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2	IPP <u>Issues List - Model only</u> Implementor's Guide
3	
4	Editor: Carl-Uno Manros and Tom Hastings
2	File: $\frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$
6	Version: 1.3+
7	Date: September 30 October 6, 1998
8	
9	I his document contains the issues related to the IPP/I.0 Model and Semantics, dated
10	June 30, 1998. A few resolutions also affect the IPP/1.0 Transport and Encoding, dated
11	June 30, 1998 (referred to as PRO).
12	
13	This document is prepared by the Printer Working Group (PWG), in accordance with the
14	editing rules that apply to PWG documents. The information in this document will be
15	continuously updated and replaced as decided in the meetings, telecons, and e-mail
16	discussions of the PWG. The document is made freely available also to non-members of
17	the PWG, but no guarantee is given that the content of this document is fully correct and
18	consistent with the official documents on IPP from the IETF.
19	
20	This version includes questions raised on the IPP DL between July 1 and September 30,
21	1998 including the Bake-Off held September 23-25, 1998.
22	
23	All references are to the June 30, 1998 drafts.
24	
25	I ne purpose of this document is to collect information about implementation questions
20	and issues against the current IPP draft documents. Allowable questions and issues are
21	about things like suspected errors, inconsistencies, or needs for further clarifications.
28	Questions about extensions or functional changes to the drafts are dealt with in the
29	overall IPP development activities and are outside the scope of this document. Please
3U 21	note that even if a question does get listed, the PwG might decide that it is outside the
22	scope of the implementor s Guide<u>IPP issues List</u> and remove it in a later version.
32 22	A concrete IDD Implementar's Guide (IIG) will be developed which contains advice to
22 24	A separate IFF implementer's Oulde (IIO) will be developed which contains advice to
34	document may contain advice to implementeers that goes beyond the exact IPP
36	conformance requirements, e.g. how to ensure interoperability with earlier versions of
30 27	Internet components, or even early implementations of IPP itself. Section 16 of MOD
28	and most of soction 4 of PBO will be moved to the IPP. Also the conformance language
30	of MUST SHOULD and MAX will be removed from the IPP. The publication of the
37 40	IIG may be as an informational REC along with the other IPP documents, or may remain
40 //1	as a PWG document. Which form of publication is TDB
41 12	as a 1 we document. Which form of publication is 1DD.
<u>-</u> -2 43	When the disposition of a question or issue in the IPP Issues List is of the form of
44	information suitable for the IIG, rather than clarifications of the IPP standard (MOD or
45	PRO), it will be put into the IIG.
46	

47 Each new **Question** on the IPP DL has been listed in a separate table. Added in the table

48 is also one section called **Discussion**, which reflects comments back from other IPP DL

49 participants. When the PWG has come up with an agreed Answer to the Question, it is

50 reflected in the **Answer** section of the table. <u>Before an issue is completely resolved, the</u>

51 exact text for the MOD, PRO, or IIG will be included in the Answer section for review

52 and approval, including which document(s) will be changed. At this stage, the **Discussion** 53 section is usually removed.

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112

113 <u>1 Change History for Model and Encoding/Transfer documents</u>

114 We agreed that the Model and Semantics (MOD) and the Encoding/Transfer documents

115 (PRO) should have a change history that lists the substantive changes from the June 30

116 document. It should also contain major clarifications, but not list every minor

117 <u>clarification</u>. This section contains copies of those change histories.

118 Change History for the IPP Model and Semantics document

119 The following substantive changes and major clarifications have been made to this

120 document from the June 30, 1998 version based on the interoperability testing that took

- 121 place September 23-25 1998. These changes are the ones that might affect
- 122 implementations. Clarifications that are unlikely to affect implementations are not listed.
- 123 The issue numbers refer to the IPP Issues List.
- 124

Section	Description
<u>3.1.2</u> <u>16.3.3</u>	Clarify that the IPP object SHOULD NOT validate the range of the request-id being 1 to 2**31-1, but accepts and returns any value. Clients MUST still keep in the range though. (Issue 1.36)
<u>3.2.4</u>	<u>Clarified that an IPP Printer that supports the Create-Job operation MUST</u> <u>handle the situation when a client does not supply Send-Document or</u> <u>Send-URI operations within a one- to four-minute time period. Also</u> <u>clarified that a client MUST send documents in a multi-document job</u> <u>without undue or unbounded delay. (Issue 1.28)</u>
3.3.3	Clarified that Cancel-Job MUST be rejected if the job is in 'completed', 'canceled', or 'aborted' job states. (Issue 1.12)
$\frac{4.1.1.3}{4.1.2.3}$	Added sections about comparing textWithLanguage and textWithoutLanguage indicating that the explicit language MUST match the implicit language. Same for comparing nameWithLanguage and nameWithoutLanguage. A keyword value never matches either type of value, even if the language is 'en-us'. (Issue 1.33 and 1.34)
4.1.5	Clarified regarding the case-insensitivity of URLs. (Issue 1.10)
<u>4.4.18</u> <u>and</u> <u>4.4.19</u>	Clarified that the "document-format-default" and "document-format- supported" Printer Description attributes are REQUIRED. (Issue 1.4)
<u>4.4.21</u>	<u>Changed "queued-job-count" from OPTIONAL to RECOMMENDED.</u> (Issue 1.14)
<u>8.5</u>	Added a new section RECOMMENDING listing non-IPP jobs using Get- Jobs whether or not assigning them a job-id and job-uri. Leave assigning job-id and job-uri and supporting other IPP operations on foreign jobs as an implementer option. (Issue 1.32)

<u>14.1.2.2</u>	<u>Clarified that an IPP object MUST return 'successful-ok-ignored-or-</u>
<u>and</u>	substituted-attributes' (0x1), rather than 'successful-ok' (0x0), when a client
<u>Get-xxx</u>	supplied unsupported attributes as values of the 'requested-attributes'
operations	operation attribute. (Issue 1.24)
<u>14.1.5.9</u>	Added a new error code 'server-error-job-canceled' (0x0508) to be returned if a job is canceled by another client or aborted by the IPP object while the first client is still sending the document data. (Issue 1.29)

126 2 Model & Semantics

Question	<u>1.1 xxx-supported and PDL-only supported features</u>
	For each job template attribute there is the associated default and supported values. I have a question about the xxx-supported values. Imagine a printer that say supports binding which may be controlled by various PDL commands, but does not support controlling binding via the IPP finishings job template attribute. Should the printer response to finishings-supported include binding or not? I assume that it should not include binding as this would give the idea to the client that binding can be controlled with the finishings attribute. Thus, xxx-supported is not intended to indicate printer capabilities, but rather support for the IPP attributes. Is this correct? Stuart Rowley
Discussion	Should we add a new series of Printer Description attributes of the form:
	"xxx-supported-in-document-data?
Answer	Correct. The values of "xxx-supported" attributes MUST not include
8/19/1998	values that are only supported in the PDL data stream. The values do include values that are supported in both the protocol and the PDL data stream, as well as values that are supported only in the protocol. The
	values MAY also include actions carried about manually by an operator
	may be added in the future. Capability might be provided by post
	processing outside the printer.
	No change to MOD. Add question and answer to FAQ

Question	<u>1.2</u> Identifying document-format dependent JT attributes
	It looks like the problem discussed in "document-format-supported" [MOD needs clarification], http://www.findmail.com/list/ipp/showthread.html?num=3864 was addressed in the new MOD, ftp://ftp.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-ipp- model-10.txt June 30, 1998. The new words say:
	"If the Printer object does distinguish between different sets of supported values for each different document format specified by the client, this specialization applies only to the following Printer object attributes:
	 Printer attributes that are Job Template attributes ("xxx-default" "xxx-supported", and "xxx-ready" in the Table in Section 4.2), "pdl-override-supported", "compression-supported", "job-k-octets-supported", "job-impressions-supported, "job-media-sheets-supported" "printer-driver-installer", "color-supported", and "reference-uri-schemes-supported"
	"The values of all other Printer object attributes (including "document- format-supported") remain invariant with respect to the client supplied document format (except for new Printer description attribute as registered according to section 6.2).
	While this new wording gets around the problem, I think it presents a poor model. It blatantly violates Second Normal Form, in that some Printer attributes depend on the (Printer identifier, document-format) tuple, while others depend only on the Printer identifier. The model says that all these attributes, including those that vary with document-format (e.g., number- up), are attributes of the Printer class of objects. But the implication is that each real-wold printer maps to a whole set of Printer object instances, selected by document-format. Attributes (e.g. printer-name) which don't vary with document-format are redundantly stored in each instance. Updates to attributes that don't vary with document-format (e.g. printer- state) require visiting all the instances.
	A better model would split the existing Printer into two classes of objects: 1) a new, reduced Printer, and 2) something else that could be called "Interpreter". Then the attributes can be normalized between these two new classes. Attributes that don't vary with document-format are assigned to the Printer. Each real-world printer maps to one instance of Printer.

