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

   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]:

   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-   Suspend-Current-Job and
   Jobs   Resume-Job
   Deactivate-Printer and Activate-   Promote-Job
   Printer
   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'.
New status code: 'server-error-printer-is-deactivated'.

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1 **Introduction**

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

The requirements and use cases for this document are defined in [ipp-
ops-admin-req].

2 **Terminology**

This section defines terminology used throughout this document.

2.1 **Conformance Terminology**

Capitalized terms, such as MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD
NOT, MAY, NEED NOT, and OPTIONAL, have special meaning relating to
conformance as defined in RFC 2119 [RFC2119] and [RFC2911] section
12.1. If an implementation supports the extension defined in this
document, then these terms apply; otherwise, they do not. These
terms define conformance to this document only; they do not affect
conformance to other documents, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

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 [RFC2911] section
12.2.

In addition, the following capitalized terms are defined:

IPP Printer object (or Printer for short) - a software abstraction
   defined by [RFC2911].
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 [RFC2911]), there is no formal object
   called an Output Device defined in this document (or [RFC2911]).
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 [RFC2911] section 3.1.

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

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

All of the operations in this document are OPTIONAL for an IPP object
to support. Unless the specification of an OPTIONAL operation
requires support of another OPTIONAL operation, conforming
implementations may support any combination of these operations.

Many of the operations come in pairs and so both are REQUIRED if
either one is implemented.

3.1 The Disable and Enable Printer Operations

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

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

3.1.1 Disable-Printer Operation

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

The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. The Printer
sets the value of its "printer-is-accepting-jobs" READ-ONLY Printer
Description attribute to 'false' (see [RFC2911] section 4.4.20), no
matter what the previous value was. This operation has no immediate
or direct effect on the Printer's "printer-state" and "printer-state-
reasons" attributes.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3)
performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the
Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Disable-Printer Request and Disable-Printer Response have the
same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation

(see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new
"printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.1.2 Enable-Printer Operation

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

The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. The Printer
sets the value of its "printer-is-accepting-jobs" READ-ONLY Printer
Description attribute to 'true' (see [RFC2911] section 4.4.20), no
matter what the previous value was. This operation has no immediate
or direction effect on the Printer's "printer-state" and "printer-
state-reasons" attributes.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3)
performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the
Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Enable-Printer Request and Enable-Printer Response have the same
attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see
[RFC2911] sections 3.2.8.1 and 3.2.8.2), including the new "printer-
message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.2 The Pause and Resume Printer Operations

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

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

                  Table 2 - Pause and Resume Printer Operations

     Pause and Resume Printers 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
                                  [RFC2911].

     Pause-Printer-After-   Stops the IPP Printer from sending
     Current-Job   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.

3.2.1 Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job 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. 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. However, after receiving
   this operation, the IPP Printer MUST NOT start to send any additional
   IPP jobs to any of its Output Devices or Subordinate Printers. In
   addition, after having received this operation, the IPP Printer MUST
   NOT start processing any more jobs, so additional jobs MUST NOT 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] section 8.3)
performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the
Printer object (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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.

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.

The IPP Printer MUST accept the request in any state. Immediately, the Printer MUST set the 'deactivated' value in its "printer-state-

reasons" attribute. Note: neither the Disable-Printer nor the Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job set the 'deactivated' value.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Deactivate-Printer Request and Deactivate-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.4.2 Activate-Printer operation

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

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

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Activate-Printer Request and Activate-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

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

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

3.5.1 Restart-Printer operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to restart a Printer object
whose operation is in need of initialization because of incorrect or
erratic behavior, i.e., perform the effect of a software re-boot.
The implementation MUST attempt to save any information about Jobs
and the Printer object before re-initializing. However, this
operation MAY have drastic consequences on the running system, so the
client SHOULD first try the Deactivate-Printer operation to minimize
the effect on the current state of the system. The effects of
previous Disable-Printer, Pause Printer, and Deactivate-Printer
operations are lost.

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

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3)
performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the
Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Restart-Printer Request and Restart-Printer Response have the
same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation
(see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.8.1 and 3.2.8.2), including the new
"printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.5.2 Shutdown-Printer Operation

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

The Printer MUST add the 'shutdown' value (see [RFC2911] section
4.4.11) immediately to its "printer-state-reasons" Printer
Description attribute and performs a Deactivate-Printer operation

(see section 3.4.1) which performs a Disable-Printer and Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job operation).

