represent another IPP Printer object.

11.1 IPP Printer Fan-Out

765 The IPP/1.1 Model and Semantics introduces the semantic concept of an IPP Printer object that
766 represents more than one Output Device (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 2.1). This concept is called
767 "Output Device Fan-Out".   However, there was no way to represent the individual states of the Output
768 Devices or to perform operations on a specific Output Device when there was Fan-Out. This document
769 generalizes the semantics of the Printer object to represent such Subordinate Fan-Out Output Devices
770 as IPP Printer objects. This concept is called "Printer object Fan-Out". A Printer object that has a
771 Subordinate Printer object is called a Non-Leaf Printer object. Thus a Non-Leaf Printer object supports
772 one or more Subordinate Printer objects in order to represent Printer object Fan-Out. A Printer object
773 that does not have any Subordinate Printer objects is called a Leaf Printer object.

774 Each Non-Leaf Printer object submits jobs to its immediate Subordinate Printers and otherwise controls
775 the Subordinate Printers using IPP or other protocols. Whether pending jobs are kept in the Non-Leaf
776 Printer until a Subordinate Printer can accept them or are kept in the Subordinate Printers depends on
777 implementation and/or configuration policy. Furthermore, a Subordinate Printer object MAY, in turn,

778   have Subordinate Printer objects. Thus a Printer object can be both a Non-Leaf Printer and a
779   Subordinate Printer.

780   A Subordinate Printer object MUST be a conforming Printer object, so it MUST support all of the
781   REQUIRED [ipp-modRFC2911] operations and attributes. However, with access control, the
782   Subordinate Printer MAY be configured so that end-user clients are not permitted to perform any
783   operations (or just Get-Printer-Attributes) while one or more Non-Leaf Printer object(s) are permitted
784   to perform any operation.

785   11.2 IPP Printer Fan-In

786   The IPP/1.1 Model and Semantics did not preclude the semantic concept of multiple IPP Printer objects
787   that represent a single Output Device (see [ipp-modRFC2911] section 2.1). However, there was no
788   way for the client to determine that there was a Fan-In configuration, nor was there a way to perform
789   operations on the Subordinate device. This specification generalizes the semantics of the Printer object
790   to allow several Non-Leaf IPP Printer objects to represent a single Subordinate Printer object. Thus a
791   Non-Leaf Printer object MAY share a Subordinate Printer object with one or more other Non-Leaf
792   Printer objects in order to represent IPP Printer Fan-In.

793   As with Fan-Out (see section 11.1), when a Printer object is a Non-Leaf Printer, it MUST NOT have an
794   associated Output Device. As with Fan-Out, a Leaf Printer object has one or more associated Output
795   Devices. As with Fan-Out, the Non-Leaf Printer objects submit jobs to their Subordinate Printer
796   objects and otherwise control the Subordinate Printer. As with Fan-Out, whether pending jobs are kept
797   in the Non-Leaf Printers until the Subordinate Printer can accept them or are kept in the Subordinate
798   Printer depends on implementation and/or configuration policy.

799   11.3 Printer object attributes used to represent Printer Fan-Out and Printer Fan-In

800   The following Printer Description attributes are defined to represent the relationship between Printer
801   object(s) and their Subordinate Printer object(s):

802   1. "subordinate-printers-supported" (1setOf uri) - contains the URI of the immediate Subordinate
803   Printer object(s).

804   2. "parent-printers-supported (1setOf uri) - contains the URI of the Non-Leaf printer object(s) for
805   which this Printer object is the immediate Subordinate, i.e., this Printer's immediate "parent" or
806   "parents".

807   11.4 Subordinate Printer URI

808   Each Subordinate Printer object has a URI which is used as the target of each operation on the
809   Subordinate Printer. The means for configuring URIs for Subordinate Printer objects is
810   implementation-dependent as are all URIs. However, there are two distinct approaches:

811   a. When the implementation wants to make sure that no operation on a Subordinate Printer object as
812   a target "sneaks by" the parent Printer object (or the Subordinate Printer is fronting for a device that
813   is not networked), the host part of the URI specifies the host of the parent Printer. Then the parent
814   Printer object can easily reflect the state of the Subordinate Printer objects in the parent's Printer
815   object state and state reasons as the operation passes "through" the parent Printer object.

