

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 3382
Updates: 2910, 2911
Category: Standards Track

R. deBry
Utah Valley State College
R. Herriot
Consultant
T. Hastings
K. Ocke
P. Zehler
Xerox Corporation
September 2002

Internet Printing Protocol (IPP):
The 'collection' attribute syntax

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2002). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This document specifies an OPTIONAL attribute syntax called 'collection' for use with the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP/1.0 and IPP/1.1). A 'collection' is a container holding one or more named values, which are called "member" attributes. A collection allows data to be grouped like a PostScript dictionary or a Java Map. This document also specifies the conformance requirements for a definition document that defines a collection attribute. Finally, this document gives some illustrative example collection attribute definitions that are not intended as actual attribute specifications.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Introduction..... | 3 |
| 1.1 Problem Statement..... | 3 |
| 1.2 Solution..... | 3 |
| 2 Terminology..... | 4 |
| 2.1 Conformance Terminology..... | 4 |
| 2.2 Other terminology..... | 5 |
| 3 Definition of a Collection Attribute..... | 5 |
| 3.1 Information to Include..... | 5 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3.2 Nested Collections..... | 9 |
| 4 Collection Attributes as Attributes in Operations..... | 9 |
| 4.1 General Rules..... | 9 |
| 4.2 Unsupported Values..... | 9 |
| 5 Example definition of a collection attribute..... | 9 |
| 5.1 media-col (collection)..... | 10 |
| 5.1.1 media-color (type3 keyword name(MAX))..... | 10 |
| 5.1.2 media-size (collection)..... | 11 |
| 5.2 media-col-default (collection)..... | 11 |
| 5.3 media-col-ready (1setOf collection)..... | 12 |
| 5.4 media-col-supported (1setOf type2 keyword)..... | 12 |
| 6 A Second Example Definition Of A Collection Attribute..... | 12 |
| 7 Encoding..... | 13 |
| 7.1 Additional tags defined for representing a collection attribute value..... | 13 |
| 7.2 Example encoding: "media-col" (collection)..... | 14 |
| 8 Legacy issues..... | 20 |
| 9 IANA Considerations..... | 20 |
| 10 Internationalization Considerations..... | 20 |
| 11 Security Considerations..... | 21 |
| 12 References..... | 21 |
| Appendix A: Encoding Example of a Simple Collection (Informative)..... | 22 |
| Appendix B: Encoding Example of 1setOf Collection (Informative)... | 25 |
| Appendix C: Encoding Example of Collection containing 1setOf XXX attribute (Informative)..... | 31 |
| Appendix D: Description of the Base IPP Documents (Informative)... | 35 |
| Authors' Addresses..... | 36 |
| Full Copyright Statement..... | 38 |

Table of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 - "media-col" member attributes..... | 10 |
| Table 2 - "media-size" collection member attributes..... | 11 |
| Table 3 - Tags defined for encoding the 'collection' attribute syntax | 13 |
| Table 4 - Overview Encoding of "media-col" collection..... | 15 |
| Table 5 - Example Encoding of "media-col" collection..... | 16 |
| Table 6 - Overview Encoding of simple collection..... | 22 |
| Table 7 - Example Encoding of simple collection..... | 22 |
| Table 8 - Overview Encoding of 1setOf collection..... | 25 |
| Table 9 - Example Encoding of 1setOf collection..... | 26 |
| Table 10 - Overview Encoding of collection with 1setOf value..... | 31 |
| Table 11 - Example Encoding of collection with 1setOf value..... | 32 |

1 Introduction

This document is an OPTIONAL extension to IPP/1.0 [RFC2565, RFC2566] and IPP/1.1 [RFC2911, RFC2910]. For a description of the base IPP documents see Appendix D.

1.1 Problem Statement

The IPP Model and Semantics [RFC2911] supports most of the common data structures that are available in programming languages. It lacks a mechanism for grouping several attributes of different types. The Java language uses the Map to solve this problem and PostScript has a dictionary. The new mechanism for grouping attributes together (called 'collection' mechanism) must allow for optional members and the subsequent addition of new members.

The 'collection' mechanism must be encoded in a manner consistent with existing 1.0 and 1.1 parsing rules (see [RFC2910]). Current 1.0 and 1.1 parsers that don't support the 'collection' mechanism must not confuse collections or parts of a collection they receive with other attributes.