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

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

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Shutdown-Printer Request and Shutdown-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

3.5.3 Startup-Printer operation

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

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

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

"printer-is-accepting-jobs" attribute be set to 'true' in order to achieve easy "out of the box" operation.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Shutdown-Printer Request and Shutdown-Printer Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [RFC2911] sections 3.2.7.1 and 3.2.7.2), including the new "printer-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

4 Definition of the Job Operations

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

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

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.

4.1 Reprocess-Job Operation

This OPTIONAL operation is a create job operation that allows a client to re-process a copy of a job that had been retained in the queue after processing completed, was canceled, or was aborted (see [RFC2911] section 4.3.7.2). This operation is the same as the Restart-Job operation (see [RFC2911] section 3.3.7), except that the Printer creates a new job that is a copy of the target job and the target job is unchanged. The new job is assigned new values to the "job-uri" and "job-id" attributes and the new job's Job Description attributes that accumulate job progress, such as "job-impressions-completed", "job-media-sheets-completed", and "job-k-octets-processed", are initialized to 0 as with any create job operation. The target job moves to the Job History after a suitable period, independent of whether one or more Reprocess-Job operations have been performed on it.

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

4.2 Cancel-Current-Job Operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to cancel the current job on the target Printer or the specified job if it is the current job on the Printer. See [RFC2911] section 3.3.3 for the semantics of canceling a job. Since a Job might already be marking by the time a Cancel-Current-Job is received, some media sheet pages might be printed before the job is actually terminated.

If the client does not supply a "job-id" operation attribute, the Printer MUST accept the request and 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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 ([RFC2911] 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.

   If the client does not supply a "job-id" operation attribute, the
   Printer MUST accept the request and suspend 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, all of them are
   suspended.

   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 suspend the new job, the wrong job is suspended.
   To prevent this race from pausing 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 suspends the specified job and processed other jobs.

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

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Suspend-Current-Job Request and Suspend-Current-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Pause-Printer operation (see [RFC2911] 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.

4.3.2 Resume-Job operation

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

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

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Resume-Job Request and Resume-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Release-Job operation (see [RFC2911] section 3.3.6), including the new "job-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see section 6).

4.4 Job Scheduling Operations

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

4.4.1 Promote-Job operation

This OPTIONAL operation allows a client to make the pending target job be processed next after the current job completes. 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 current job(s) complete. If the target job is not in the 'pending' state, the Printer MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible' status code.

If the Printer implements the "job-priority" Job Template attribute (see [RFC2911] section 4.2.1), the Printer sets the job's "job-priority" to the highest value supported (so that the job will print before any of the other pending jobs). The Printer returns the target job immediately after the current job(s) in a Get-Jobs response (see [RFC2911] section 3.2.6) for the 'not-completed' jobs.

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

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

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 Promote-Job puts the specified job at the front of the queue. A subsequent Promote-Job before the first job starts processing puts that specified job at the front of the queue, so that it is "in front" of the previously promoted job.

Access Rights: The authenticated user (see [RFC2911] section 8.3) performing this operation must be an operator or administrator of the Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Promote-Job Request and Promote-Job Response have the same attribute groups and attributes as the Cancel-Job operation (see [RFC2911] section 3.3.3), including the new "job-message-from-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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] section 8.3)
performing this operation must be operator or administrator of the
Printer object (see [RFC2911] Sections 1 and 8.5).

The Schedule-Job-After Request have the same attribute groups and
attributes as the Cancel-Job operation (see [RFC2911] section 3.3.3),
plus the new "job-message-from-operator" operation attribute (see
section 6). In addition, the following operation attributes are
defined:

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

The Schedule-Job-After Response has the same attribute groups,
attributes, and status codes as the Cancel-Job operation (see
[RFC2911] section 3.3.3). The following status codes have particular
meaning for this operation:

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

5 Additional status codes

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

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

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

6 Use of Operation Attributes that are Messages from the Operator

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

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

   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

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

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

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 **		

Legend:
A: Cancel-Job
B: Cancel-Current-Job
C: Hold-Job, Release-Job
D: Suspend-Current-Job
E: Resume-Job
F: Get-Job-Attributes, Set-Job-Attributes
G: Restart-Job
H: Reprocess-Job
I: Promote-Job
J: Schedule-Job-After

REQ - REQUIRED for a Printer to support
O - OPTIONAL for a Printer to support; the Printer ignores the
attribute if supplied, but not supported
<blank> - not defined for use with the operation; the Printer ignores
the attribute
*   The Printer MUST support the "job-hold-until" operation attribute
    if it supports the "job-hold-until" Job Template attribute.
** The Printer MUST support the "job-hold-until" operation attribute
    if it supports the Set-Job-Attributes operation, so that the
    client can hold the job with the Reprocess-Job operation and the
    modify the job before releasing it to be processed.