	Attributes that do vary with document-format are assigned to Interpreter. Each Printer instance contains one or more Interpreter instances selected
	by document-format.
	I know that IPP doesn't claim to be truly object-oriented. But I think considerations like this are important for a few reasons:
	- IPP looks object-oriented, with terms like Object, and attribute, and Operation bandied about. It will lead to confusion if the IPP model is anti-object-oriented. Let's not call Printer an object if it represents something other than what an object is commonly understood to be.
	- Many implementors are likely to use OO methods. (How about a poll of current implementors?) It would sure be nice if the IPP model could map easily to an OO design and implementation.
	- Although an implementor's design could split up these classes internally and still meet the existing spec, there is some value in having the implementation, the design, and the model trace cleanly back to the real world.
	Carl Kugler
Discussion	
Answer	In IPP v1.0, other objects are "hidden." We might consider this for a
8/19/1998	future version. <u>No change to MOD.</u>
0,17,1770	

<u>1.3 Validating type 3 keyword name attributes</u>
In the Job Template Attributes there are attributes that can be a type3 keyword or a name (job-hold-until, job-sheets, and media). As I read the spec, these attributes are usually type3 keywords but can optionally be changed at the printer to a name type. Is this correct or did I miss something in the spec?
My question is how does an IPP client know which type to send? If the wrong type is sent, what should the expected reply be? Rajesh Chawla
My understanding, based on my reading of the spec and questions I've asked here in the past:
Those attributes can be typed, and tagged as any of the following:
0x36 nameWithLanguage 0x42 nameWithoutLanguage 0x44 keyword
In general, an IPP Object may send any one of the three types, and must accept any one of the three. However, for any 'name' attribute in the request that is in a different natural language than the value supplied in the "attributes-natural-language", the sender must use the nameWithLanguage form. Type 3 keywords have standard, registered values.
If the wrong type is sent in a request, according to MOD section 16.4.3, the response should be 'client-error-request-value-too-long'. Quote: "IF NOT any single 'keyword' or 'name' value less than or equal to 255 octets, REJECT/RETURN 'client-error-request-value-too-long'.") Carl Kugler
Section 16.4.3 needs to be clarified. The sentence should only be talking
about the case of a value that is too long, but is one of the expected attribute syntaxes (keyword, nameWithLanguage, or
nameWithoutLanguage). After examining the question, the group does not
agree with Carl Kugler's last paragraph as an attempted answer. Bob Herriot will draft a proposed response for this issue, and submit it to for consideration by the group.

Question	1.4 Are "document-format-default" and "document-format-
	supported" REQUIRED Printer Description attributes?
	The table in Section 4 says that "document-format-default" and "document-format-supported" are REQUIRED, but the descriptions of those attributes in sections 4.4.18 and 4.4.19 do not say REQUIRED.
	I believe that 4.4.18 and 4.4.19 should be fixed by adding REQUIRED to agree with the table, like the other attributes that are REQUIRED.
	These two attributes are so fundamental to the description of a Printer object that the fix should NOT be to remove REOUIRED from the table.
	Tom Hastings
Discussion	
Answer	Update sections 4.4.18 and 4.14.19 to indicate that the "document-format-
8/19/1998	default" and "document-format-supported" Printer Descriptions attributes
	are REQUIRED to agree with the table in Section 4. The group agreed to
	Tom Hastings's suggestion proposed in the Question.

Question	<u>1.5 What charset conversion is required for Get-xxx requests?</u>
	How should the server handle the situation where the "attributes-charset" of the response itself is "us-ascii", but one or more attributes in that response is in the "utf-8" format?
	Consider a case where a client sends a Print-Job request with "utf-8" as the value of "attributes-charset" and with the "job-name" attribute supplied. Later another client sends a Get-Job-Attribute or Get-Jobs request. This second request contains the "attributes-charset" with value "us-ascii" and "requested- attributes" attribute with
	According to the IPP-Mod document (section 3.1.4.2), the value of the "attributes-charset" for the response of the second request must be "us- ascii" since that is the charset specified in the request. The "job-name" value, however, is in "utf-8" format. Should the request be rejected even though both "utf-8" and "us- ascii" charsets are supported by the server? or should the "job-name" value be converted to "us-ascii" and return "successful-ok-conflicting- attributes" (0x0002) as the status code?
Discussion	My understanding: in this situation the Printer is required to convert
	the job-name value from utf-8 charset to us-ascii. If it can't, it shouldn't advertise us-ascii as a attributes-charset-supported.
Answer 8/19/1998	One implementation strategy is to convert all incoming text and name values to a Unicode internal representation. This is 16-bit and virtually universal. Then convert to the specified operation attributes-charset on output. Carl Kugler An IPP object that supports both utf-8 (REQUIRED) and us-ascii, the second paragraph of section 3.1.4.2 applies so that the IPP object MUST
	accept the request, perform code set conversion between these two charsets with "the highest fidelity possible" and return 'successful-ok', rather than a warning 'successful-ok-conflicting-attributes, or an error.
	Also we observed that is would be smarter for a client to ask for 'utf-8', rather than 'us-ascii' and throw away characters that it doesn't understand. The current document addresses this Question already. The printer will do the best it can to convert between each of the character sets that it supportseven if that means providing a string of question marks because none of the characters are representable in US ASCII. [Some people noted

No chang	ge to MOD. Add the above discussion to the IIG.

Question	<u>1.6 Should we add "pages-per-minute" Printer Description attribute</u> <u>to IPP-MOD, Directory, and SLP?</u>
	I recently noticed there is no pages-per-minute attribute in IPP. I noticed this first when reviewing the draft printer scheme for SLP (draft-ietf- srvloc-printer-scheme-02.txt). The printer scheme seems to inherit it's attribute definitions from IPP. I think ppm is one of the most fundamental attributes in terms of printer selection. I'm sure this must have been discussed at some point during IPP development, probably at a time when I wasn't paying much attention to the mail list. I do remember a discussion about a cost attribute that was eliminated because it was deemed too qualitative. But ppm is quantitative and universal in advertising printers. So, can someone explain why it is not an IPP printer attribute? And, for those familiar with the SLP printer scheme effort, why is it not part of the SLP printer scheme?
Discussion	You could make this a directory attribute, but I don't think its absolutely necessary to support it in IPP. Besides, its in the printer MIB :)
	Randy Turner
	I think that we discussed this at some stage and found that it was not clear that we could come up with a single value. For example, depending on the type of printer, the speed is often dependent on whether you run in "draft" mode vs. "quality" mode, and whether you run B/W or color. So we would have ended up with some kind of conditions and several values to cover all cases.
	Carl-Uno Manros
Answer 8/19/1998	Such an attribute should be registered. Perhaps call it "pages-per-minute". Also clarify that the number used is not exact, but is what is used in the promotional literature to describe the device. Even devices that are not page printers are described in pages per minute in such literature.
	That attribute should also be added to the list of directory attributes in section 17 of IPP-MOD, "APPENDIX E: Generic Directory Schema.
	That attribute should also be added to the SLP Schema too.
	[The group feels that this Question does not belong in the Implementor's GuideIssues List. The Question will be removed.] Because the definition of "pages-per-minute" is so variedbased on quality, color, page content, etca single-valued attribute will not be added. Instead, people are encouraged to generate a proposal for addressing this issue as a future registration proposal.