1.2 Solution

The new mechanism is a new IPP attribute syntax called a 'collection'. As such, each collection value is a value of an attribute whose attribute syntax type is defined to be a 'collection'. Such an attribute is called a collection attribute. The name of the collection attribute serves to identify the collection value in an operation request or response, as with any attribute value.

The 'collection' attribute syntax is a container holding one or more named values (i.e., attributes), which are called member attributes. Each collection attribute definition document lists the mandatory and optional member attributes of each collection value. A collection value is similar to an IPP attribute group in a request or a response, such as the operation attributes group. They both consist of a set of attributes.

As with any attribute syntax, the document that defines a collection attribute specifies whether the attribute is single-valued (collection) or multi-valued (1setOf collection). If the attribute is multi-valued (1setOf collection), each collection value MUST be a separate instance of a single definition of a collection, i.e., it MUST have the same member attributes except for OPTIONAL member attributes. If we view each collection definition as a separate syntax type, this rule continues the IPP/1.1 notion that each

attribute has a single type or pattern (e.g., "keyword | name" is a pattern). Without this rule, the supported values would be more difficult to describe and the mechanism defined in item 4 of section 3.1 would not be sufficient.

The name of each member attribute MUST be unique for a collection attribute, but MAY be the same as the name of a member attribute in another collection attribute and/or MAY be the same as the name of an attribute that is not a member of a collection. The rules for naming member attributes are given in section 3.1.

Each member attribute can have any attribute syntax type, including 'collection', and can be either single-valued or multi-valued. The length of a collection value is not limited. However, the length of each member attribute MUST NOT exceed the limit of its attribute syntax.

The member attributes in a collection MAY be in any order in a request or response. When a client sends a collection attribute to the Printer, the order that the Printer stores the member attributes of the collection value and the order returned in a response MAY be different from the order sent by the client.

A collection value MUST NOT contain two or more member attributes with the same attribute name. Such a collection is mal-formed. Clients MUST NOT submit such malformed requests and Printers MUST NOT return such malformed responses. If such a malformed request is submitted to a Printer, the Printer MUST (depending on implementation) either (1) reject the request with the 'client-error-bad-request' status code (see [RFC2911] section 13.1.4.1), or (2) accept the request and use only one of each duplicate member attributes.

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 BCP 14, 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 Job object (or Job), IPP Printer object (or Printer), "operation", "request", "response", "attributes", "keywords", and "support". These terms have special meaning and are defined in the model terminology [RFC2911] section 12.2. The following additional terms are introduced in this document:

collection: an attribute syntax in which each attribute value is a set of attributes, called member attributes.

member attribute: an attribute that is defined to be used as one of the attributes in a collection.

collection attribute: an attribute whose definition specifies the 'collection' attribute syntax and each of the member attributes that MAY occur in a collection attribute value.

3 Definition of a Collection Attribute

This section describes the requirements for any collection attribute definition.

3.1 Information to Include

When a specification document defines an "xxx" collection attribute, i.e., an attribute whose attribute syntax type is 'collection' or 'lsetOf collection'; the definition document MUST include the following aspects of the attribute semantics. Suppose the "xxx" collection attribute contains N member attributes named "aaa1", "aaa2", ..., "aaaN" ("aaaI" represents any one of these N member attributes).

1. The name of the collection attribute MUST be specified (e.g., "xxx"). The selection of the name "xxx" MUST follow the same rules for uniqueness as for attributes of any other syntax type, (as defined by IPP/1.1) unless "xxx" is a member attribute of another collection. Then the selection of the name "xxx" MUST follow the rules for uniqueness defined in item 5a) of this list.
2. The collection attribute syntax MUST be of type 'collection' or 'lsetOf collection'.
3. The context of the collection attribute MUST be specified, i.e., whether the attribute is an operation attribute, a Job Template attribute, a Job Description attribute, a Printer Description attribute, a member attribute of a particular collection attribute, etc.

4. An "xxx-supported" attribute MUST be specified and it has one of the following two forms:

- a) "xxx-supported" is a "lsetOf collection", which enumerates all of the supported collection values of "xxx". If a collection of this form contains a nested collection, it MUST be of the same form.

For example, "media-size-supported" might have the values `{{x-dimension:210, y-dimension:297},{x-dimension:297, y-dimension:420}}` to show that it supports two values of "media size": A4 (210x297) and A3 (297x420). It does not support other combinations of "x-dimension" and "y-dimension" member attributes, such as 210x420 or 297x297, and it does not support non-enumerated values, such as 420x595.