7 New Printer Description Attributes

The following new Printer Description attributes are needed to
support the new operations defined in 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 [RFC2911] 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 to the Job object's "output-
device-assigned" attribute (see [RFC2911] 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 [RFC2911] 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-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.

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

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

9.1 'job-suspended' value

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

10 Additional events

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

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

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

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

11.1 IPP Printer Fan-Out

The IPP/1.1 Model and Semantics introduces the semantic concept of an
IPP Printer object that represents more than one Output Device (see
[RFC2911] section 2.1). This concept is called "Output Device Fan-
Out".   However, there was no way to represent the individual states
of the Output Devices or to perform operations on a specific Output
Device when there was Fan-Out. This document generalizes the
semantics of the Printer object to represent such Subordinate Fan-Out
Output Devices as IPP Printer objects. This concept is called
"Printer object Fan-Out". A Printer object that has a Subordinate
Printer object is called a Non-Leaf Printer object. Thus a Non-Leaf
Printer object supports one or more Subordinate Printer objects in
order to represent Printer object Fan-Out. A Printer object that does
not have any Subordinate Printer objects is called a Leaf Printer
object.

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

in turn, have Subordinate Printer objects. Thus a Printer object can
be both a Non-Leaf Printer and a Subordinate Printer.

A Subordinate Printer object MUST be a conforming Printer object, so
it MUST support all of the REQUIRED [RFC2911] operations and
attributes. However, with access control, the Subordinate Printer
MAY be configured so that end-user clients are not permitted to
perform any operations (or just Get-Printer-Attributes) while one or
more Non-Leaf Printer object(s) are permitted to perform any
operation.

11.2 IPP Printer Fan-In

The IPP/1.1 Model and Semantics did not preclude the semantic concept
of multiple IPP Printer objects that represent a single Output Device
(see [RFC2911] section 2.1). However, there was no way for the
client to determine that there was a Fan-In configuration, nor was
there a way to perform operations on the Subordinate device. This
specification generalizes the semantics of the Printer object to
allow several Non-Leaf IPP Printer objects to represent a single
Subordinate Printer object. Thus a Non-Leaf Printer object MAY share
a Subordinate Printer object with one or more other Non-Leaf Printer
objects in order to represent IPP Printer Fan-In.

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

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

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

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

  2."parent-printers-supported (1setOf uri) - 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".

11.4 Subordinate Printer URI

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

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

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

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

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

   Non-Leaf Printer MUST NOT have associated Output Devices. However, a
   Non-Leaf Printer SHOULD support an "output-devices-supported" (1setOf
   name(127)) Printer Description attribute that contains all the values

of its immediate Subordinate Printers. Since such Subordinate
Printers MAY be Leaf or Non-Leaf, the same rules apply to them, etc.
Thus any Non-Leaf Printer SHOULD have an "output-devices-supported"
(1setOf name(127)) attribute that contains all the values of the
Output Devices associated with Leaf Printers of its complete sub-
tree.