Question	1.7 Should Validate-Job remain a REQUIRED operation?
	Is it really necessary to keep the "Validate-Job" operation as a MUST to implement? The "Get-Printer-Attributes" operation seems to provide all the functionality that is needed. Carl-Uno Manros
Discussion	Validate job is intended to pertain to more than just printer attributes. It should also cover print job attributes (like n-up, for example). Isn't Validate-Job akin to checking the "job ticket" whereas Get-Printer-Attributes is akin to determining the device configuration?
	Harry Lewis
Answer 8/19/1998	Keep Validate-Job as a REQUIRED operation. The September '98 bake off confirmed that every implementation had implemented it. The intention is that the Print-Job code can be re-used for Validate-Job, with the only difference being that no data is sent and no job attributes are returned. Yes, it is really necessary to keep the "Validate-Job" operation as a MUST to implement.
	No change to MOD.

Question	<u>1.8</u> Is it ok for an IPP Printer to restrict Create-Job, Send-Document, and Send-URI to one document?
	Can you implement the operations "Create-Job", "Send-Document" and "Send-URI", without the need to support multiple documents? This could be useful for environments where you have long jobs, but do not need support for multiple documents. Carl-Uno Manros
Discussion	The model document supports the notion of a Create-Job operation
Discussion	followed by only one Send-Document operation as semantically
	equivalent to a Print-Job operation. It cautions regarding performance.
	however. If you are asking is it ok to support Creat-Job, Send-Doc with
	only one document - Yes. If you are asking is it ok to support Create-Job
	but LIMIT Send-Doc to only one document I'd say that would be a non-
	no!
	Harry Lewis
Answer	If you support Create-Job, Send-Document (and Send-URI), thenat you
8/19/1998	MUST support multiple documents. Thus a client can determine if an IPP
	Printer supports multiple documents by querying the Printer's "operations-
	supported" attribute. No change to MOD.

144		
	Question	<u>1.9 Requirements for "printer-up-time" versus "time-at-creation",</u> "time-at-processing", and "time-at-completed?
		time at processing ; and time at completeut
		What was the rationale for making the "printer-up-time" attribute a
		REQUIIRED attribute, considering that the other 3 attributes "time-at-
		creation", "time-at-processing", and "time-at-completed", with which it is
		associated, are all OPTIONAL?
		Carl-Uno Manros
	Discussion	Don't know for sure but I suspect this attempts to make a running "time marker" available for monitoring, tracking accounting etc without
		mandating all the possible time recording points on each IPP device. This
		Is somewhat analogous to the sysup line concept in MIB-II.
		Harry Lewis
		Should we make at least one of the Job Description attribute REQUIRED?
		How about "time-at-creation"?
		Tom Hastings
	Answer	The group agreed that Harry's response (contained in the document) will
	8/19/1998	be re-worded and used as the answer.
		No change to MOD
	<u> </u>	

Question	1.10 Case sensitivness in URLs
	Which parts of a URL are case-insensitive and which parts are case- sensitive? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	Characters from "http://" to the first "/" are <u>case insensitive</u> , any
	characters after that are <u>case sensitive</u> .
Answer 9/30/1998	 In order to address the interoperability of URIs between clients, IPP objects, and directories, we agreed at the Savannah GA IPP meeting, 9/30/1998, to the following: The URI spec allows some portions of a URI to be case-sensitive in some implementations. Therefore, the IIG will: recommend to the System Administrator to configure Printer URIs using all lower case where possible recommend to implementers of IPP Printers to generate Job URIs that are all lower case where possible recommend, but not require, an IPP Printer implementation to support case-insensitive Printer and Job URIs require clients to preserve the case of URIs received from an IPP response for subsequent IPP requests require System Administrators that have implementations where IPP Printer URIs are case-sensitive to configure printers that do not differ in case only, i.e., do not configure 'http:///Printer1' and 'http:///printer1'.
	be put into the IIG, not MOD.

Question	1.11 No response to a Cancel-Job operation
	Some implementations do not send back an HTTP response to the Cancel-
	Job operation.
	IPP Bake Off
Discussion	No where in the spec does it allow or mention not returning a Cancel-Job
	response.
Answer	Not returning a response to a Cancel-Job operation is a bug in the
9/30/1998	implementation.
	No change will be made to the MOD, PRO, or IIG documents.

Question	1.12 Cancel-Job response to a 'completed' job
	Implementations react differently to "Cancel-Job". Some return a client- error-not-possible error as IPP-MOD says. Some return success-ok and leave the job in the 'completed' state. Some return success-ok and delete the job immediately, removing it from the job history. What is correct response when job is already completed? Should Cancel-Job result in deletion of job history?
Discussion	IPP Bake Off If we change the spec so that a Cancel Job is accepted instead of rejected
Discussion	when the job is in the 'completed', 'canceled', or 'aborted' state, a job that a user thinks is still processing, may just have completed before issuing the Cancel-Job. Thus the user will be mis-led into thinking that the job was prevented from printing if Cancel-Job returned 'successful-ok' when the job was already 'completed'. The current spec does not have a way for the user to indicate that a job is
	to be retained after completing. Thus Cancel-Job is not needed to get rid of such a retained job.
	When we figure out how to allow a user to submit (or modify) a job to be retained (for a period of time as in DPA), we will also figure out how to allow the client to change that period of time to get rid of the job.
	A retained job can be indicated using the job's "job-state-reasons" attribute with the 'job-restartable' value.
Answer 9/30/1998	Keep Cancel-Job spec as MOD section 3.3.3.2 says:If the job is already in the 'completed', 'aborted', or 'canceled' state, or the 'process-to-stop-point' value is set in the Job's "job-state- reasons" attribute, the Printer object MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-not-possible' error status code.
	The first line of MOD section 3.3.3 will be changed from:This REQUIRED operation allows a client to cancel a Print Jobany time after a create job operation.
	to: <u>This REQUIRED operation allows a client to cancel a Print Job</u> from the time the job is created up to the time it is completed, canceled, or aborted.
	so that it does not appear to contradict section 3.3.3.2.

Question	1.13 Job-attribute response to Hold-Job, Release-Job, Restart-Job
	The Set 1 Spec specifies that the three job operations (Hold-Job, Release-Job, and Restart-Job) MUST return the "job-state", and, if supported, the "job-state-reasons" attributes. However, implementations did not return any job attributes in the response.
	Should we change the spec to not require any job attributes to be returned? Should we allow any to be returned? Should a Restart-Job implementation be required to return the same job attributes that Print-Job returns ("job-uri", "job-id", neither of which can
	change, "job-state" which could be 'pending', 'pending-held', or
	Should Restart-Job implementation be allowed to return the same optional
	job attributes that Print-Job returns ("job-state-reasons", "job-state-
	message", and "number-of-intervening-jobs")? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	None of the current implementations of Set 1 return neither job attributes
	for the three Job operations nor printer attributes for the three Printer
	operations. Some implementations may have difficulty returning the new job state or printer state after the operation, since the job or printer state
	may be changing.
	A client can query the Job object using Get-Job-Attributes or the Printer
	object using the Get-Printer-Attributes after getting the response, if it wants to display the new job or printer state
Answer	Remove Group 3 from the spec for the responses for all six operations so
9/30/1998	that none of them return job or printer attributes.
	The IIG cannot mention these Set 1 operations, since the IIG is going to
	go become an Internet-Draft along with MOD and PKO, but Set I will become and Internet Draft after IPP 1.0 is approved by the IESC
	Decome and internet-Drait after IPP 1.0 is approved by the IESO.

Question	1.14 Should "queued-job-count" be REQUIRED?
	Should we make the printer description attribute "queued-job-count" a required attribute? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	Then a client could depend on the "queued-job-count" as being a fast way to determine whether the printer has a long queue or not? <u>However, since there are some implementations that didn't implement</u> <u>"queued-job-count", it seemed problematic to REQUIRE it.</u>
Answer 9/30/1998	Recommend that "queued-job-count" be implemented.Change MOD Section 4.4 Table to add SHOULD to last column entry for "queued-job-count".Add the word "RECOMMENDED" as the second word in the first sentence of MOD section 4.4.21.In the IIG, indicate that the reason that "queued-job-count" is RECOMMENDED, is that some clients look at that attribute alone when summarizing the status of a list of printers, instead of doing a Get-Jobs to determine the number of jobs in the queue.