- b) "xxx-supported" is a "lsetOf type2 keyword", which enumerates the names of all of the member attributes of "xxx": "aaa1", "aaa2", ..., "aaaN". If a collection of this form contains a nested collection, it MAY be of either form. See item 5f) below for details on supported values of member attributes.

For example, "media-col-supported" might have the keyword values: "media-size" and "media-color".

5. The member attributes MUST be defined. For each member attribute, the definition document MUST provide the following information:

- a) The member attribute's name (e.g., "aaa") MUST be unique within the collection being defined and MUST either:
 - i) reuse the attribute name of another attribute (that is unique across the entire IPP attribute name space) and have the same syntax and semantics as the reused attribute (if the condition of item 4b) above is met). For example, a member attribute definition could reuse the IPP/1.1 "media" attribute.
 - ii) potentially occur elsewhere in the entire IPP attribute name space. (if the condition of item 4a) above is met). For example, a member attribute could be "x-dimension", which could potentially occur in another collection or as an attribute outside of a collection.
 - iii) be unique across the entire IPP attribute name space (if the condition of item 4b) above is met). For example, a member attribute could be "media-color" which must be unique across the entire IPP attribute name space.

- b) Whether the member attribute is REQUIRED or OPTIONAL for the Printer to support.
- c) Whether the member attribute is REQUIRED or OPTIONAL for the client to supply in a request.
- d) The member attribute's syntax type, which can be any attribute syntax, including 'lsetOf X', 'collection', and 'lsetOf collection'. If this attribute name reuses the name of another attribute (case of item a1 above), it MUST have the same attribute syntax, including cardinality (whether or not lsetOf).
- e) The semantics of the "aaa" member attribute. The semantic definition MUST include a description of any constraint or boundary conditions the member attribute places on the associated attribute, especially if the attribute reuses the name of another attribute (case of item a1 above).
- f) The supported values for each "aaaI" member attribute (of the member attributes "aaa1", "aaa2", ..., "aaaN") is specified by one of two mechanisms.
 - i) If "xxx-supported" is a "lsetOf collection" (see item 4a) above), the value for each "aaaI" is specified in each collection value of "xxx-supported", in the context of other member attributes. That is, "xxx-supported" enumerates all supported values of "xxx".
 - ii) If the value of "xxx-supported" is a "lsetOf type2 keyword" (see item 4b) above), the supported values of "aaaI" are the values specified by either i) the "aaaI-supported" attribute or ii) the definition of the member attribute "aaaI" within the document defining the "xxx" attribute. The values of each member attribute "aaaI" are specified independently of other member attributes, though a Printer is not required to support all combinations of supported values.

For example, "media-col-supported" might have the keyword values: "media-size" and "media-color". Using the first method for defining supported values (an "aaaI-supported" attribute), the collection values of "media-col" are combinations of values of "media-size-supported" and "media-color-supported". If "media-size-supported" has the values of '210x297' and '297x420' and "media-color-supported" has the values of 'white' and 'pink', the

Printer might support only the combinations 'white-210x297', 'pink-210x297' and 'white-297x420', and not 'pink-297x420'.

If a collection contains a member "aaaI", whose syntax type is "text", the supported values would probably be defined by the definition of "xxx" rather than by the attribute "aaaI-supported".

- g) the default value of each "aaaI" member attribute if it is OPTIONAL for a client to supply the "aaa" member attribute in a request. The default value is specified by the attribute's definition within a document and MUST be one of the following:
 - i) a fixed default
 - ii) a mechanism by which the Printer determines default
 - iii) an indefinite default that is left to the implementation.
 - iv) an attribute that the Printer uses to determine the default
- 6. The default value of "xxx", if a client does not supply it. The default value is specified by the attribute's definition within a document and MUST be one of the following:
 - a) a fixed default
 - b) a mechanism by which the Printer determines default
 - c) an indefinite default that is left to the implementation
 - d) a Printer attribute "xxx-default" which is a collection with the same member attributes as "xxx". If optional member attributes are absent, the Printer uses the defaulting rules of item 5g) above.
- 7. The "xxx-ready (1setOf collection)" attribute, if human intervention is required to make many of the supported values available. For example, "media-col" is an attribute which has a "ready" attribute. Most attributes do not have a "ready" attribute.

3.2 Nested Collections

A member attribute may have a syntax type of 'collection' or '1setOf collection', in which case it is called a nested collection attribute. The rules for a nested collection attribute are the same as for a collection attribute as specified in section 3.1.