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

11.6 Figures to show all possible configurations

Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 are taken from [RFC2911] 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:

```
    ----> indicates a network protocol with the direction of its requests

    ##### indicates a Printer object which is either:
             - embedded in an Output Device or
             - hosted in a server.  The Printer object
           might or might not be capable of queuing/spooling.

    any   indicates any network protocol or direct
           connect, including IPP
                                                  Output Device
                                              +---------------+
                                              |  ###########  |
     O   +--------+                           |  # (Leaf)  #  |
    /|\  | client |------------IPP----------------># Printer #  |
    / \  +--------+                           |  # Object  #  |
                                              |  ###########  |
                                              +---------------+

                      Figure 1 - Embedded Printer object


                          ###########       Output Device
     O   +--------+       # (Leaf)  #       +---------------+
    /|\  | client |---IPP---># Printer #---any->|               |
    / \  +--------+       # object  #       |               |
                          ###########       +---------------+

                      Figure 2 - Hosted Printer object


                                          +---------------+
                                          |               |
                                      +->| Output Device |
                          ########### any/   |               |
     O   +--------+       # (Leaf)  #   /    +---------------+
    /|\  | client |---IPP---># Printer #--*
    / \  +--------+       # Object  #   \    +---------------+
                          ########### any\   |               |
                                      +->| Output Device |
                                          |               |
                                          +---------------+

                      Figure 3 - Output Device Fan-Out
```
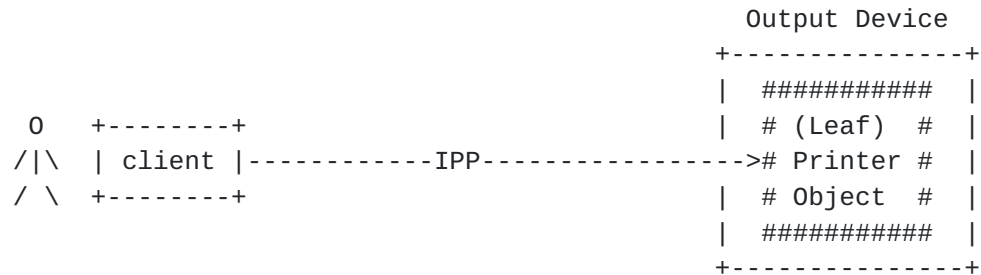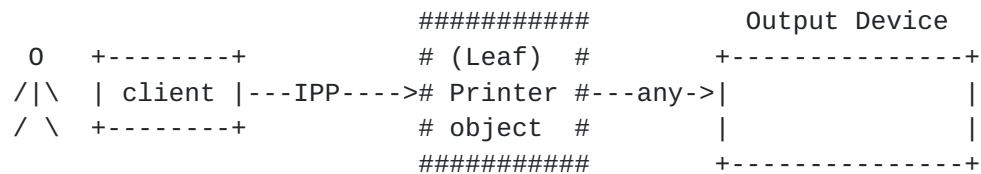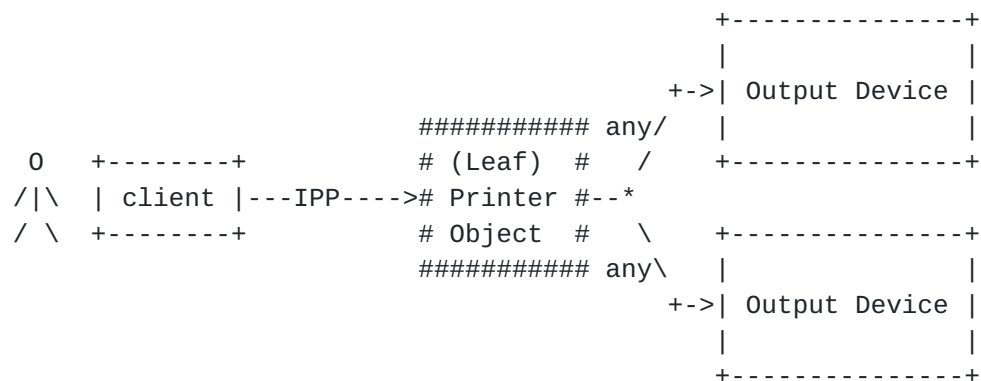
```
                          ###########            ###########
 O    +--------+          # Non-Leaf#            # subord. #
/|\   | client |---IPP---># Printer #---IPP---># Printer #
/ \   +--------+          # object  #            # object  #
                          ###########            ###########
```

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

              Figure 4 - Chained IPP Printer Objects


```
            +------IPP-------------------->###########
             /                            +---># subord. #
            /                            /     # Printer #
           /              ###########  any     # object  #
 O    +--------+          # Non-Leaf#  /        ###########
/|\   | client |---IPP---># Printer #--*
/ \   +--------+          # object  #   \
          \               ###########   any     ###########
           \                             \     # subord. #
            \                            +---># Printer #
             +------IPP-------------------># object  #
                                            ###########
```