Question	1.15 Should "queued-job-count" not include 'pending-held' jobs?
	The current Model document specifies that "queued-job-count" includes jobs that are in the 'pending-held' state, as well as 'pending', 'processing', and 'processing-stopped'. But these jobs are not in competition (yet) for the printer, until a client performs a Release-Job operation on them. IPP Bake Off
Discussion	The PWG Job Monitoring MIB does not include 'pending-held' jobs in its jmGeneralNumberOfActiveJobs object, only 'pending', 'processing', and 'processing-stopped'.
	On the other hand, there is good reason to have both numbers: the total number of jobs in the queue and the number that are in the 'pending-held' state, for implementations that support that state. So a future registration could be to add a "held-job-count" (or an "active-job-count") Printer Description attribute.
Answer 9/30/1998	No change to MOD. The IIG will indicate that the "queued-job-count" is not a good measure of
	how busy the printer is when there are held jobs. Also indicate that a future registration could be to add a "held-job-count" (or an "active-job- count") Printer Description attribute.

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Question	1.16 Empty Job Template attribute group in a Print-Job request
	If a client does not have any job template attributes to send (or does not support ANY job template attributes), does it still have to send the empty group for job template attributes?
D	IPP Bake Off
Discussion	Probably needs clarification in both MOD and PRO.
Answer 9/30/1998	An IPP object MUST accept both forms in a request and that a client MUST accept both forms in a response. PRO lines 24-267:
	 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. There doesn't seem to be any reason to specify in MOD whether or not empty groups can be omitted by a sender, since a different syntax might have different rules about empty groups. Therefore, no changes to either MOD or PRO. The IIG will indicate that the terms "sender" means client for a request and IPP object for a response. Also that an IPP object SHOULD be forgiving in accepting requests in order to work with the most clients. On the other hand, clients should be conforming in requests so that they will work with the most IPP objects.
Question	
Question	1.17 Empty groups in responses

Question	<u>1.17 Empty groups in responses</u>
	MAY an IPP object omit an empty group, such as a Job Attributes or Printer Attributes group entirely in a response for any operation if there are no attributes to return? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	In the Get-Printer-Attributes operation, if e.g. you do not have any job template attributes to send back, why do you have to send an empty printer group in the "requested attributes' test case 2.8 with TS1? Probably needs clarification in both MOD and PRO.
Answer 9/30/1998	No change to MOD or PRO, see Issue 1.17.

Question	<u>1.18 Returning Unsupported attributes in Get-Xxxx operations</u>
	Inconsistent wording in the Model & Semantics document about whether you must return unsupported attributes in Get-Printer-Attributes, Get-Job- Attributes, and Get-Jobs in the Unsupported Attributes group. IPP Bake Off
Discussion	One the one hand, the request contained an operation attribute with unsupported values, namely "requested-attributes" with a values of 'xxx' and 'yyy' that are unsupported, so the IPP object returns the unsupported values. On the other hand, the Group 3 text specifies that the IPP object "ignores" any unsupported attributes that are requested. Does it help a client to know which attributes it has requested that are not supported? Or is it sufficient for the client to discover which are unsupported because they were not returned in the Job or Printer attributes group? <u>See also Issue 1.24 which concerns the status code returned.</u>
Answer 9/30/1998	An IPP object MAY return requested attributes that are unsupported in Group 2 in Get-Printer-Attributes, Get-Jobs, and Get-Job-Attributes responses, but a client cannot depend on it. Add the following sentence:
	<u>The response NEED NOT contain the "requested-attributes"</u> <u>operation attribute with any supplied values (attribute keywords)</u> <u>that were requested by the client but are not supported by the IPP</u> <u>object.</u>
	to MOD 3.2.5.2 Get-Printer-Attributes response, 3.2.6.2 Get-Jobs response, and 3.3.4.2 Get-Job-Attributes response:
	Group 2: Unsupported Attributes
	This is a set of Operation attributes supplied by the client (in the request) that are not supported by the Printer object or that conflict with one another (see sections 3.2.1.2 and 16).
	Add a statement to the IIG that the client cannot depend on getting unsupported attributes returned in the Unsupported Attributes group of Get-Xxxx responses that the client requested, but are not supported by the IPP object. However, such unsupported requested attributes will not be returned in the Job Attributes or Printer Attributes group (since they are unsupported).

Question	<u>1.19 What charset to return when an unsupported charset is</u> requested?
	What character set should a server use for the value when returning the value of an unknown or badly formed attribute? Should it be the IPP Printer's configured charset or UTF-8? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	 While clients SHOULD support UTF-8, they NEED NOT. Only IPP objects are required to support UTF-8. Since there is a specific client-error-charset-not-supported status code, the client can determine the error even if it doesn't understand the charset that the IPP object is configured for. While we thought that MOD specified that any 'text' or 'name' attributes returned in the error response, such as "status-message" MUST use the "charset-configured" charset, I could not find it in MOD.
Answer 9/30/1998	The IPP object returns any 'text' or 'name' attributes using the Printer's "charset-configured" charset and the 'client-error-charset-not-supported' error status code. Clarify MOD section 3.1.4.1 third paragraph by adding: and any 'text' or 'name' attributes using the Printer's "charset- configured" charset. to the end of: If the Printer object does not support the client supplied charset value, the Printer object MUST reject the request and return the 'client-error-charset-not-supported' status code. Clarify MOD section 14.1.4.14 'client-error-charset-not-supported' by replacing: the Printer MUST reject the operation and return this status (see Section 3.1.4.1). with: the Printer MUST reject the operation and return this status and any 'text' or 'name' attributes using the Printer's "charset- configured" charset (see Section 3.1.4.1). Add to the IIG: Since such an error is a client error, rather than a user error, the client should check the status code first so that it can avoid displaying any other returned 'text' and 'name' attributes that are in an unexpected charset

Question	<u>1.20</u> The 'resolution' attribute syntax is not two bytes
	IPP-MOD says that resolution should be two bytes. This is wrong, see
	syntax. IPP Baka Off
Discussion	The MOD integer data type is 4 octets long, so don't use the term integer
	for anything that isn't 4 octets long.
Answer	MOD section 4.1.15 'resolution' says:
9/30/1998	It consists of 3 integers:
	Since the third integer is only a byte according to PRO, change the above
	MOD sentence to:
	It consists of 3 values:

Question	<u>1.21 Position of the target operation attributes in requests</u>
	Although IPP-MOD says that target (Job-URI, Print-URI plus Job-Id or
	Printer-URI) should <u>MUST</u> be the 3 th operation attribute, several
	implementations do not have it in that place or not at all. Can we relax that
	requirement or should it be strictly enforced?
	IPP Bake Off
Discussion	The reason for redundantly having the target in the MIME body, os to that
	the IPP MIME data is transport independent. Appendix D MOD Section
	16.3.4.3 describes the IPP object checking and rejecting the request if the
	target is not present or not in the proper order.
Answer	Keep MOD requiring the client to supply the target operation attribute and
9/30/1998	in the correct position. However, the IPP object SHOULD NOT check for
	it being present and in the correct position, following the philosophy that
	clients should be conforming and servers should be forgiving.
	Move Section 16 (Appendix D) to the IIG. Keep the error check as
	something that a test suite for clients might include, but remove the error
	check for recommended IPP object behavior.

Question	<u>1.22</u> A Paused printer may never return a response to Print-job until <u>Resumed</u>
	Test cases 2.6-2.7 and 2.9 in TS1 seems to expect a response before all the data has been sent. This results in a deadlock situation with some printers which are still waiting for all the data to first be delivered. IPP Bake Off
Discussion	A paused printer (or one that is stopped due to paper out or jam, may flow control the data of a Print-Job operation, so that the client is not able to send all the document data. Consequently, the Printer will not return a response. Thus the script will never step onto the next operation and the script hangs.
Answer 9/30/1998	No change to MOD or PRO. All printers will eventually flow control a Print-Job data when its buffers and spool space, if it spools, fills up. The Printer should not return an error, since either the printer will be resumed and/or the spool space will be freed up as jobs print.Fix the script to still test sending a Print-Job while the printer is paused, but figure out a way for the script not to hang, if the Printer flow controls the script off.
	Add the above discussion to the IIG.