816   b. When the Subordinate Printer is networked and the implementation allows operations to go
817   directly to the Subordinate Printer (with proper access control) without knowledge of the parent
818   Printer object, the host part of the URI is different than the host part of the parent Printer object. In
819   such a case, the parent Printer object MUST keep its "printer-state" and "printer-state-reasons" up
820   to date, either by polling the Subordinate Printer object or by subscribing to events with the
821   Subordinate Printer object (see [ipp-not-spec] for means to subscribe to event notification when the
822   Subordinate Printer object supports IPP notification).

11.5 Printer object attributes used to represent Output Device Fan-Out

824 Only Leaf IPP Printer objects are allowed to have one or more associated Output Devices. Each Leaf
825 Printer object MAY support the "output-devices-supported" (1setOf name(127)) to indicate the user-
826 friendly name(s) of the Output Device(s) that the Leaf Printer object represents. It is
827 RECOMMENDED that each Leaf Printer object have only one associated Output Device, so that the
828 individual Output Devices can be represented completely and controlled completely by clients. In other
829 words, the Leaf Printer's "output-devices-supported" attribute SHOULD have only one value.

830 Non-Leaf Printer MUST NOT have associated Output Devices. However, a Non-Leaf Printer
831 SHOULD support an "output-devices-supported" (1setOf name(127)) Printer Description attribute that
832 contains all the values of its immediate Subordinate Printers. Since such Subordinate Printers MAY be
833 Leaf or Non-Leaf, the same rules apply to them, etc. Thus any Non-Leaf Printer SHOULD have an
834 "output-devices-supported" (1setOf name(127)) attribute that contains all the values of the Output
835 Devices associated with Leaf Printers of its complete sub-tree.

836 When adding, removing, or changing a configuration of Printers and Output Devices, there can be
837 moments in time when the tree structure is not consistent. In other words, times when a Non-Leaf
838 Printer's "subordinate-printers-supported" does not agree with the Subordinate Printer's "parent-
839 printers-supported".   Therefore, the operator SHOULD first Deactivate all Printers that are being
840 configured in this way, update all pointer attributes, and then reactivate. A useful client tool would
841 validate a tree structure before Activating the Printers involved.
842

842

11.6 Figures to show all possible configurations

Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 are taken from [ipp-modRFC2911] to show the configurations possible with IPP/1.0 and IPP/1.1 where all Printer objects are Leaf Printer objects. The remaining figures show additional configurations that this document defines using Non-Leaf and Leaf Printer objects. Legend for all figures:

```
848    ----> indicates a network protocol with the direction of its requests
849
850    ##### indicates a Printer object which is either:
851              - embedded in an Output Device or
852              - hosted in a server.  The Printer object
853          might or might not be capable of queuing/spooling.
854
855    any   indicates any network protocol or direct
856          connect, including IPP
857                                                  Output Device
858                                                  +--------------+
859                                                  | ##########   |
860     O    +--------+                              | # (Leaf)  #  |
861    /|\   | client |-----------IPP-------------->#  Printer #  |
862    / \   +--------+                              | # Object   # |
863                                                  | ##########   |
864                                                  +--------------+
```
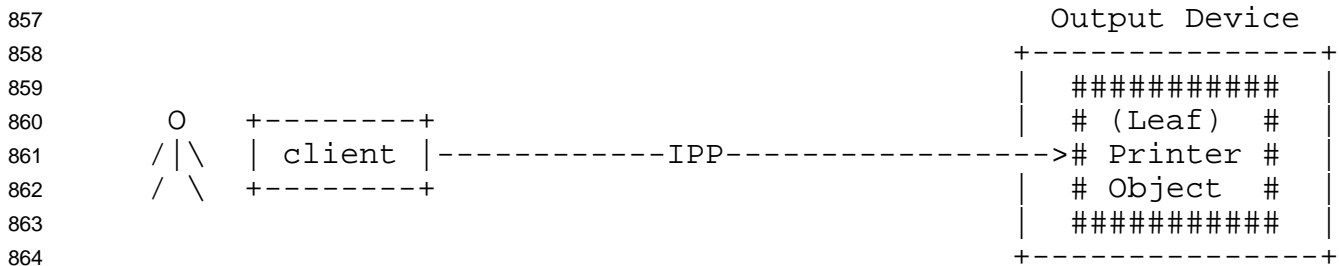
Figure 1 - Embedded Printer object

```
866
867                             ##########      Output Device
868     O    +--------+         # (Leaf)  #     +--------------+
869    /|\   | client |---IPP---># Printer #---any->|              |
870    / \   +--------+         # object   #     |              |
871                             ##########      +--------------+
```
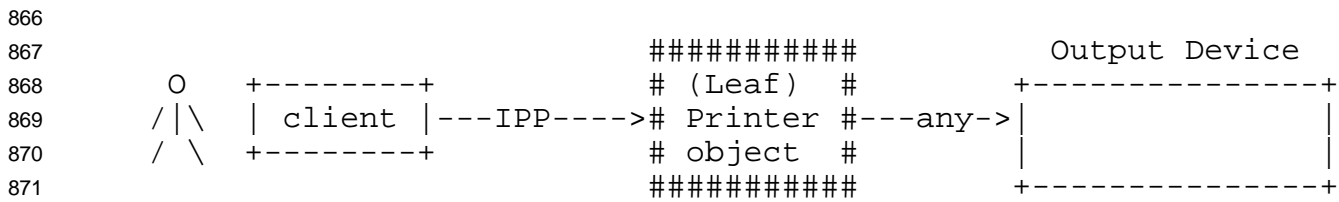
Figure 2 - Hosted Printer object

```
873
874                                      +--------------+
875                                      |              |
876                                  +->| Output Device |
877                     ########## any/  |              |
878     O    +--------+  # (Leaf)  #  /   +--------------+
879    /|\   | client |---IPP---># Printer #--*
880    / \   +--------+  # Object   #  \   +--------------+
881                     ########## any\  |              |
882                                  +->| Output Device |
883                                      |              |
884                                      +--------------+
```
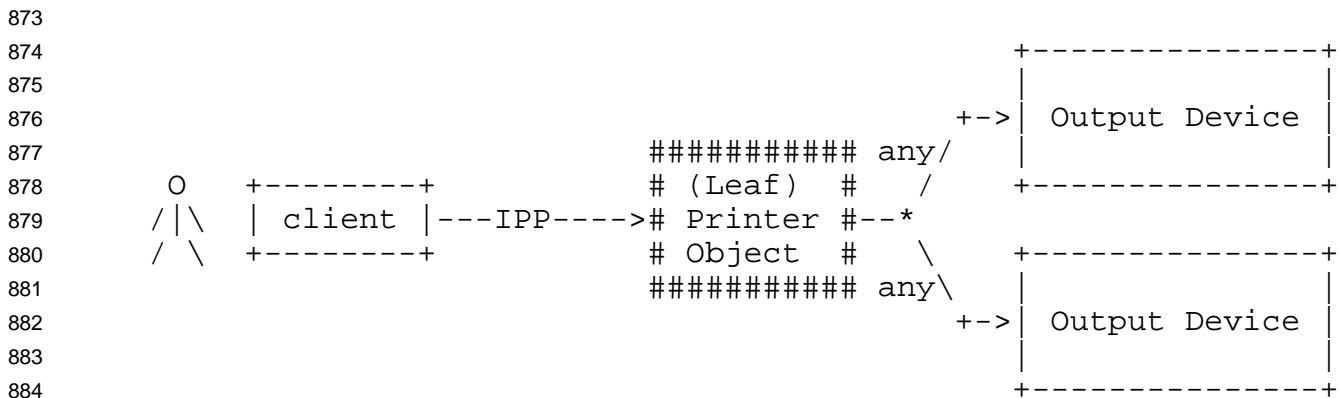
Figure 3 - Output Device Fan-Out

```
886                                 ##########          ##########
887    O    +--------+              # Non-Leaf#          # subord. #
888   /|\   | client |---IPP---->#  Printer #---IPP---->#  Printer #
889   / \   +--------+              # object  #          # object  #
890                                 ##########          ##########
```

892   The Subordinate Printer can be a Non-Leaf Printer as in Figure 4 to
893   Figure 6, or can be a Leaf Printer as in Figure 1 to Figure 3.

Figure 4 - Chained IPP Printer Objects

```
896              +------IPP-------------------->##########
897             /                        +--->#  subord. #
898            /                        /     #  Printer #
899           /         ##########   any      # object  #
900    O    +--------+  # Non-Leaf#   /       ##########
901   /|\   | client |---IPP---->#  Printer #--*
902   / \   +--------+  # object  #   \
903           \         ##########   any      ##########
904            \                        \     #  subord. #
905             \                        +--->#  Printer #
906              +------IPP-------------------->#  object  #
907                                             ##########
```

909   The Subordinate Printer can be a Non-Leaf Printer as in Figure 4 to
910   Figure 6, or can be a Leaf Printer as in Figure 1 to Figure 3.

Figure 5 - IPP Printer Object Fan-Out

```
913                        (Non-Leaf)
914                        ##########
915                        # Non-Leaf#
916              +--->#  Printer #-+
917             /      # object  #  \
918           IPP      ##########   \     ##########
919    O    +--------+  /                  +-IPP->#  subord. #
920   /|\   | client |--+----------IPP-------------->#  Printer #
921   / \   +--------+  \                  +-IPP->#  object  #
922           IPP      ##########   /     ##########
923             \      # Non-Leaf#  /
924              +--->#  Printer #-+
925                    # object  #
926                    ##########
927                        (Non-Leaf)
```

928   The Subordinate Printer can be a Non-Leaf Printer as in Figure 4,
929   Figure 5, or Figure 6, or can be a Leaf Printer as in Figure 1,
930   Figure 2, or Figure 3.

Figure 6 - IPP Printer Object Fan-In

11.7 Forwarding requests

This section describes the forwarding of Job and Printer requests to Subordinate Printer objects.

11.7.1 Forwarding requests that affect Printer objects

In Printer Fan-Out, Printer Fan-In, and Chained Printers, the Non-Leaf IPP Printer object MUST NOT forward the operations that affect Printer objects to its Subordinate Printer objects. If a client wants to explicitly target a Subordinate Printer, the client MUST specify the URI of the Subordinate Printer. The client can determine the URI of any Subordinate Printers by querying the Printer's "subordinate-printers-supported (1setOf uri) attribute (see section 7.1).

Table 7 lists the operations that affect Printer objects and the forwarding behavior that a Non-Leaf Printer MUST exhibit to its immediate Subordinate Printers. Operations that affect jobs have a different forwarding rule (see section 11.7.2 and Table 8):

Table 7 - Forwarding operations that affect Printer objects

Printer Operation	Non-Leaf Printer action
Printer Operations:	
Enable-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Disable-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Hold-New-Jobs	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Release-Held-New-Jobs	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Deactivate-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Activate-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Restart-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Shutdown-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Startup-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
IPP/1.1 Printer Operations:	See [ipp-modRFC2911]
Get-Printer-Attributes	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Pause-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Resume-Printer	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers
Set operations:	See [ipp-set-ops]
Set-Printer-Attributes	MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate Printers

11.7.2 Forwarding requests that affect Jobs

Unlike Printer Operations that only affect Printer objects (see section 11.7.1), a Non-Leaf Printer object MUST forward operations that directly affect jobs to the appropriate Job object(s) in one or more of its immediate Subordinate Printer objects. Forwarding is REQUIRED since the purpose of such a Job operation is to affect the indicated job which itself may have been forwarded. Such forwarding MAY

950 be immediate or queued, depending on the operation and the implementation. For example, a Non-Leaf
951 Printer object MAY queue/spool jobs, feeding a job at a time to its Subordinate Printer(s), or MAY
952 forward jobs immediately to one of its Subordinate Printers. In either case, the Non-Leaf Printer object
953 is forwarding Job Creation operations to one of its Subordinate Printers. Only the time of forwarding of
954 the Job Creation operations depends on whether the policy is to queue/spool jobs in the Non-Leaf
955 Printer or the Subordinate Printer.

956 When a Non-Leaf Printer object creates a Job object in its Subordinate Printer, whether that Non-Leaf
957 Printer object keeps a fully formed Job object or just keeps a mapping from the "job-ids" that it assigned
958 to those assigned by its Subordinate Printer object is IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT. In either
959 case, the Non-Leaf Printer MUST be able to accept and carry out future Job operations that specify the
960 "job-id" that the Non-Leaf Printer assigned and returned to the job submitting client.

961 Table 8 lists the operations that directly affect jobs and the forwarding behavior that a Non-Leaf Printer
962 MUST exhibit to its Subordinate Printers:

963 **Table 8 - Forwarding operations that affect Jobs objects**

Job operation	Non-Leaf Printer action
Job operations:	
Reprocess-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Cancel-Current-Job	MUST NOT forward
Resume-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Promote-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
IPP/1.1 Printer Operations:	
Print-Job	MUST forward immediately or queue to the appropriate Subordinate Printer
Print-URI	MUST forward immediately or queue to the appropriate Subordinate Printer
Validate-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Subordinate Printer
Create-Job	MUST forward immediately or queue to the appropriate Subordinate Printer
Get-Jobs	MUST forward to *all* its Subordinate Printers
Purge-Jobs	MUST forward to *all* its Subordinate Printers
IPP/1.1 Job operations:	
Send-Document	MUST forward immediately or queue to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Send-URI	MUST forward immediately or queue to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Cancel-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Get-Job-Attributes	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers, if the Non-Leaf Printer doesn't know the complete status of the Job object
Hold-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Release-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
Restart-Job	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers
IPP Set operations:	See [ipp-set-ops]
Set-Job-Attributes	MUST forward to the appropriate Job in one of its Subordinate Printers

964

965 When a Printer receives a request that REQUIRES forwarding, it does so on a "best efforts basis", and
966 returns a response to its client without waiting for responses from any of its Subordinate Printers. Such
967 forwarded requests could fail. In order for a client to become aware of such a condition, a new 'job-
968 forwarded-operation-failed' Job event is defined, which a client can subscribe to (see section 10 and
969 [ipp-ntfy]).

970 ## 11.8 Additional attributes to help with fan-out

971 The following Job Description attributes are defined to help represent Job relationships for Fan-Out and
972 forwarding of jobs:

11.8.1 output-device-assigned (name(127)) Job Description attribute - from [RFC2911]

1.~~"output-device-assigned" (name(127)) - from [ipp-mod]:~~ This attribute identifies the Output Device to which the Printer object has assigned this job. If an Output Device implements an embedded Printer object, the Printer object NEED NOT set this attribute. If a print server implements a Printer object, the value MAY be empty (zero-length string) or not returned until the Printer object assigns an Output Device to the job. This attribute is particularly useful when a single Printer object supports multiple devices (so called "Device Fan-Out").

11.8.2 original-requesting-user-name (name(MAX)) operation attribute

2.~~"original-requesting-user-name" (name(MAX)) -~~ The operation attribute containing the user name of the original user, i.e., corresponds to the "requesting-user-name" operation attribute that the original client supplied to the first Printer object. The IPP/1.1 "requesting-user-name" operation attribute (see [~~ipp-mod~~RFC2911]) is updated by each client to be itself on each hop, i.e., the "requesting-user-name" is the client forwarding the request, not the original client. The "job-originating-user-name" Job Description attribute remains as the authenticated original user, not the parent Printer's authenticated host, and is forwarded by each client without changing the value.

12 Conformance Requirements

The Job and Printer Administrative operations defined in this document are OPTIONAL operations. However, some operations MUST be implemented if others are implemented as shown in Table 9.

991   **Table 9 - Conformance Requirement Dependencies for Operations**

Operations REQUIRED	If any of these operations are supported:
Enable-Printer	Disable-Printer
Disable-Printer	Enable-Printer
Pause-Printer	Resume-Printer
Resume-Printer	Pause-Printer, Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job
Hold-New-Jobs	Release-Held-New-Jobs
Release-Held-New-Jobs	Hold-New-Jobs
Activate-Printer, Disable-Printer, Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job	Deactivate-Printer
Deactivate-Printer, Enable-Printer, Resume-Printer	Activate-Printer
Restart-Printer	none
Shutdown-Printer	none
Startup-Printer	none
Reprocess-Job	none
Cancel-Current-Job	none
Resume-Job	Suspend-Current-Job
Suspend-Current-Job	Resume-Job
Promote-Job	none
Schedule-Job-After	Promote-Job

992

993   Table 10 and Table 11 list the "printer-state-reasons" and "job-state-reasons" values that are
994   REQUIRED if the indicated operations are supported.

995   **Table 10- Conformance Requirement Dependencies for "printer-state-reasons" Values**

"printer-state-reasons" values:	Conformance Requirement	If any of the following Printer Operations are supported:
'paused'	REQUIRED	Pause-Printer, Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job, or Deactivate-Printer
'hold-new-jobs'	REQUIRED	Hold-New-Jobs
'moving-to-paused'	OPTIONAL	Pause-Printer, Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job, Deactivate-Printer
'deactivated'	REQUIRED	Deactivate-Printer

996

997   **Table 11- Conformance Requirement Dependencies for "job-state-reasons" Values**

"job-state-reasons" values:	Conformance Requirement	If any of the following Job operations are supported:
'job-suspended'	REQUIRED	Suspend-Current-Job
'printer-stopped'	REQUIRED	always REQUIRED

998

13 IANA Considerations

1000 This section contains the registration information for IANA to add to the various IPP Registries
1001 according to the procedures defined in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6 to cover the definitions in this
1002 document. ~~The operations and attributes in this registration proposal will be published by IANA~~
1003 ~~according to the procedures in RFC 2566 [rfc2566] section 6.4 for operations with the following URL:~~

1004   ~~ftp.isi.edu/iana/assignments/ipp/operations/ipp-admin-ops.txt~~

13.1 Attribute Registrations

1006 The following table lists all the attributes defined in this document.   These are to be registered
1007 according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.2.

```
1008  Job Description attributes:                      Ref.      Section:
1009  output-device-assigned (name(127))              RFC NNNN      11.8.1
1010
1011  Printer Description attributes:                  Ref.      Section:
1012  subordinate-printers-supported (1setOf uri)  RFC NNNN      7.1
1013  parent-printers-supported (1setOf uri)       RFC NNNN      7.2
1014
1015  Operation attributes:                            Ref.      Section:
1016  original-requesting-user-name (name(MAX))    RFC NNNN      11.8.2
```

1018 The resulting attribute registrations will be published in the
1019 ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attributes/
1020 area.

1021

13.2 Attribute Value Registrations

1023 This section lists the additional values that are defined in this document for existing attributes.

13.2.1 Additional Keyword Attribute Value Registrations for the "job-state-reasons" attribute

The following table the new keyword attribute value defined in this document as an additional type2 keyword value for use with the "job-state-reasons" Job Description attribute. This is to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.1.

```
type2 keyword Attribute Values:              Ref.      Section:
job-suspended                                RFC NNNN      9.1
```

The resulting enum attribute value registration will be published in the ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-values/job-state-reasons/ area.

13.2.2 Additional Keyword Attribute Value Registrations for the "printer-state-reasons" attribute

The following table all the new keyword attribute values defined in this document as additional type2 keyword values for use with the "printer-state-reasons" Printer Description attribute. These are to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.1.

```
type2 keyword Attribute Values:              Ref.      Section:
hold-new-jobs                                RFC NNNN      8.1
deactivated                                  RFC NNNN      8.2
```

The resulting enum attribute value registrations will be published in the ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-values/printer-state-reasons/ area.

13.3 Additional Enum Attribute Value Registrations for the "operations-supported" Printer Attribute

The following table lists all the new enum attribute values defined in this document as additional type2 enum values for use with the "operations-supported" Printer Description attribute. These are to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.1.

```
type2 enum Attribute Values:              Value         Ref.        Section:
Enable-Printer                            0x22          RFC NNNN         3
Disable-Printer                           0x23          RFC NNNN         3
Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job           0x24          RFC NNNN         3
Hold-New-Jobs                             0x25          RFC NNNN         3
Release-Held-New-Jobs                     0x26          RFC NNNN         3
Deactivate-Printer                        0x27          RFC NNNN         3
Activate-Printer                          0x28          RFC NNNN         3
Restart-Printer                           0x29          RFC NNNN         3
Shutdown-Printer                          0x2A          RFC NNNN         3
Startup-Printer                           0x2B          RFC NNNN         3
```

The resulting enum attribute value registrations will be published in the ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-values/operations-supported/ area.

13.4 Additional keyword Attribute Value Registrations for the "notify-events" Subscription Template Attribute

The following table lists the event keyword defined in this document as an additional type2 keyword value for use with the "notify-events" Subscription Template attribute, i.e., the "notify-events", "notify-events-default", and "notify-events-supported" attributes. This is to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.1 and [ipp-ntfy] section 13.6.

```
type2 keyword Attribute Value:                    Ref.        Section:
job-forwarded-operation-failed                    RFC NNNN        10
```

The resulting status code registration will be published in the ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-values/notify-events/ area.

13.5 Operation Registrations

The following table lists all of the operations defined in this document. These are to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.4.

```
Operations:                                       Ref.        Section:
```

```
1087    Enable-Printer Operation                          RFC NNNN       3.1.2
1088    Disable-Printer Operation                         RFC NNNN       3.1.1
1089    Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job Operation         RFC NNNN       3.2.1
1090    Hold-New-Jobs Operation                           RFC NNNN       3.3.1
1091    Release-Held-New-Jobs Operation                   RFC NNNN       3.3.2
1092    Deactivate-Printer Operation                      RFC NNNN       3.4.1
1093    Activate-Printer Operation                        RFC NNNN       3.4.2
1094    Restart-Printer Operation                         RFC NNNN       3.5.1
1095    Shutdown-Printer Operation                        RFC NNNN       3.5.2
1096    Startup-Printer Operation                         RFC NNNN       3.5.3
1097

1098    The resulting enum attribute value registrations will be published in the
1099    ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-values/operations/
1100    area.
1101
```

1102 ## 13.6 Status code Registrations

1103 The following table lists the status code defined in this document. This is to be registered according to
1104 the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.6.

```
1105    Status codes:                                     Ref.         Section:
1106    server-error-printer-is-deactivated               RFC NNNN         5.1
1107

1108    The resulting status code registration will be published in the
1109    ftp://ftp.iana.org/in-notes/iana/assignments/ipp/status-codes/
1110    area.
1111
```

14 Internationalization Considerations

1113 This document has the same localization considerations as the [ipp-modRFC2911].

15 Security Considerations

1115 The IPP Model and Semantics document [ipp-modRFC2911] discusses high level security requirements
1116 (Client Authentication, Server Authentication and Operation Privacy). Client Authentication is the
1117 mechanism by which the client proves its identity to the server in a secure manner. Server
1118 Authentication is the mechanism by which the server proves its identity to the client in a secure manner.
1119 Operation Privacy is defined as a mechanism for protecting operations from eavesdropping.

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        subscribe ipp
        end

Implementers of this specification document are encouraged to join the IPP Mailing List in order to participate in any discussions of clarification issues and review of registration proposals for additional attributes and values. In order to reduce spam the mailing list rejects mail from non-subscribers, so you must subscribe to the mailing list in order to send a question or comment to the mailing list.

17 References

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Change History of this document is available at:
    ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/ipp/new_OPS/ipp-ops-set2-change-history.txt

18 Summary of Base IPP Documents

The base set of IPP documents includes:

Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol [RFC2567]
Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol [RFC2568]
Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Model and Semantics [RFC2911]
Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport [RFC2910]
Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Implementer's Guide [ipp-iig]
Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols [RFC2569]
Internet Printing Protocol (IPP): IPP Event Notifications and Subscriptions [ipp-ntfy]

The "Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol" document takes a broad look at distributed printing functionality, and it enumerates real-life scenarios that help to clarify the features that need to be included in a printing protocol for the Internet. It identifies requirements for three types of users: end users, operators, and administrators. It calls out a subset of end user requirements that are satisfied in IPP/1.0. A few OPTIONAL operator operations have been added to IPP/1.1.

The "Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol" document describes IPP from a high level view, defines a roadmap for the various documents that form the suite of IPP specification documents, and gives background and rationale for the IETF working group's major decisions.

The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Model and Semantics" document describes a simplified model with abstract objects, their attributes, and their operations that are independent of encoding and transport. It introduces a Printer and a Job object. The Job object optionally supports multiple documents per Job. It also addresses security, internationalization, and directory issues.

The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport" document is a formal mapping of the abstract operations and attributes defined in the model document onto HTTP/1.1 [RFC2616]. It defines the encoding rules for a new Internet MIME media type called "application/ipp". This document also defines the rules for transporting over HTTP a message body whose Content-Type is "application/ipp". This document defines the 'ippget' scheme for identifying IPP printers and jobs.

The "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Implementer's Guide" document gives insight and advice to implementers of IPP clients and IPP objects. It is intended to help them understand IPP/1.1 and some of the considerations that may assist them in the design of their client and/or IPP object implementations. For example, a typical order of processing requests is given, including error checking. Motivation for some of the specification decisions is also included.

The "Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols" document gives some advice to implementers of gateways between IPP and LPD (Line Printer Daemon) implementations.

The "IPP Event Notifications and Subscriptions" document defines an extension to IPP/1.0 [RFC2566, RFC2565] and IPP/1.1 [RFC2911, RFC2910]. This extension allows a client to subscribe to printing related Events and defines the semantics for delivering asynchronous *Event Notifications* to the

1227 specified *Notification Recipient* via a specified *Delivery Method* (i.e., protocols) defined in (separate)
1228 Delivery Method documents.

19 Appendix A: Full Copyright Statement

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