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

              Figure 5 - IPP Printer Object Fan-Out


```
                     (Non-Leaf)
                     ###########
                     # Non-Leaf#
                +---># Printer #-+
               /     # object  #  \
           IPP       ###########   \      ###########
 O    +--------+   /                 +-IPP># subord. #
/|\   | client |--+-----------IPP---------------># Printer #
/ \   +--------+   \                 +-IPP># object  #
           IPP       ###########   /      ###########
               \     # Non-Leaf#  /
                +---># Printer #-+
                     # object  #
                     ###########
                     (Non-Leaf)
```

The Subordinate Printer can be a Non-Leaf Printer as in Figure 4,
Figure 5, or Figure 6, or can be a Leaf Printer as in Figure 1,
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 [RFC2911]
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

```
   Printer Operation      Non-Leaf Printer action


   Set operations:        See [ipp-set-ops]

    Set-Printer-          MUST NOT forward to any of its Subordinate
    Attributes            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 be immediate or queued, depending on the operation and the
implementation. For example, a Non-Leaf Printer object MAY
queue/spool jobs, feeding a job at a time to its Subordinate
Printer(s), or MAY forward jobs immediately to one of its Subordinate
Printers. In either case, the Non-Leaf Printer object is forwarding
Job Creation operations to one of its Subordinate Printers. Only the
time of forwarding of the Job Creation operations depends on whether
the policy is to queue/spool jobs in the Non-Leaf Printer or the
Subordinate Printer.

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

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

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

Job operation	Non-Leaf Printer action
	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

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

11.8 Additional attributes to help with fan-out

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

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

   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**

   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
   [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.

       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,   Deactivate-Printer
   Disable-Printer,
   Pause-Printer-After-
   Current-Job

   Deactivate-Printer,   Activate-Printer
   Enable-Printer,
   Resume-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

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

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

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

13 IANA Considerations

13.1 This section contains the registration information for IANA to add to the various IPP Registries according to the procedures defined in

 RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6 to cover the definitions in this
 document. Attribute Registrations

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

```
Job Description attributes:                Ref.      Section:
output-device-assigned (name(127))         RFC NNNN     11.8.1

Printer Description attributes:            Ref.      Section:
subordinate-printers-supported (1setOf uri)  RFC NNNN     7.1
parent-printers-supported (1setOf uri)     RFC NNNN     7.2

Operation attributes:                      Ref.      Section:
original-requesting-user-name (name(MAX))  RFC NNNN     11.8.2
```

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

13.2 Attribute Value Registrations

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:
Enable-Printer Operation                    RFC NNNN       3.1.2
Disable-Printer Operation                   RFC NNNN       3.1.1
Pause-Printer-After-Current-Job Operation   RFC NNNN       3.2.1
Hold-New-Jobs Operation                     RFC NNNN       3.3.1
Release-Held-New-Jobs Operation             RFC NNNN       3.3.2
Deactivate-Printer Operation                RFC NNNN       3.4.1
Activate-Printer Operation                  RFC NNNN       3.4.2
Restart-Printer Operation                   RFC NNNN       3.5.1
Shutdown-Printer Operation                  RFC NNNN       3.5.2
Startup-Printer Operation                   RFC NNNN       3.5.3
```

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

13.6 Status code Registrations

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

Status codes:	Ref.	Section:
server-error-printer-is-deactivated	RFC NNNN	5.1

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

14 Internationalization Considerations

This document has the same localization considerations as the
[RFC2911].

15 Security Considerations

The IPP Model and Semantics document [RFC2911] discusses high level
security requirements (Client Authentication, Server Authentication
and Operation Privacy). Client Authentication is the mechanism by
which the client proves its identity to the server in a secure
manner. Server Authentication is the mechanism by which the server
proves its identity to the client in a secure manner. Operation
Privacy is defined as a mechanism for protecting operations from
eavesdropping.

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  1) send it to majordomo@pwg.org
  2) leave the subject line blank
  3) put the following two lines in the message body:
       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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  "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics", RFC 2566,
  April 1999.

[RFC2910]
  Herriot, R., Butler, S., Moore, P., Tuner, R., "Internet Printing
  Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport", RFC 2910, September 2000.

[RFC2911]
  R. deBry, T. Hastings, R. Herriot, S. Isaacson, P. Powell,
  "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics", RFC 2911,
  September 2000.

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

19 Appendix A: Full Copyright Statement

Acknowledgement