Question	<u>1.23 Returning job-uri and job-id when ''job-template'' attributes</u> <u>are requested.</u>	
	TS1 is saying that the job attributes job-uri and job-id should be returned in the response to a Get-Jobs operation with requested-attributes of <job- template>, but job-uri and job-id are not in the job-template group. IPP Bake Off</job- 	
Discussion		
Answer 9/30/1998	The "job-uri" and "job-id" attributes are not job-template attributes. This is a bug in the script. Fix the script.	

Question	<u>1.24</u> Definition of 'successful-attributes-substituted-or-ignored' and unsupported attribute values in Get-Xxxx operations
	Is it required to return a status of 01 when a bogus attribute is included at one of requested attributes of a Get-Jobs operation? Technically, this situation is not covered by the definition of status x0001. The first part of the definition says 'some attributes were ignored'. The attribute being "requested-attributes" was not ignored. What was ignored is one of the bvalues (bogus-attribute) of the attribute. The second half of the definition is "unsupported values were substituted with supported values". this wasn't done either, since the unsupported value was ignored. So this stat code does not apply. Recommended that the definition gets beefed up to include something like "or unsupported values were ignored".
Discussion	
Answer 9/30/1998	While the IPP object is NOT REQUIRED to return requested attributes that are unsupported (see Issue 1.18), it is REQUIRED to return the 'successful-attributes-substituted-or-ignored' success code, rather than 'successful-ok'.
	MOD 14.1.2.1 'successful-ok' change: <u>The request has succeeded.</u> <u>to:</u> <u>The request has succeeded and no request attributes were</u> substituted or ignored.
	MOD 14.1.2.2 'successful-ok-ignored-or-substituted-attributes' clarify th it is used for all requests, not just create operations, by changing: The request has succeeded, but some attributes were ignored or unsupported values were substituted with supported values in order to process the job without rejecting it.
	to: The request has succeeded, but some attributes were ignored or unsupported values were substituted with supported values or we ignored in order to perform the operation without rejecting it. These unsupported attributes or values are returned in the Unsupported Attributes group of the response. In the case of Get Xxxx operations when supplied values of the "requested- attributes" operation attribute are requesting attributes that are no supported, the IPP object MUST return this status code and MAX return the "requested-attributes" attribute in the Unsupported

Question	1.25 Can new attribute groups be added through registration?
D'	10m Hasungs
Discussion	Section 6 lists keyword attribute values, enum attribute values, attributes,
	attribute syntaxes, operations, and status codes, but does not mention new
	attribute groups.
	What about private attribute groups?
Answer	Yes, so add the following section to Section 6 after Section 6.4 Operation
9/30/1998	Extensibility:
	Attribute groups passed in requests and responses may be
	registered following the type2 procedures described in Section 6.1.
	The tags that identify each of the attribute groups are assigned in
	[IPP-PRO].
	For attribute groups, the IPP Designated Expert in consultation
	with IANA assigns the next attribute group tag code in the
	appropriate range as specified in [IPP-PRO]. IANA will publish
	approved attribute group registration specifications as separate
	files:
	ftp.isi.edu/iana/assignments/ipp/attribute-group-tags/xxx-
	vvv-tag.txt
	<u>JJJ ubuu</u>
	where 'xxx-yyy-tag' is the new attribute group tag name.
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Question	<u>1.26</u> What about unsupported attribute syntaxes?
	Does the implementation respond as if the attribute or value were not supported? If so, then Section 3.2.1.2 should add this condition to the list. Tom Hastings
Discussion	 <u>There are two situations:</u> <u>1</u>. The attribute syntax is not supported for any attribute (because the implementation doesn't support any attributes that use that syntax or a new attribute syntax was registered that the implementation doesn't support). <u>2</u>. The attribute syntax is not supported for a particular attribute (because another new or existing attribute syntax was added to the specification of the attribute) as a registered extension.
	If an attribute is specified to have more than one attribute syntax, such as (type3 keyword name), then an implementation MUST support both (all) attribute syntaxes specified in order to support that attribute. Remember that the 'name' attribute syntax is really a short hand for (nameWithLanguage nameWithoutLangage) and 'text' is a shorthand for (taxtWithLanguage taxtWithoutLanguage)
Answer 9/30/1998	Clarify the following three categories of unsupported attributes in section 3.2.1.2: 1. The Printer object does not support the named attribute (no matter what the value). 2. The Printer object does support the attribute, but does not support some or all of the particular values supplied by the client (i.e., the Printer object does not have those values in the corresponding supported values attribute). by replacing the above with: 1. The Printer object does not support the supplied attribute (no matter what the attribute syntax or value). 2. The Printer object does not support the supplied attribute (no matter what the attribute syntax or value).
	2. The Printer object does support the attribute, but does not support some or all of the particular values supplied by the client (i.e., the Printer object does not have those values in the corresponding supported values attribute) or does not support some or all of the particular attribute syntaxes supplied by the client for the value(s) of the named attribute.
	Clarify the following paragraph in Section 3.2.1.2: In the case of a supported attribute with one or more unsupported values, the Printer object simply returns the client-supplied attribute with the unsupported values as supplied by the client. This indicates support for the attribute, but no support for that particular value. If the client supplies a multi-valued attribute with more than one value and the Printer object supports the attribute

but only supports a subset of the client supplied values, the Printer
object MUST return only those values that are unsupported.
by replacing "values" with "attribute syntaxes or values" to make:
In the case of a supported attribute with one or more unsupported
attribute syntaxes or values, the Printer object simply returns the
client-supplied attribute with the unsupported attribute syntaxes or
values as supplied by the client. This indicates support for the
attribute, but no support for that particular attribute syntax or
value. If the client supplies a multi-valued attribute with more
than one value and the Printer object supports the attribute but only
supports a subset of the client supplied attribute syntaxes or values,
the Printer object MUST return only those attribute syntaxes or
values that are unsupported.
Clarify that when the spec for an attribute specifies more than one
attribute syntax, then all such specified attribute syntaxes are required to
be supported in order to support that attribute. So add the following
sentence to the last paragraph of section 4.1:
If an attribute specification includes more than one attribute syntax
in the sub-section heading, all such attribute syntaxes are required
to be supported in order to support the attribute.

Question	<u>1.27</u> How staple multiple documents as one document, but start each document on a new sheet?
	The 'single-document' value of "multiple-document-handling" requires that each document not be forced to start on a new sheet.
	IPP Bake Off
Discussion	How about adding a new value? Perhaps called 'single-document-with- new-sheets'
Answer 9/30/1998	Deferred. Such a value can be registered in the future for use with the "multiple-document-handling" Job Template attribute.

Question	1.28 What MUST an IPP object do if Create-Job never gets an Add-
	Document or Send-Document with 'last-document' set to 'true'?
	Document of Sena Document with fust document set to true .
	Should the IPP object close the job after some period of time and:
	1 move the job to the 'aborted' state with the 'aborted-by-system' job-
	state_reasons value set
	2 move the job to the 'nending-held' state (with some new job-state-
	reason indicating an incomplete job or
	2 move the job to the 'pending' state and print the job?
	5. move the job to the pending state and print the job?
	What if the job never had any Add Decument or Sand Decument
	what if the job never had any Add-Document of Send-Document
	operations, so that the job has no documents?
D : :	
Discussion	The IPP object should close the job after some period of time and:
	1. For spooling applications - move the job to the 'aborted' state with the
	<u>'aborted-by-system' job-state-reasons value set.</u>
	2. For non-spooling applications - move the job to the 'pending-held' state
	with a job-state-reason of "incomplete-job" and an administratively set
	time-out (probably somewhere between 30sec and 4 min.).
	3. As a fallback - move the job to the 'pending' state and print the job? (A
	form of natural aging)
	These notions should be described in the IIG. This basically addresses
	system latencies that may occur during the process of performing a create
	job based job submission. In general, the Create-Job form of submission is
	intended to flow as a rapid sequence of operations without large
	discontinuities in time between related operations. We should note the
	caution that we are defining a tuning attribute, here, and thereby may
	effect overall system performance. The notion here is that it is not our
	intent for the sever to keep partially constructed job submissions on hold
	for long periods of time. We couldn't actual agree on a figure but we
	expect it to be somewhere between 30 sec to 4 mins. The real number
	should be determined empirically and information updated in the IIG.
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	The editor found the following discussion in Section 3.3.1 Send- Document Operation, including a reference to a "multiple-operation- timeout" Printer attribute which has not been defined:
	Since the Create-Job and the send operations (Send-Document or Send- URI operations) that follow can occur over arbitrarily long periods of time, each Printer object must decide how long to "wait" for the next send operation. The Printer object OPTIONALLY supports the "multiple- operation-timeout" attribute. This attribute indicates the maximum number of seconds the Printer object will wait for the next send operation. If the Printer object times-out waiting for the next send operation, the Printer object MAY decide on any of the following semantic actions:
	1. Assume that the Job is an invalid job, start the process of changing the job state to 'aborted', and clean up all resources associated with the Job. In this case, if another send operation is finally received, the Printer responds with an "client-error-not-possible" or "client-error-not-found" depending on whether or not the Job object is still around when it finally arrives.
	2. Assume that the last send operation received was in fact the last document (as if the "last-document" flag had been set to 'true'), close the Job object, and proceed to process it (i.e., move the Job's state to 'pending').
	3. Assume that the last send operation received was in fact the last document, close the Job, but move it to the 'pending-held' to allow an operator to determine whether or not to continue processing the Job by moving it back to the 'pending' state.
	Each implementation is free to decide the "best" action to take depending on local policy, the value of "ipp-attribute-fidelity", and/or any other piece of information available to it. If the choice is to abort the Job object, it is possible that the Job object may already have been processed to the point that some media sheet pages have been printed.
Answer 9/30/1998	Replace the last two paragraphs and three actions in MOD 3.3.1 with:Since the Create-Job and the send operations (Send-Document or Send-URI operations) that follow could occur over an arbitrarily long periods of time for a particular job, a client MUST send another send operation within an IPP Printer implementation- defined time interval after the receipt of the previous request for the job. An IPP object MUST recover from an errant client that does not supply a send operation with a "last-document" set to 'true', sometime within this implementation-defined time interval after the most recent Create-Job or send operation has been
	received for the job. The implementation-defined time period MUST be within one to four minutes.

Such recovery MAY include any of the following recovery
actions:
1. Assume that the Job is an invalid job, start the process of
changing the job state to 'aborted', adding the 'aborted-by-
system' value to the job's "job-state-reasons" attribute, if
supported, and clean up all resources associated with the
Job. In this case, if another send operation is finally
received, the Printer responds with an "client-error-not-
possible" or "client-error-not-found" depending on whether
or not the Job object is still around when the send operation
<u>imany arrives.</u>
2. Assume that the last send operation received was in fact
the last document (as if the "last-document" flag had been
set to 'true'), close the Job object, and proceed to process it
(i.e., move the Job's state to 'pending').
3. Assume that the last send operation received was in fact
the last document, close the Job, but move it to the
'pending-held' to allow an operator to determine whether or
not to continue processing the Job by moving it back to the
<u>'pending' state.</u>
Each implementation is free to decide the "best" action to take
depending on local policy, the value of "ipp-attribute-fidelity",
whether any documents have been added, whether the
implementation spools jobs or not, and/or any other piece of
information available to it. If the choice is to abort the Job object,
to the point that some madia sheet pages have been processed
to the point that some media sheet pages have been printed.

Question	<u>1.29</u> What does an IPP Printer return in a Print-Job response if the
	job was canceled by another client before the first client had supplied all of the data?
	Presumably, the IPP Printer returns an error code that rejects the request, the job does not come into existence? Must the "job-id" and "job-uri" not be re-used (for the next job)? IPP Bake Off
Discussion	
Answer 9/30/1998	Add a new server error status code by adding the following new section: <u>14.1.5.9 server-error-job-canceled (0x0508)</u>
	An error indicating that the job has been canceled by an operator or the system while the client was transmitting the data to the IPP Printer. If a job-id and job-uri had been created, then they are returned in the Print-Job, Send-Document, or Send-URI response as usual; otherwise, no job-id and job-uri are returned in the response.

Question	1.30 Correct "iob-state" for Job-Submit?
Question	An IPP client submits a small job via "job-submit". By the time the IPP printer/print server is putting together a response to the operation, the job has finished printing and been removed as an object from the print system. What should the job-state be in the response?
	Hugo Parra
Discussion	The Model suggests that the Printer return a response before it even accepts the document content (see sections 16.4.8 and 16.4.9). The Job Object Attributes are returned only if the IPP object returns one of the success status codes. Then the job-state would always be "pending" or "pending-held". Carl Kugler
	This issue comes up for the implementation of an IPP Printer object as a server that forwards jobs to devices. If the server is reasonably certain that the job completed successfully, then it should return the job-state as 'completed'. Also the server can keep the job in its "job history" long after the job is no longer in the device. Then a user could query the server and see that the job was in the 'completed' state and completed as specified by the job's "time-at-completed" time which would be the same as the server submitted the job to the device.
	An alternative is for the server to respond to the client before or while sending the job to the device, instead of waiting until the server has finished sending the job to the device. In this case, the server can return the job's state as 'pending' with the 'job-outgoing' value in the job's "job- state-reasons" attribute.
	If the server doesn't know for sure whether the job completed successfully (or at all), it could return the (out-of-band) 'unknown' value.
Angewar	All of these alternatives depend on implementation.
Answer 9/30/1998	no change to WOD. Add the above discussion to the HO.

Orregtion	1.21 What is the connect surface for world; valued attails too?
Question	1.31 What is the correct syntax for multi-valued attributes? Each value in a multi-valued attribute includes its own value-tag. It is syntactically possible then for each value in the list be of a different.
	syntax (integer, uri, nameWithoutLangugage, etc) Is this right? Is this explicitly stated in the documentation? Does it need to be?
	Hugo Parra
Discussion	I think it's right. You can have a mixture of 'type3 keyword' and 'name' values for "job-hold-until-supported", for example.
Ancwor	No change to MOD. See the last paragraph of Section 4.1 just before
9/30/1998	Section 4.1.1 that contains the statement:
	 Most attributes are defined to have a single attribute syntax. However, a few attributes (e.g., "job-sheet", "media", "job-hold- until") are defined to have several attribute syntaxes, depending on the value. These multiple attribute syntaxes are separated by the " " character in the sub-section heading to indicate the choice. Since each value MUST be tagged as to its attribute syntax in the protocol, a single-valued attribute instance may have any one of its attribute syntaxes and a multi-valued attribute instance may have a mixture of its defined attribute syntaxes. Add question to the FAQ and discussion to the IIG.

Question	<u>1.32 Listing of jobs not submitted by IPP?</u>
	We've talked about list-jobs somehow differentiating between jobs submitted through IPP and other jobs. Is there a hard requirement? Is it documented?
Discussion	The desire (and recommendation) is to list all the jobs and also have all
	IPP operations apply to all jobs. Thus, a job submitted via LPR could be canceled via IPP, for example. Some IPP operations (like cancel) require access control If the user is unknown on the non-IPP job, the access could be considered anonymous (see MOD Section 8.3).
Answer	Since both the Get-Jobs and Get-Job-Attributes operations refer to Section
9/30/1998	8 for security, the following new section will be added to section 8, after
	Section 8.4 Restricted Queries:
	8.5 Queries on jobs submitted using non-IPP protocols
	If the device that an IPP Printer is representing is able to accept
	jobs using other job submission protocols in addition to IPP, it is
	RECOMMEND that such an implementation at least allow such
	<u>"foreign" jobs to be queried using Get-Jobs returning "job-id" and</u>
	<u>"job-uri" as 'unknown'. Such an implementation NEED NOT</u>
	support all of the same IPP job attributes as for IPP jobs. The IPP
	object returns the 'unknown' out-of-band value for any requested
	attribute of a foreign job that is supported for IPP jobs, but not for
	foreign jobs.
	It is further RECOMMENDED, that the IPP Printer generate "job-
	id" and "job-uri" values for such "foreign jobs", if possible, so that
	they may be targets of other IPP operations, such as Get-Job-
	Attributes and Cancel-Job. Such an implementation also needs to
	deal with the problem of authentication of such foreign jobs. One
	approach would be to treat all such foreign jobs as belonging to
	users other than the user of the IPP client. Another approach
	Would be for the foreign job to belong to anonymous. Unly if the
	<u>IPP client has been authenticated as an operator or administrator of</u> the IDD Printer chiest, could the foreign iche he queried by on IDD
	request. Alternatively, if the security policy is to allow years to
	auery other users' jobs, then the foreign jobs would also be visible
	to an end-user IPP client using Get-Jobs and Get-Job. Attributes
	to an end-user if i chem using Oct-Jobs and Oct-Job-Allibules.
	Amplify the above discussion in the UG
	<u>Ampily the above discussion in the fild.</u>

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Question	<u>1.33 Equality between different syntaxes?</u>
	When checking for equality or containment (e.g., "IF NOT in the Printer object's 'job-hold-until-supported' attribute") is value type considered? Is a value of type 'nameWithoutLanguage' considered equal to a value of type 'nameWithLanguage' if the default language for the context of the 'nameWithoutLanguage' value is the same as the language explicit in the 'nameWithLanguage' value? Can a 'name' match a 'keyword'? IF a 'nameWithoutLanguage' value in the appropriate natural language context CAN match a 'nameWithLanguage' value, is there any harm (other than a negligible increase in network bandwidth consumption) in an application promoting ALL 'name' and 'text' attribute values to 'nameWithLanguage' and 'textWithLanguage' values? Carl Kugler
Discussion	When checking for equality or containment (e.g., "IF NOT in the Printer
	object's 'job-hold-until-supported' attribute") is value type considered? Is a value of type 'nameWithoutLanguage' considered equal to a value of type 'nameWithLanguage' if the default language for the context of the 'nameWithoutLanguage' value is the same as the language explicit in the 'nameWithLanguage' value? (Yes, under these circumstances, but not if the defaults are different because then the semantics implied by the values may not match).
	Can a 'name' match a 'keyword'? (Yes, possibly, under these
	circumstances but not in general). (Need clarification on the question).
	IF a 'nameWithoutLanguage' value in the appropriate natural language context CAN match a 'nameWithLanguage' value, is there any harm (other than a negligible increase in network bandwidth consumption) in an application promoting ALL 'name' and 'text' attribute values to 'nameWithLanguage' and 'textWithLanguage' values?
	No harm Another way to state the question is if a client sends an
	attribute then queries it back must the tagging be identical in the
	response We said no.
	Keywords are intended to be localized by the client. Keywords on the wire
	are not localized, however. If the server also supports some
	administratively defined names, the client realizes these are already localized by the server
	Administrator has defined a name and the client can supply that either
	with or without language.
Answer 9/30/1998	The tollowing text is to be added to make a new section under 4.1.1 'text': 4.1.1.3 Matching 'textWithLanguage' and 'textWithoutLanguage'
	T.I.I.J Matching text White Language and text White undulanguage

For purposes of matching 'text' values for equality in job
validation, where a client-supplied value for attribute "xxx" is
checked to see if the value is among the values of the Printer's
corresponding "xxx-supported" attribute, the following match
criteria apply:

- 1. The attribute syntax and value of "xxx" supplied by the client MUST be identical to the attribute syntax and value of one of the values of the corresponding Printer's "xxx-supported" attribute. For example, the client-supplied 'keyword' 'iso-a4white' does not match the Printer's 'name' 'iso-a4-white', even if the Printer's "natural-language-configured" is 'us-en'.
- 2. For purposes of matching 'text' attributes, the attribute value comparison SHOULD include a case-insensitive algorithm and MAY include other equivalencies, such as accent-insensitive matching, depending on language and implementation.
- 3. For purposes of matching 'text' attributes, the implicit or explicit natural language of the "xxx" value supplied by the client MUST be the same as the implicit or explicit natural language of the Printer's "xxx-supported" attribute. For example, a client's nameWithoutLanguage value with an 'en' "attributes-natural-language" will match either a Printer's "xxxsupported value which is (1) 'en' textWithLanguage or (2) textWithoutLanguage with an 'en' "natural-languageconfigured". Similarly, a client's 'en' textWithLanguage value will match either a Printer's "xxx-supported value which is (1) 'en' textWithLanguage or (2) textWithoutLanguage with an 'en' "natural-language-configured".
- 4. Whether the country part of the natural language has to match depends on implementation. So a client's 'en' MAY or MAY NOT match a Printer's 'en-us' or 'en-gb'. Similarly, a client's 'en-us' MAY or MAY NOT match a Printer's 'en'. A client's 'en-gb' SHOULD NOT match a Printer's 'en-us'.

and add the following as a new section 4.1.2.3:

<u>4.1.2.3 Matching 'nameWithLanguage' and 'nameWithoutLanguage'</u>

For purposes of matching 'name' values for equality in job validation, where a client-supplied value for attribute "xxx" is checked to see if the value is among the values of the Printer's corresponding "xxx-supported" attribute, the analogous rules apply to 'name' attribute values as described in Section 4.1.1.3 for 'text' attribute values.

Question	1.34 Equality between "natural language" tags? Is natural language considered when comparing 'name' attributes (e.g., "job-originating-user-name", "media", "job-hold-until-supported")? [Assertion: ALL 'text' and 'name' attributes have an associated natural language, either explicitly or implicitly.] If so, how strict is the comparison? Does "en" match "en-us", for example? Carl Kugler
Discussion	<u> </u>
Answer 9/30/1998	If the country part of the natural language differ then they don't match. If one country part is omitted and the other is explicit, then whether they
	match depends on implementation. See answer to 1.33.

Question	<u>1.35 Names for enums?</u>
	Section 14 (Appendix B) of the "Model and Semantics" document includes the following: "The name of the enum is the suggested status message for US English"
	The name of the enum for unqualified success (0x0000) is 'successful-ok'. Shouldn't its corresponding status message be "successful-ok"? If so, there is another discrepancy in Appendix A of the "Encoding and Transport" document where "OK" is used as the status-message for 'successful-ok'.
	Hugo Parra
Discussion	Also, isn't "successful-ok" redundant? We could save a few bytes and
	shorten that to "successful" without losing any information. Similarly
	with "successful-ok-ignored-or-substituted-attributes" and "successful-ok-
	conflicting-attributes".
	Carl Kugler
Answer	No change to MOD. Make the editorial change to PRO to change the
9/30/1998	status message from 'OK' to 'successful-ok'.

Question	1.36 Request-id in response when validation fails?
	Suppose the Printer object, while parsing an IPP requests, fails to validate the "request-id" in the incoming payload (because the packet was incomplete or because the value is not between 1 and 2**31-1). The documents indicates that the Printer object should return a 'client-error-bad-request' status code. That's fine; now my question: What request-id should the Printer object include in the response (I'm assuming that responses with error status codes must also include version, request-id, charset, etc.)? Should 0 be used to handle this cases? Hugo Parra
Discussion	I can't remember if the request-id is the same as a request
	"transaction-id", but if it is, the server never validates this field. It is set by the client and echoed back by the server in the corresponding
	response. There is no validity check made by the server (that I am aware
	of).
	Randy Turner
	I'm reading section 16.3.3 of the "Model and Semantics" document.
	Hugo Parra
	document (just my opinion). The request-id should be an unsigned opaque
	value to the server. If I were you I would just return whatever value the
	client gave you; IMHO, it's the safe bet.
	Randy Turner
	If you get a request ID of 0 (which is invalid) or if the request ID is
	somehow otherwise unintelligible, then what should the request ID be in
	the response? We need a special value. 0 is not a legal value for request
	ID so should we return 0? Does a server really have to reject a request ID of 0? This is a MIP issue not HTTP. But what about other forms of
	corruption? Every IPP request needs a response. The issue is should you
	validate request Ids? Randy says you can't have a corrupt request ID. If
	you get 4 complete bytes, you just return the ID. If you never get to the
	point where you have received the entire request ID then use 0 in the
	<u>return.</u>
	IPP WG Meeting
Answer	<u>Change the 2nd paragraph of Section 3.1.2:</u>
9/30/1998	"request_id" value. For each request, the client chooses the
	"request-id" which is an integer (possibly unique depending on
	client requirements) in the range from 1 to $2^{**31} - 1$ (inclusive).
	This "request-id" allows clients to manage multiple outstanding
	requests. The receiving IPP object copies the client supplied
	"request-id" attribute into the response so that the client can match
	the response with the correct outstanding request.

	to	

In addition, every invocation of an operation is identified by a
"request-id" which is MUST be an integer (neasible unique
request-id which is most be an integer (possibly unique
depending on client requirements) in the range from 1 to 2^{+31} - 1
(inclusive). This "request-id" allows clients to manage multiple
outstanding requests. The receiving IPP object <u>copies all 32 bits of</u>
the client supplied "request-id" attribute into the response so that
the client can match the response with the correct outstanding
request, even if the "request-id" is out of range. If the request is
terminated before the four octets of "request-id" are received, the
<u>IPP object returns a response with a "request-id" of 0.</u>
Also change 16.3.3 Validate the request identifier from:
The Printer object checks to see if the request-id attribute
supplied by the client is in range. If the value is not between I and
2**31 - 1 (inclusive), the Printer object REJECTS the request and
returns the 'client-error-bad-request' status code in the response.
to:
The Printer object SHOULD NOT checks to see if the "request-id"
attribute supplied by the client is in range: <u>If the value is not</u>
between 1 and 2**31 - 1 (inclusive), but copies all 32 bits-the
Printer object REJECTS the request and returns the 'client error
had-request' status code in the response
our request suitus code in the response.