4 Collection Attributes as Attributes in Operations

4.1 General Rules

A collection value is like any other IPP/1.1 value, except that it is structured. The rules for attributes with collection values are the same as for attributes of any other syntax type (see IPP/1.1), be they in any group of a request or a response.

4.2 Unsupported Values

The rules for returning an unsupported collection attribute are an extension to the current rules:

1. If the entire collection attribute is unsupported, then the Printer returns just the collection attribute name with the 'unsupported' out-of-band value (see the beginning of [RFC2911] section 4.1) in the Unsupported Attributes Group.
2. If a collection contains unrecognized, unsupported member attributes and/or conflicting values, the attribute returned in the Unsupported Group is a collection containing the unrecognized, unsupported member attributes, and/or conflicting values. The unrecognized member attributes have an out-of-band value of 'unsupported' (see the beginning of [RFC2911] section 4.1). The unsupported member attributes and conflicting values have their unsupported or conflicting values.

5 Example definition of a collection attribute

In some printing environments, it is desirable to allow the client to select the media by its properties, e.g., weight, color, size, etc., instead of by name. In IPP/1.1 (see [RFC2911]), the "media (type3 keyword | name) Job Template attribute allows selection by name. It is tempting to extend the "media" attribute syntax to include "collection", but then existing clients could not understand default or supported media values that use the collection value. To preserve interoperability, a new attribute MUST BE added, e.g., "media-col (collection)". The following subsections contain a sample definition of a simplified "media-col" attribute. The definition follows the rules in section 3.

All of the example attribute definitions in this document are illustrative examples, rather than actual definitions. These examples are intended to illustrate how to define collection attributes. Other documents MUST define collection attributes for use in actual interchange. Such definitions may be very similar to the examples in this document, since we attempted to pick useful examples.

Note: we picked the name "media-col" because the name "media" is already in use. Ordinarily the collection attribute would have a name like any other attribute and would not end in "col".

The member attributes of "media-col" attribute ("media-color (type 3 keyword)" and "media-size (collection)") both follow the naming rules of item 4a3 of section 3, i.e., the names are unique across the entire IPP attribute name space. The member attributes of the "media-size (collection)" member attribute ("x-dimension (integer(0:MAX))" and "y-dimension (integer(0:MAX))") both follow the naming rules of item 4a2 of section 3, i.e., they potentially occur elsewhere in the IPP attribute name space.

5.1 media-col (collection)

The "media-col" (collection) attribute augments the IPP/1.1 [RFC2911] "media" attribute. This collection attribute enables a client end user to submit a list of media characteristics to the Printer. When the client specifies media using the "media-col" collection attribute, the Printer object MUST match the requested media exactly. The 'collection' consists of the following member attributes:

Table 1 - "media-col" member attributes

| Attribute name | attribute syntax | request | Printer Support |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| media-color | type3 keyword name (MAX) | MAY | MUST |
| media-size | collection | MUST | MUST |

The definitions for the member attributes is given in the following sub-sections:

5.1.1 media-color (type3 keyword | name(MAX))

This member attribute identifies the color of the media. Valid values are 'red', 'white' and 'blue'.

The "media-color-supported" (1setOf (type3 keyword | name(MAX))) Printer attribute identifies the values of this "media-color" member attribute that the Printer supports, i.e., the colors supported.

If the client omits this member attribute, the Printer determines the value in an implementation dependent manner.

5.1.2 media-size (collection)

This member attribute identifies the size of the media. The 'collection' consists of the member attributes shown in Table 2:

Table 2 - "media-size" collection member attributes

| Attribute name | attribute syntax | request | Printer Support |
|----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
| x-dimension | integer (0:MAX) | MUST | MUST |
| y-dimension | integer (0:MAX) | MUST | MUST |

The definitions for the member attributes are given in the following sub-sections:

5.1.2.1 x-dimension (integer(0:MAX))

This attribute identifies the width of the media in inch units along the X axis.

5.1.2.2 y-dimension (integer(0:MAX))

This attribute identifies the height of the media in inch units along the Y axis.

The "media-size-supported" (1setOf collection) Printer attribute identifies the values of this "media-size" member attribute that the Printer supports, i.e., the size combinations supported. The names of the member attributes are the same as the member attributes of the "media-size" collection attribute, namely "x-dimension", and "y-dimension", since they have the same attribute syntax and the same semantics.

5.2 media-col-default (collection)

The "media-col-default" Printer attribute specifies the media that the Printer uses, if any, if the client omits the "media-col" and "media". