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Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: ~~Protocol Specification~~Encoding and Transport

Abstract

This document is one of a set of documents, which together describe all aspects of a new Internet Printing Protocol (IPP). IPP is an application level protocol that can be used for distributed printing using Internet tools and ~~technology.~~ technologies. The protocol is heavily influenced by the printing model introduced in the Document Printing Application ~~(ISO/IEC 10175 DPA) standard [dpa].~~ (DPA) [ISO10175] standard. Although DPA specifies both end user and administrative features, IPP version 1.0 ~~is focused~~(IPP/1.0) focuses only on end user functionality.

The full set of IPP documents includes:

~~Requirements~~Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol [ipp-req] (informational)
Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol [ipp-rat] (informational)
Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics ~~[ipp-mod]~~[ipp mod]
Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: ~~Protocol Specification (this document)~~Encoding and Transport (this document)
Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols [ipp lpd] (informational)

The ~~requirements document~~design goals document, “Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol”, 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. The ~~requirements~~design goals document calls out a subset of end user requirements that~~MUST~~ ~~be~~are satisfied in ~~the first version of IPP.~~ IPP/1.0. Operator and administrator requirements are out of scope for version 1.0. The rationale document, “Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol”, describes IPP from a high level view, defines a roadmap for the various documents that form the suite of IPP specifications, and gives ~~v1.0. The model and semantics document~~background and rationale for the IETF working group’s major decisions. The document, “Internet Printing

Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics", describes a simplified model with abstract objects, their attributes, and their operations. The model introduces a Printer ~~object and a Job object.~~ and a Job. The Job~~object~~ supports multiple documents per Job. The model document also addresses how security, ~~job.~~internationalization, and directory issues are addressed. The protocol specification, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Encoding and Transport", is a formal mapping of the abstract operations and attributes defined in the model document onto HTTP/1.1. The protocol specification ~~is formal document~~defines the encoding rules for a new Internet media type called "application/ipp". The "Mapping between LPD ~~which incorporates the ideas in all the other documents into a concrete mapping using clearly defined data representations and transport protocol mappings that real implementers can use to develop interoperable client and printer (server) side components.~~and IPP Protocols" gives some advice to implementors of gateways between IPP and LPD (Line Printer Daemon) implementations.
This document is the "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: ~~Protocol Specification"~~Encoding and Transport" document.

Notice

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document contains the rules for encoding IPP operations and describes two layers: the transport layer and the operation layer.

The transport layer consists of an HTTP/1.1 request or response. RFC 2068 [rfc2068] describes HTTP/1.1. This document specifies the HTTP headers that an IPP implementation supports.

The operation layer consists of a message body in an HTTP request or response. The document "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics" [ipp-mod] defines the semantics of such a message body and the supported values. This document specifies the encoding of an IPP operation. The aforementioned document [ipp-mod] is henceforth referred to as the “IPP model document”

2. Conformance Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED",~~"SHALL", "SHALL NOT",~~ "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [rfc2119].

3. Encoding of the Operation Layer

The operation layer ~~SHALL~~MUST contain a single operation request or operation response. Each request or response consists of a sequence of values and attribute groups. Attribute groups consist of a sequence of attributes each of which is a name and value. Names and values are ultimately sequences of octets

The encoding consists of octets as the most primitive type. There are several types built from octets, but three important types are integers, character strings and octet strings, on which most other data types are built. Every character string in this encoding ~~SHALL~~MUST be a sequence of characters where the characters are associated with some charset and some natural language. . A character string MUST be in “reading order” with the first character in the value (according to reading order) being the first character in the encoding. A character string whose associated charset is US-ASCII whose associated natural language is US English is henceforth called a US-ASCII-STRING. A character string whose associated charset and natural language are specified in a request or response as described in the model document is henceforth called a LOCALIZED-STRING. An octet string MUST be in “IPP model document order” with the first octet in the value (according to the IPP model document order) being the first octet in the encoding Every integer in this encoding ~~SHALL~~MUST be encoded as a signed integer using two’s-complement binary encoding with big-endian format (also known as “network order” and “most significant byte first”). The number of octets for an integer ~~SHALL~~MUST be 1, 2 or 4, depending on usage in the protocol. Such one-octet integers, henceforth called SIGNED-BYTE, are used for the version-number and tag fields. Such two-byte integers, henceforth called SIGNED-SHORT are used for the operation-id, status-code and length fields. Four byte integers, henceforth called SIGNED-INTEGER, are used for values fields and the sequence number.

The following two sections present the operation layer in two ways

- informally through pictures and description
- formally through Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF), as specified by RFC 2234 [rfc2234]

3.1 Picture of the Encoding

The encoding for an operation request or response consists of:

```
    -----------------------------------------------
    |                  version-number             |   2 bytes  - required
    -----------------------------------------------
    |               operation-id (request)        |
    |                         or                  |   2 bytes  - required
    |               status-code (response)        |
    -----------------------------------------------
    |                    request-id               |   4 bytes  - required
    -----------------------------------------------------------
    |               xxx-attributes-tag            |   1 byte  |
    -----------------------------------------------           |-0 or more
    |             xxx-attribute-sequence          |   n bytes |
    -----------------------------------------------------------
    |              end-of-attributes-tag          |   1 byte   - required
    -----------------------------------------------
    |                      data                   |   q bytes  - optional
    -----------------------------------------------
```

The xxx-attributes-tag and xxx-attribute-sequence represents four different values of “xxx”, namely, operation, job, printer and unsupported. The xxx-attributes-tag and an xxx-attribute-sequence represent attribute groups in the model document. The xxx-attributes-tag identifies the attribute group and the xxx-attribute-sequence contains the attributes.

The expected sequence of xxx-attributes-tag and xxx-attribute-sequence is specified in the IPP model document for each operation request and operation response.

A request or response SHOULD contain each xxx-attributes-tag defined for that request or response even if there are no attributes except for the unsupported-attributes-tag which SHOULD be present only if the unsupported-attribute-sequence is non-empty. A receiver of a request ~~SHALL~~MUST be able to process as equivalent empty attribute groups:

a) an xxx-attributes-tag with an empty xxx-attribute-sequence,

b) an expected but missing xxx-attributes-tag.

The data is omitted from some operations, but the end-of-attributes-tag is present even when the data is omitted. Note, the xxx-attributes-tags and end-of-attributes-tag are called ‘delimiter-tags’. Note: the xxx-attribute-sequence, shown above may consist of 0 bytes, according to the rule below.

An xxx-attributes-sequence consists of zero or more compound-attributes.

```
    -----------------------------------------------
    |              compound-attribute             |   s bytes - 0 or more
    -----------------------------------------------
```

A compound-attribute consists of an attribute with a single value followed by zero or more additional values.

Note: a ‘compound-attribute’ represents a single attribute in the model document. The ‘additional value’ syntax is for attributes with 2 or more values.

Each attribute consists of:

```
-----------------------------------------------
|                   value-tag                 |   1 byte
-----------------------------------------------
|               name-length  (value is u)     |   2 bytes
-----------------------------------------------
|                     name                    |   u bytes
-----------------------------------------------
|              value-length  (value is v)     |   2 bytes
-----------------------------------------------
|                     value                   |   v bytes
-----------------------------------------------
```

An additional value consists of:

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
|                   value-tag                 |   1 byte  |
-----------------------------------------------           |
|            name-length  (value is 0x0000)   |   2 bytes |
-----------------------------------------------           |-0 or more
|              value-length (value is w)      |   2 bytes |
-----------------------------------------------           |
|                     value                   |   w bytes |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Note: an additional value is like an attribute whose name-length is 0.

From the standpoint of a parsing loop, the encoding consists of:

```
-----------------------------------------------
|                  version-number             |   2 bytes  - required
-----------------------------------------------
|               operation-id (request)        |
|                      or                     |   2 bytes  - required
|               status-code (response)        |
-----------------------------------------------
|                   request-id                |   4 bytes  - required
-----------------------------------------------------------
|        tag (delimiter-tag or value-tag)     |   1 byte  |
-----------------------------------------------           |-0 or more
|           empty or rest of attribute        |   x bytes |
-----------------------------------------------------------
|              end-of-attributes-tag          |   2 bytes  - required
-----------------------------------------------
|                     data                    |   y bytes  - optional
-----------------------------------------------
```

The value of the tag determines whether the bytes following the tag are:

- attributes
- data
- the remainder of a single attribute where the tag specifies the type of the value.

3.2 Syntax of Encoding

The syntax below is ABNF [rfc2234] except 'strings of literals' ~~SHALL~~MUST be case sensitive. For example 'a' means lower case 'a' and not upper case 'A'. In addition, SIGNED-BYTE and SIGNED-SHORT fields are represented as '%x' values which show their range of values.

```
ipp-message = ipp-request / ipp-response
ipp-request = version-number operation-id request-id
          *(xxx-attributes-tag  xxx-attribute-sequence) end-of-attributes-tag data
ipp-response = version-number status-code request-id
          *(xxx-attributes-tag xxx-attribute-sequence)  end-of-attributes-tag  data
xxx-attribute-sequence = *compound-attribute

xxx-attributes-tag = operation-attributes-tag / job-attributes-tag /
      printer-attributes-tag / unsupported-attributes-tag

version-number = major-version-number minor-version-number
major-version-number = SIGNED-BYTE  ; initially %d1
minor-version-number = SIGNED-BYTE  ; initially %d0

operation-id = SIGNED-SHORT    ; mapping from model defined below
status-code = SIGNED-SHORT  ; mapping from model defined below
request-id = SIGNED-INTEGER ; whose value is > 0

compound-attribute = attribute *additional-values

attribute = value-tag name-length name value-length value
additional-values = value-tag zero-name-length value-length value

name-length = SIGNED-SHORT    ; number of octets of ‘name’
name = LALPHA *( LALPHA / DIGIT / “-” / “_” / “.” )
value-length = SIGNED-SHORT  ; number of octets of ‘value’
value = OCTET-STRING

data = OCTET-STRING

zero-name-length = %x00.00              ; name-length of 0
operation-attributes-tag =  %x01                        ; tag of 1
job-attributes-tag          =  %x02                        ; tag of 2
printer-attributes-tag =  %x04                          ; tag of 4
unsupported- attributes-tag =  %x05    ; tag of 5
end-of-attributes-tag = %x03                                              ; tag of 3
value-tag = %x10-FF

SIGNED-BYTE = BYTE
SIGNED-SHORT = 2BYTE
DIGIT = %x30-39    ;  "0" to "9"
LALPHA = %x61-7A   ;  "a" to "z"
BYTE = %x00-FF
OCTET-STRING = *BYTE
```

The syntax allows an xxx-attributes-tag to be present when the xxx-attribute-sequence that follows is empty. The syntax is defined this way to allow for the response of Get-Jobs where no attributes are returned for some job-objects. Although it is RECOMMENDED that the sender not send an xxx-attributes-tag if there are no attributes (except in the Get-Jobs response just mentioned), the receiver MUST be able to decode such syntax.

3.3 Version-number

The version-number ~~SHALL~~MUST consist of a major and minor version-number, each of which ~~SHALL~~MUST be represented by a SIGNED-BYTE. The protocol described in this document ~~SHALL~~MUST have a major version-number of 1 (0x01) and a minor version-number of 0 (0x00). The ABNF for these two bytes ~~SHALL~~MUST be %x01.00.

3.4 Operation-id

Operation-ids are defined as enums in the model document. An operation-ids enum value ~~SHALL~~MUST be encoded as a SIGNED-SHORT

Note: the values 0x4000 to 0xFFFF are reserved for private extensions.

3.5 Status-code

Status-codes are defined as enums in the model document. A status-code enum value ~~SHALL~~MUST be encoded as a SIGNED-SHORT

The status-code is an operation attribute in the model document. In the protocol, the status-code is in a special position, outside of the operation attributes.

If an IPP status-code is returned, then the HTTP Status-Code MUST be 200 (OK). With any other HTTP Status-Code value, the HTTP response ~~SHALL~~MUST NOT contain an IPP message-body, and thus no IPP status-code is returned.

3.6 Request-id

The request-id allows a client to match a response with a request. This mechanism is unnecessary in HTTP, but may be useful when application/ipp entity bodies are used in another context.

The request-id in a response ~~SHALL~~MUST be the value of the request-id received in the corresponding request. A client can set the request-id in each request to a unique value or a constant value, such as 1, depending on what the client does with the request-id returned in the response. The value of the request-id MUST be greater than zero.

3.7 Tags

There are two kinds of tags:

- delimiter tags: delimit major sections of the protocol, namely attributes and data
- value tags: specify the type of each attribute value

3.7.1 Delimiter Tags

The following table specifies the values for the delimiter tags:

Tag Value (Hex)	**Delimiter**
0x00	reserved
0x01	operation-attributes-tag

Tag Value (Hex)	**Delimiter**
0x02	job-attributes-tag
0x03	end-of-attributes-tag
0x04	printer-attributes-tag
0x05	unsupported-attributes-tag
0x06-0x0e	reserved for future delimiters
0x0F	reserved for future chunking-end-of-attributes-tag

When an xxx-attributes-tag occurs in the protocol, it ~~SHALL~~MUST mean that zero or more following attributes up to the next delimiter tag are attributes belonging to group xxx as defined in the model document, where xxx is operation, job, printer, unsupported.

Doing substitution for xxx in the above paragraph, this means the following. When an operation-attributes-tag occurs in the protocol, it ~~SHALL~~MUST mean that the zero or more following attributes up to the next delimiter tag are operation attributes as defined in the model document. When an job-attributes-tag occurs in the protocol, it ~~SHALL~~MUST mean that the zero or more following attributes up to the next delimiter tag are job attributes as defined in the model document. When an printer-attributes-tag occurs in the protocol, it ~~SHALL~~MUST mean that the zero or more following attributes up to the next delimiter tag are printer attributes as defined in the model document. When an unsupported- attributes-tag occurs in the protocol, it ~~SHALL~~MUST mean that the zero or more following attributes up to the next delimiter tag are unsupported attributes as defined in the model document.

The operation-attributes-tag and end-of-attributes-tag ~~SHALL~~MUST each occur exactly once in an operation. The operation-attributes-tag ~~SHALL~~MUST be the first tag delimiter, and the end-of-attributes-tag ~~SHALL~~MUST be the last tag delimiter. If the operation has a document-content group, the document data in that group ~~SHALL~~MUST follow the end-of-attributes-tag

Each of the other three xxx-attributes-tags defined above is OPTIONAL in an operation and each ~~SHALL~~MUST occur at most once in an operation, except for job-attributes-tag in a Get-Jobs response which may occur zero or more times.

The order and presence of delimiter tags for each operation request and each operation response ~~SHALL~~MUST be that defined in the model document. For further details, see section 3.9 “(Attribute) Name” and .section 9 “Appendix A: Protocol Examples”

A Printer ~~SHALL~~MUST treat the reserved delimiter tags differently from reserved value tags so that the Printer knows that there is an entire attribute group that it doesn’t understand as opposed to a single value that it doesn’t understand.

3.7.2 Value Tags

The remaining tables show values for the value-tag, which is the first octet of an attribute. The value-tag specifies the type of the value of the attribute. The following table specifies the “out-of-band” values for the value-tag.

Tag Value (Hex)	**Meaning**
0x10	unsupported
0x11	reserved for future ‘default’
0x12	unknown
0x13	no-value
0x14-0x1F	reserved for future “out-of-band” values.

The “unsupported” value ~~SHALL~~MUST be used in the attribute-sequence of an error response for those attributes which the printer does not support. The “default” value is reserved for future use of setting value back to their default value. The “unknown” value is used for the value of a supported attribute when its value is temporarily unknown. . The “no-value” value is used for a supported attribute to which no value has been assigned, e.g. “job-k-octets-supported” has no value if an implementation supports this attribute, but an administrator has not configured the printer to have a limit.

The following table specifies the integer values for the value-tag

Tag Value (Hex)	**Meaning**
0x20	reserved
0x21	integer
0x22	boolean
0x23	enum
0x24-0x2F	reserved for future integer types

NOTE: 0x20 is reserved for “generic integer” if should ever be needed.

The following table specifies the octetString values for the value-tag

Tag Value (Hex)	**Meaning**
0x30	octetString with an unspecified format
0x31	dateTime
0x32	resolution
0x33	rangeOfInteger
~~0x34~~	~~reserved for dictionary (in the future)~~
0x34	reserved for collection (in the future)
0x35	textWithLanguage
0x36	nameWithLanguage
0x37-0x3F	reserved for future octetString types

The following table specifies the character-string values for the value-tag

Tag Value (Hex)	**Meaning**
0x40	reserved
~~0x41~~	~~text~~
~~0x42~~	~~name~~
0x41	textWithoutLanguage
0x42	nameWithoutLanguage
0x43	reserved
0x44	keyword
0x45	uri
0x46	uriScheme
0x47	charset
0x48	naturalLanguage
0x49	mimeMediaType
0x4A-0x5F	reserved for future character string types

NOTE: 0x40 is reserved for “generic character-string” if should ever be needed.

NOTE: an attribute value always has a type, which is explicitly specified by its tag; one such tag value is "nameWithoutLanguage".   An attribute's name has an implicit type, which is keyword.

The values 0x60-0xFF are reserved for future types. There are no values allocated for private extensions. A new type ~~must~~MUST be registered via the type 2 process.

The tag 0x7F is reserved for extending types beyond the 255 values available with a single byte. A tag value of 0x7F MUST signify that the first 4 bytes of the value field are interpreted as the tag value. Note, this future extension doesn't affect parsers that are unaware of this special tag. The tag is like any other unknown tag, and the value length specifies the length of a value which contains a value that the parser treats atomically. All these 4 byte tag values are currently unallocated except that the values 0x40000000-0x7FFFFFFF are reserved for experimental use.

3.8 Name-Length

The name-length field ~~SHALL~~MUST consist of a SIGNED-SHORT. This field ~~SHALL~~MUST specify the number of octets in the name field which follows the name-length field, excluding the two bytes of the name-length field.

If a name-length field has a value of zero, the following name field ~~SHALL~~MUST be empty, and the following value ~~SHALL~~MUST be treated as an additional value for the preceding attribute. Within an attribute-sequence, if two attributes have the same name, the first occurrence ~~SHALL~~MUST be ignored. The zero-length name is the only mechanism for multi-valued attributes.

3.9 (Attribute) Name

Some ~~attributes are~~operation elements are called parameters in the model document [ipp-mod]. They MUST be encoded in a special ~~position. These attribute are:~~

position and they MUST NOT appear as an operation attributes. These parameters are:

- ~~"printer-uri": When the target is a printer and the transport is HTTP or HTTP (for TLS), the target printer-uri defined in each operation in the IPP model document SHALL be an operation attribute called "printer-uri" and it SHALL also be specified outside of the operation layer as the request-URI on the Request-Line at the HTTP level. This~~
- ~~"job-uri": When the target is a job and the transport is HTTP or HTTPS (for TLS), the target job-uri of each operation in the IPP model document SHALL be an operation attribute called "job-uri" and it SHALL also be specified outside of the operation layer as the request-URI on the Request-Line at the HTTP level.~~
- "version-number": The ~~attribute~~parameter named "version-number" in the IPP model document ~~SHALL~~MUST become the "version-number" field in the operation layer request or response. ~~It SHALL NOT appear as an operation attribute.~~
- "operation-id": The ~~attribute~~parameter named "operation-id" in the IPP model document ~~SHALL~~MUST become the "operation-id" field in the operation layer request. ~~It SHALL NOT appear as an operation attribute.~~
- "status-code": The ~~attribute~~parameter named "status-code" in the IPP model document ~~SHALL~~MUST become the "status-code" field in the operation layer response. ~~It SHALL NOT appear as an operation attribute.~~
- "request-id": The ~~attribute~~parameter named "request-id" in the IPP model document ~~SHALL~~MUST become the "request-id" field in the operation layer request or response. ~~It SHALL NOT appear as an operation attribute.~~

All Printer and Job objects are identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) [rfc1630] so that they can be persistently and unambiguously referenced. The notion of a URI is a useful concept, however, until the notion of URI is more stable (i.e., defined more completely and deployed more widely), it is expected that the URIs used for IPP objects will actually be URLs [rfc1738] [rfc1808]. Since every URL is a specialized form of a URI, even though the more generic term URI is used throughout the rest of this document, its usage is intended to cover the more specific notion of URL as well.

Some operation elements are encoded twice, once as the request-URI on the HTTP Request-Line and a second time as a REQUIRED operation attribute in the application/ipp entity. These attributes are the target URI for the operation:

- "printer-uri": When the target is a printer and the transport is HTTP or HTTPS (for TLS), the target printer-uri defined in each operation in the IPP model document MUST be an operation attribute called "printer-uri" and it MUST also be specified outside of the operation layer as the request-URI on the Request-Line at the HTTP level.

- "job-uri": When the target is a job and the transport is HTTP or HTTPS (for TLS), the target job-uri of each operation in the IPP model document MUST be an operation attribute called "job-uri" and it MUST also be specified outside of the operation layer as the request-URI on the Request-Line at the HTTP level.

Note: Because the target URI is included twice in an operation, the potential exists that these two values reference the same IPP object, but are not literally identical. One can be a relative URI and the other can be an absolute URI. HTTP/1.1 allows clients to generate and send a relative URI rather than an absolute URI. A relative URI identifies a resource with the scope of the HTTP server, but does not include scheme, host or port. The following statements characterize how URLs should be used in the mapping of IPP onto HTTP/1.1:

1. Although potentially redundant, a client MUST supply the target of the operation both as an Operation and as a URI at the HTTP layer. The rationale for this decision is to maintain a consistent set of rules for mapping IPP to possibly many communication layers, even where URLs are not used as the addressing mechanism.
2. Even though these two URLs might not be literally identical (one being relative and the other being absolute), they MUST both reference the same IPP object.
3. The URI in the HTTP layer is either relative or absolute and is used by the HTTP server to route the HTTP request to the correct resource relative to that HTTP server. The HTTP server need not be aware of the URI within the operation request.
4. Once the HTTP server resource begins to process the HTTP request, it might get the reference to the appropriate IPP Printer object from either the HTTP URI (using to the context of the HTTP server for relative URLs) or from the URI within the operation request; the choice is up to the implementation.
5. HTTP URIs can be relative or absolute, but the target URI in the operation MUST be an absolute URI

The model document arranges the remaining attributes into groups for each operation request and response. Each such group ~~SHALL~~MUST be represented in the protocol by an xxx-attribute-sequence preceded by the appropriate xxx-attributes-tag (See the table below and section 9 "Appendix A: Protocol Examples"). In addition, the order of these xxx-attributes-tags and xxx-attribute-sequences in the protocol ~~SHALL~~MUST be the same as in the model document, but the order of attributes within each xxx-attribute-sequence ~~SHALL~~MUST be unspecified. The table below maps the model document group name to xxx-attributes-sequence

Model Document Group	***xxx*-attributes-sequence**
Operation Attributes	operations-attributes-sequence
Job Template Attributes	job-attributes-sequence
Job Object Attributes	job-attributes-sequence
Unsupported Attributes	unsupported- attributes-sequence
Requested Attributes (Get-Job-Attributes)	job-attributes-sequence
Requested Attributes (Get-Printer-Attributes)	printer-attributes-sequence
Document Content	in a special position as described above

If an operation contains attributes from more than one job object (e.g. Get-Jobs response), the attributes from each job object ~~SHALL~~MUST be in a separate job-attribute-sequence, such that the attributes from the ith job object are in the ith job-attribute-sequence. See Section 9 "Appendix A: Protocol Examples" for table showing the application of the rules above.

3.10 Value Length

Each attribute value ~~SHALL~~MUST be preceded by a SIGNED-SHORT which ~~SHALL~~MUST specify the number of octets in the value which follows this length, exclusive of the two bytes specifying the length.

For any of the types represented by binary signed integers, the sender MUST encode the value in exactly four octets..

For any of the types represented by character-strings, the sender MUST encode the value with all the characters of the string and without any padding characters.

If a value-tag contains an “out-of-band” value, such as “unsupported”, the value-length ~~SHALL~~MUST be 0 and the value empty — the value has no meaning when the value-tag has an “out-of-band” value. If a client receives a response with a nonzero value-length in this case, it ~~SHALL~~MUST ignore the value field. If a printer receives a request with a nonzero value-length in this case, it ~~SHALL~~MUST reject the request.

3.11 (Attribute) Value

The syntax types and most of the details of their representation are defined in the IPP model document. The table below augments the information in the model document, and defines the syntax types from the model document in terms of the 5 basic types defined in section 3 “Encoding of the Operation Layer”. The 5 types are US-ASCII-STRING, LOCALIZED-STRING, SIGNED-INTEGER, SIGNED-SHORT, SIGNED-BYTE, and OCTET-STRING.

Syntax of Attribute Value	**Encoding**
~~text, name~~	~~LOCALIZED-STRING.~~
textWithoutLanguage, nameWithoutLanguage	LOCALIZED-STRING.
textWithLanguage	OCTET_STRING consisting of 4 fields: a) a SIGNED-SHORT which is the number of octets in the following field b) a value of type natural-language, c) a SIGNED-SHORT which is the number of octets in the following field, d) a value of type textWithoutLanguage. The length of a textWithLanguage value MUST be 4 + the value of field a + the value of field c.
nameWithLanguage	OCTET_STRING consisting of 4 fields: a) a SIGNED-SHORT which is the number of octets in the following field b) a value of type natural-language, c) a SIGNED-SHORT which is the number of octets in the following field d) a value of type nameWithoutLanguage. The length of a nameWithLanguage value MUST be 4 + the value of field a + the value of field c.
charset, naturalLanguage, mimeMediaType, keyword, uri, and uriScheme	US-ASCII-STRING
boolean	SIGNED-BYTE where 0x00 is ‘false’ and 0x01 is ‘true’
integer and enum	a SIGNED-INTEGER
dateTime	OCTET-STRING consisting of eleven octets whose contents are defined by “DateAndTime” in RFC 1903 [rfc1903].
resolution	OCTET_STRING consisting of nine octets of 2 SIGNED-INTEGERs followed by a SIGNED-BYTE. The first SIGNED-INTEGER contains the value of cross feed direction resolution . The second SIGNED-INTEGER contains the value of feed direction resolution. The SIGNED-BYTE contains the units value.

Syntax of Attribute Value	Encoding
rangeOfInteger	Eight octets consisting of 2 SIGNED-INTEGERs. The first SIGNED-INTEGERs contains the lower bound and the second SIGNED-INTEGERs contains the upper bound.
1setOf X	encoding according to the rules for an attribute with more than 1 value. Each value X is encoded according to the rules for encoding its type.
octetString	OCTET-STRING

The type of the value in the model document determines the encoding in the value and the value of the value-tag.

3.12 Data

The data part ~~SHALL~~MUST include any data required by the operation

4. Encoding of Transport Layer

HTTP/1.1 ~~shall be~~is the transport layer for this protocol.

The operation layer has been designed with the assumption that the transport layer contains the following information:

- the URI of the target job or printer operation
- the total length of the data in the operation layer, either as a single length or as a sequence of chunks each with a length.

It is REQUIRED that a printer implementation support HTTP over ~~port 80,~~the IANA assigned Well Known Port 631 (the IPP default port), though a printer implementation may support HTTP over port some other port as well. In addition, a printer may have to support another port for privacy (See Section 5 “Security Considerations”.

Note: even though port 631 is the IPP default, port 80 remains the default for an HTTP URI. Thus a URI for a printer using port 631 MUST contain an explicit port, e.g. "http://forest:631/pinetree".

Note: Consistent with RFC 2068 (HTTP/1.1), HTTP URI’s for IPP implicitly reference port 80. If a URI references some other port, the port number ~~must~~MUST be explicitly specified in the URI.

Each HTTP operation ~~shall~~MUST use the POST method where the request-URI is the object target of the operation, and where the “Content-Type” of the message-body in each request and response ~~shall~~MUST be “application/ipp”. The message-body ~~shall~~MUST contain the operation layer and ~~shall~~MUST have the syntax described in section 3.2 “Syntax of Encoding”. A client implementation ~~SHALL~~MUST adhere to the rules for a client described in RFC 2068 [rfc2068]. A printer (server) implementation ~~SHALL~~MUST adhere the rules for an origin server described in RFC 2068.

The IPP layer doesn’t have to deal with chunking. In the context of CGI scripts, the HTTP layer removes any chunking information in the received data.