Question	1.37 Request-id in response when validation fails?None value for empty sets I have discovered what I consider to be an unfortunate decision with regard to the "none" value for empty sets? The model documens states that the "none" value should be used as the value of a 1SetOf when the set is empty. In most cases, sets that are potentially empty contain keywords so the keyword "none" is used, but for the 3 finishings attributes, the values are enums and thus the empty set is represented by the enum 3. Currently there are no other attributes with 1SetOf values which can be empty and can contain values that are not keywords. This exception requires special code and is a potential place for bugs. It would have been better if we had chosen an out-of-band value either "no-value" or some new value, such as "none". At this late date, it is probably too late to change this, though I wonder if other
	implementations have dealt with this special case properly.
	Bob Herriot
Discussion	
Answer 9/30/1998	No change to MOD. A 'none' value for enums is different than 'none' in keywords. Put a note in the IIG about this difference in handling 'none' depending on the attribute syntax.
Question	1.29 Symton for backard

Question	<u>1.38 Syntax for boolean?</u>
	In section 4.1.11 the words say that "The 'boolean' attribute syntax is similar to an enum with only two values: 'true' and 'false'. " And in section 4.1.4 the words says "The 'enum' attribute syntax is an enumerated integer value that is in the range from 1 to 2**31 - 1 (MAX)." Does this mean, that a boolean attribute got a 32 bit size value? In the protocol document, it says that a boolean is a byte size! Henrik Holst
Discussion	
Answer	Change the description for 'boolean' in Section 4.1.11 from:
9/30/1998	The 'boolean' attribute syntax is similar to an enum with only two values:
	'true' and 'false'. <u>to:</u> The 'boolean' attribute syntax is <u>similar to an enum with has</u> only two values: 'true' and 'false'.

Question	1.39 Get-Jobs, my-jobs='true', and 'requesting-user-name' Syntax for
	boolean?
	In section 3.2.6.1 'Get-Jobs Request' I wondered, if the attribute
	'my-jobs' is present and set to TRUE, MUST the 'requesting-user-name'
	attribute be there to, and if it's not present what should the IPP printer do?
	Henrik Holst
Discussion	If the client does not supply a value for "requesting-user-name", the
	printer MUST assume that the client is supplying some anonymous name,
	such as "anonymous".
	Carl Kugler
Answer	No change to MOD. Section 8.3 describes the various cases of
9/30/1998	"requesting-user-name" being present and not for any operation. Add
	question to the FAQ with a pointer to Section 8.3.

Question	1.40 HTTP server resource?
	We've established that the "HTTP server resource" referred to in the document is either 1) an IPP Printer, or 2) an IPP Job. If we substitute the words "IPP Printer (or IPP Job)" for "HTTP Server resource" in the original sentence, we get:
	> Once the IPP Printer (or IPP Job) 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.
	I cannot understand this sentence. What are the words "appropriate IPP Printer object" referring to in this sentence? Why would a Printer or Job object processing an IPP request need a "reference to the appropriate IPP Printer object"? What is the Printer or Job supposed to do with the reference?
	Note: I realize that the sentence in the document says "begins to process the HTTP request", not "IPP request". However, if the "HTTP server resource" processes only the HTTP part of the request (and not the IPP), then there is no choice to use the URI within the IPP operation request, so the sentence makes no sense.
Discussion	I tend to follow the saying "Be conservative in what you send, and liberal in what you accept"
	Whether the text says MUST or not, IMHO we should be designing clients and servers to handle a "connection: close" header whenever it is

	received and still function normally, albeit with possibly less performance.
	Since I am not working on a client, I cannot speak for what clients are or will actually do, but I do think the client end should drive the connection status, wherever possible.
	Randy Turner
	I agree that the client and server must accept the Connection: close header. I'm wondering how to satisfy the requirement that the client and server MUST
	include this header for the last operation in a sequence of operations. Specifically, how do the client and server know, a priori, that the current operation is the last operation in a sequence (and therefore MUST include
	the Co
	nnection: close header)?
	Carl Kugler
Answer 9/30/1998	Duplicates Issue 2.14. This is a PRO issue, not a MOD issue.
L	
Question	<u>1.41 Empty attribute and delimiter?</u>
	Some server implementations do not add delimiters for empty attribute group, and some client implementations assumed delimiters will always be there even if the attribute group is empty. We should make it clear if delimiter is required if the corresponding attribute group is empty.

Question	<u>1.41 Empty attribute and delimiter?</u>
	Some server implementations do not add delimiters for empty attribute group, and some client implementations assumed delimiters will always be there even if the attribute group is empty. We should make it clear if delimiter is required if the corresponding attribute group is empty.
	Y uji Sasaki
Discussion	
Answer 9/30/1998	Duplicate of Issue 1.17.

Question	1.42 Spooling jobs?
	Many "print server" productssuch as Intel NetPort or HP JetDirect has limited resource(i.e memory or HDD capacity), so it is impossible to "spool" job document. They can support job commands(Get-jobs, Get-jo attributes, etc), however because of lack of spooling capabilities, they can handle only one job at a time. Until the first job is complete, the following jobs cannot be processed. But many IPP test suite assumed the server can "spool" jobs, so caused many errors on my (JCI) IPP print server implementation, which has only 128Kbyte RAM and of course no HDD.
	Is it required for all IPP servers to MUST be able to spool jobs? Yuji Sasaki
Discussion	
Answer	No change to MOD. It is not required for an implementation to spool.
9/30/1998	Don't run spooling tests on non-spooling printers. Some of the scripts ca
	be fixed so that they do not require multiple jobs.
Question	1.43 Target URI?
	The IPP specification says the "third" operation attribute MUST be the target URI, however some implementation does not include target URI a all and some others includes the URI but not at "third" place.
	Yuji Sasaki
Discussion	Yuji Sasaki
Discussion Answer	Yuji Sasaki REQUIRED for clients to supply in the request and in the proper place.
Discussion Answer 9/30/1998	Air, and some others includes the OKI but not at third prace. Yuji Sasaki REQUIRED for clients to supply in the request and in the proper place. Change Section 16 so that the IPP object is NOT REQUIRED to check

Question	1.44 Target URI and HTTP URI?
	When issuing JOB related commands, the target URI could be a printer- URI with a job-ID or simply a job-URI. But the relation between target URI and HTTP URI seems to be unclear. For example, sending a Cancel- job request to a JOB-URI(as HTTP URI) with a printer-URI and a job-ID as the target URI is OK? Yuji Sasaki
Discussion	
Answer 9/30/1998	Same as Issue 2.14.

Question	<u>1.45 text/name with language?</u>
	Many IPP implementations did not support text/name with language attributes, and some were crashed when they received "with language" attributes.
	Should we have another "-supported" attribute, like "text-or-name-with- language-attributes-supported" (maybe too long ;-)? Yuji Sasaki
Discussion	
Answer	No new attribute is needed. Implementations should be fixed to support
<u>9/30</u> /1998	both textWithLanguage and textWithoutLanguage as specified in Section
	4.1.1 and 4.1.2 2nd paragraph; same for nameWithLanguage and
	nameWithoutLanguage. Need to write a script to test this.