A client ~~SHALL~~MUST NOT expect a response from an IPP server until after the client has sent the entire response. But a client MAY listen for an error response that an IPP server MAY send before it receives all the data. In this case a client, if chunking the data, can send a premature zero-length chunk to end the request before sending all the data. If the request is blocked for some reason, a client MAY determine the reason by opening another connection to query the server.

In the following sections, there are a tables of all HTTP headers which describe their use in an IPP client or server. The following is an explanation of each column in these tables.

- the “header” column contains the name of a header
- the “request/client” column indicates whether a client sends the header.
- the “request/ server” column indicates whether a server supports the header when received.
- the “response/ server” column indicates whether a server sends the header.
- the “response /client” column indicates whether a client supports the header when received.
- the “values and conditions” column specifies the allowed header values and the conditions for the header to be present in a request/response.

The table for “request headers” does not have columns for responses, and the table for “response headers” does not have columns for requests.

The following is an explanation of the values in the “request/client” and “response/ server” columns.

- **must:** the client or server MUST send the header,
- **must-if:** the client or server MUST send the header when the condition described in the “values and conditions” column is met,
- **may:** the client or server MAY send the header
- **not:** the client or server SHOULD NOT send the header. It is not relevant to an IPP implementation.

The following is an explanation of the values in the “response/client” and “request/ server” columns.

- **must:** the client or server MUST support the header,
- **may:** the client or server MAY support the header
- **not:** the client or server SHOULD NOT support the header. It is not relevant to an IPP implementation.

4.1 General Headers

The following is a table for the general headers.

General-Header	**Request**		**Response**		**Values and Conditions**
	Client	**Server**	**Server**	**Client**	
Cache-Control	must	not	must	not	“no-cache” only
Connection	must-if	must	must-if	must	“close” only. Both client and server SHOULD keep a connection for the duration of a sequence of operations. The client and server MUST include this header for the last operation in such a sequence.
Date	may	may	must	may	per RFC 1123 [rfc1123] from RFC 2068
~~Pragma`~~ Pragma	~~must~~ must	~~not~~ not	~~must~~ must	~~not~~ not	~~“no-cache” only~~ “no-cache” only

General-Header	Request		Response		Values and Conditions
	Client	Server	Server	Client	
Transfer-Encoding	must-if	must	must-if	must	"chunked" only . Header MUST be present if Content-Length is absent.
Upgrade	not	not	not	not	
Via	not	not	not	not	

4.2 Request Headers

The following is a table for the request headers.

Request-Header	Client	Server	Request Values and Conditions
Accept	may	must	"application/ipp" only. This value is the default if the client omits it
Accept-Charset	not	not	Charset information is within the application/ipp entity
Accept-Encoding	may	must	empty and per RFC 2068 [rfc2068] and IANA registry for content-codings
~~Accept-Language~~	~~not~~	~~not~~	~~. language information is within the application/ipp entity~~
Accept-Language	not	not	language information is within the application/ipp entity
Authorization	must-if	must	per RFC 2068. A client MUST send this header when it receives a 401 "Unauthorized" response and does not receive a "Proxy-Authenticate" header.
From	not	not	per RFC 2068. Because RFC recommends sending this header only with the user's approval, it is not very useful
Host	must	must	per RFC 2068
If-Match	not	not	
If-Modified-Since	not	not	
If-None-Match	not	not	
If-Range	not	not	
If-Unmodified-Since	not	not	
Max-Forwards	not	not	

Request-Header	Client	Server	Request Values and Conditions
Proxy-Authorization	must-if	not	per RFC 2068. A client MUST send this header when it receives a 401 “Unauthorized” response and a “Proxy-Authenticate” header.
Range	not	not	
Referer	not	not	
User-Agent	not	not	

4.3 Response Headers

The following is a table for the request headers.

Response-Header	Server	Client	Response Values and Conditions
Accept-Ranges	not	not	
Age	not	not	
Location	must-if	may	per RFC 2068. When URI needs redirection.
Proxy-Authenticate	not	must	per RFC 2068
Public	may	may	per RFC 2068
Retry-After	may	may	per RFC 2068
Server	not	not	
Vary	not	not	
Warning	may	may	per RFC 2068
WWW-Authenticate	must-if	must	per RFC 2068. When a server needs to authenticate a client.

4.4 Entity Headers

The following is a table for the entity headers.

Entity-Header	Request		Response		Values and Conditions
	Client	Server	Server	Client	
Allow	not	not	not	not	

Entity-Header	**Request**		**Response**		**Values and Conditions**
	Client	**Server**	**Server**	**Client**	
Content-Base	not	not	not	not	
Content-Encoding	may	must	must	must	per RFC 2068 and IANA registry for content codings.
Content-Language	not	not	not	not	Application/ipp handles language
Content-Length	must-if	must	must-if	must	the length of the message-body per RFC 2068. Header MUST be present if Transfer-Encoding is absent..
Content-Location	not	not	not	not	
Content-MD5	may	may	may	may	per RFC 2068
Content-Range	not	not	not	not	
Content-Type	must	must	must	must	“application/ipp” only
ETag	not	not	not	not	
Expires	not	not	not	not	
Last-Modified	not	not	not	not	

5. Security Considerations

The IPP Model document defines an IPP implementation with “privacy” as one that implements Transport Layer Security (TLS) Version 1.0. TLS meets the requirements for IPP security with regards to features such as mutual authentication and privacy (via encryption). The IPP Model document also outlines IPP-specific security considerations and should be the primary reference for security implications with regards to the IPP protocol itself.

The IPP Model document defines an IPP implementation with “authentication” as one that implements the standard way for transporting IPP messages within HTTP 1.1. , These include the security considerations outlined in the HTTP 1.1 standard document [rfc2068] and Digest Authentication extension [rfc2069]..

The current HTTP infrastructure supports HTTP over TCP port 80. IPP server~~s MUST~~ implementations MUST offer IPP services using HTTP over ~~this port. IPP servers are free to advertise services over~~the IANA assigned Well Known Port 631 (the IPP default port). IPP server implementations may support other ports, in addition to this ~~port, but TCP port 80 MUST minimally be supported for IPP-over-HTTP services.When IPP-over-HTTP-with-privacy implementations are deployed, these IPP implementations MUST use TCP port 443, and MUST advertise their IPP service URI using an "HTTPS" URI scheme.~~

port..

See further discussion of IPP security concepts in the model document

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546 9. Appendix A: Protocol Examples

547 9.1 Print-Job Request

548 The following is an example of a Print-Job request with job-name, copies, and sides specified.

Octets	**Symbolic Value**	**Protocol field**
0x0100	1.0	version-number
~~0x0002~~	~~PrintJob~~	~~operation-id~~
0x0002	Print-Job	operation-id
0x00000001	1	request-id
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attributes-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~name~~
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
~~0x42~~	~~name type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x000B		name-length
printer-uri	printer-uri	name
0x001A		value-length
http://forest:631/pinetree	printer pinetree	value
0x42	nameWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-name	job-name	name
0x0006		value-length
foobar	foobar	value
0x02	start job-attributes	job-attributes-tag
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x0005		name-length
copies	copies	name

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0004		value-length
0x00000014	20	value
0x44	keyword type	value-tag
0x0005		name-length
sides	sides	name
0x0013		value-length
two-sided-long-edge	two-sided-long-edge	value
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag
%!PS...	<PostScript>	data

9.2 Print-Job Response (successful)

Here is an example of a Print-Job response which is successful:

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x0000	OK (successful)	status-code
0x00000001	1	request-id
~~0x01~~	~~start operation-attributes~~	~~operation-attributes-tag~~
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attributes-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~name~~
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
~~0x41~~	~~text type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x41	textWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x000E		name-length
status-message	status-message	name
0x0002		value-length
OK	OK	value
0x02	start job-attributes	job-attributes-tag
0x21	integer	value-tag
0x0007		name-length
job-id	job-id	name
0x0004		value-length
147	147	value
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-uri	job-uri	name

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
~~0x000E~~		~~value-length~~
0x001E		value-length
~~http://foo/123~~	~~http://foo/123~~	~~value~~
http://forest:631/pinetree/123	job 123 on pinetree	value
~~0x25~~	~~name type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x25	nameWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-state	job-state	name
0x0001		value-length
0x03	pending	value
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag

9.3 Print-Job Response (failure)

Here is an example of a Print-Job response which fails because the printer does not support sides and because the value 20 for copies is not supported:

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x0400	client-error-bad-request	status-code
0x00000001	1	request-id
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attribute tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~name~~
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
~~0x41~~	~~text type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x41	textWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x000E		name-length
status-message	status-message	name
0x000D		value-length
bad-request	bad-request	value
~~0x04~~	~~start unsupported- attributes~~	~~unsupported- attributes-tag~~
0x04	start unsupported-attributes	unsupported-attributes tag
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x000C		name-length
job-k-octets	job-k-octets	name
0x0004		value-length
0x001000000	16777216	value
0x21	integer type	value-tag

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0005		name-length
copies	copies	name
0x0004		value-length
0x00000014	20	value
0x10	unsupported (type)	value-tag
0x0005		name-length
sides	sides	name
0x0000		value-length
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag

9.4 Print-URI Request

The following is an example of Print-URI request with copies and job-name parameters.

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x0003	Print-URI	operation-id
0x00000001	1	request-id
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attributes-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~attributes-natural-language~~	~~name~~
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x000B		name-length
printer-uri	printer-uri	name
0x001A		value-length
http://forest:631/pinetree	printer pinetree	value
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x000A		name-length
document-uri	document-uri	name
0x11		value-length
ftp://foo.com/foo	ftp://foo.com/foo	value
~~0x42~~	~~name type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x42	nameWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-name	job-name	name
0x0006		value-length
foobar	foobar	value
0x02	start job-attributes	job-attributes-tag

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x0005		name-length
copies	copies	name
0x0004		value-length
0x00000001	1	value
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag
~~%!PS...~~	~~<PostScript>~~	~~data~~

9.5 Create-Job Request

The following is an example of Create-Job request with no parameters and no attributes

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x0005	Create-Job	operation-id
0x00000001	1	request-id
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attributes-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x000B		name-length
printer-uri	printer-uri	name
0x001A		value-length
http://forest:631/pinetree	printer pinetree	value
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag

9.6 Get-Jobs Request

The following is an example of Get-Jobs request with parameters but no attributes.

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x000A	Get-Jobs	operation-id
0x00000123	0x123	request-id
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attributes-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
~~US-ASCII~~	~~US-ASCII~~	~~value~~
us-ascii	US-ASCII	value

Octets	**Symbolic Value**	**Protocol field**
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value
0x45	uri type	value-tag
0x000B		name-length
printer-uri	printer-uri	name
0x001A		value-length
http://forest:631/pinetree	printer pinetree	value
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x0005		name-length
limit	limit	name
0x0004		value-length
0x00000032	50	value
0x44	keyword type	value-tag
0x0014		name-length
requested-attributes	requested-attributes	name
0x0006		value-length
job-id	job-id	value
0x44	keyword type	value-tag
0x0000	additional value	name-length
0x0008		value-length
job-name	job-name	value
0x44	keyword type	value-tag
0x0000	additional value	name-length
0x000F		value-length
document-format	document-format	value
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag

9.7 Get-Jobs Response

The following is an of Get-Jobs response from previous request with 3 jobs. The Printer returns no information about the second job.

Octets	**Symbolic Value**	**Protocol field**
0x0100	1.0	version-number
0x0000	OK (successful)	status-code
0x00000123	0x123	request-id (echoed back)
0x01	start operation-attributes	operation-attribute-tag
0x47	charset type	value-tag
0x0012		name-length
attributes-charset	attributes-charset	name
0x0008		value-length
ISO-8859-1	ISO-8859-1	value
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
~~en-US~~	~~en-US~~	~~value~~
en-us	en-US	value

Octets	Symbolic Value	Protocol field
~~0x41~~	~~text type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x41	textWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x000E		name-length
status-message	status-message	name
0x0002		value-length
OK	OK	value
0x02	start job-attributes (1st object)	job-attributes-tag
0x48	natural-language type	value-tag
0x001B		name-length
attributes-natural-language	attributes-natural-language	name
0x0005		value-length
fr-CA	fr-CA	value
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x0006		name-length
job-id	job-id	name
0x0004		value-length
147	147	value
~~0x42~~	~~name type~~	~~value-tag~~
0x42	nameWithoutLanguage type	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-name	job-name	name
0x0003		name-length
fou	fou	name
0x02	start job-attributes (2nd object)	job-attributes-tag
0x02	start job-attributes (3rd object)	job-attributes-tag
0x21	integer type	value-tag
0x0006		name-length
job-id	job-id	name
0x0004		value-length
148	148	value
0x35	nameWithLanguage	value-tag
0x0008		name-length
job-name	job-name	name
0x0012		value-length
0x0005		sub-value-length
de-CH	de-CH	value
0x0009		sub-value-length
isch guet	isch guet	name
0x03	end-of-attributes	end-of-attributes-tag

Appendix B:~~Hints to implementors using IPP with SSL3~~

~~WARNING: Clients and IPP objects using intermediate secure connection protocol solutions such as IPP in combination with Secure Socket Layer Version 3 (SSL3), which are developed in advance of IPP and TLS standardization, might not be interoperable with IPP and TLS standards-conforming clients and IPP objects.~~

~~An assumption is that the URI for a secure IPP Printer object has been found by means outside the IPP printing protocol, via a directory service, web site or other means.~~

~~IPP provides a transparent connection to SSL by calling the corresponding URL (a https URI connects by default to port 443). However, the following functions can be provided to ease the integration of IPP with SSL during implementation.~~

~~connect (URI), returns a status.~~

~~“connect” makes an https call and returns the immediate status of the connection as returned by SSL to the user. The status values are explained in section 5.4.2 of the SSL document [ssl].~~

~~A session-id may also be retained to later resume a session. The SSL handshake protocol may also require the cipher specifications supported by the client, key length of the ciphers, compression methods, certificates, etc. These should be sent to the server and hence should be available to the IPP client (although as part of administration features).~~

~~disconnect (session)~~

~~to disconnect a particular session.~~

~~The session-id available from the “connect” could be used.~~

~~resume (session)~~

~~to reconnect using a previous session-id.~~

~~The availability of this information as administration features are left for implementors, and need not be standardized at this time~~

~~11.~~10. ~~Appendix C:~~ Registration of MIME Media Type Information for "application/ipp"

This appendix contains the information that IANA requires for registering a MIME media type. The information following this paragraph will be forwarded to IANA to register application/ipp whose contents are defined in Section 3 “Encoding of the Operation Layer” in this document.

MIME type name: application

MIME subtype name: ipp

A Content-Type of "application/ipp" indicates an Internet Printing Protocol message body (request or response). Currently there is one version: IPP/1.0, whose syntax is described in Section 3 “Encoding of the Operation Layer” of ~~[IPP-PRO],~~[ipp-pro], and whose semantics are described in ~~[IPP-MOD]~~[ipp-mod]

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: none

Encoding considerations:

IPP/1.0 protocol requests/responses MAY contain long lines and ALWAYS contain binary data (for example attribute value lengths).

Security considerations:

IPP/1.0 protocol requests/responses do not introduce any security risks not already inherent in the underlying transport protocols. Protocol mixed-version interworking rules in ~~[IPP-MOD]~~[ipp-mod] as well as protocol encoding rules in ~~[IPP-PRO]~~[ipp-pro] are complete and unambiguous.

Interoperability considerations:

IPP/1.0 requests (generated by clients) and responses (generated by servers) MUST comply with all conformance requirements imposed by the normative specifications ~~[IPP-MOD] and [IPP-PRO].~~[ipp-mod] and [ipp-pro]. Protocol encoding rules specified in ~~[IPP-PRO]~~[ipp-pro] are comprehensive, so that interoperability between conforming implementations is guaranteed (although support for specific optional features is not ensured). Both the "charset" and "natural-language" of all IPP/1.0 attribute values ~~of syntax "text" or "name"~~which are a LOCALIZED-STRING are explicit within IPP protocol requests/responses (without recourse to any external information in HTTP, SMTP, or other message transport headers).

Published specification:

~~[IPP-MOD] R. deBry, T. Hastings, R. Herriot, S. Isaacson, P. Powell, "Internet~~[ipp-mod] Isaacson, S., deBry, R., Hastings, T., Herriot, R., Powell, P., “Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and ~~Semantics", work in progress <draft-ietf-ipp-model-09.txt>, January 1998.~~Semantics” draft-ietf-ipp-mod-10.txt, June, 1998.

~~[IPP-PRO] R. Herriot , S. Butler, P. Moore, R. Turner, "Internet~~[ipp-pro] Herriot, R., Butler, S., Moore, P., Tuner, R., “Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: ~~Protocol Specification", work in progress <draft-ietf-ipp-protocol-05.txt>, January 1998.~~Encoding and Transport”, draft-ietf-ipp-pro-06.txt, June, 1998.

Applications which use this media type:

Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) print clients and print servers, communicating using HTTP/1.1 (see [IPP-PRO]), SMTP/ESMTP, FTP, or other transport protocol. Messages of type "application/ipp" are self-contained and transport-independent, including "charset" and "natural-language" context for any ~~"text" or "name" attributes.~~LOCALIZED-STRING value.

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Intended usage:

COMMON

~~12.~~11. Appendix ~~D:~~C: Full Copyright Statement

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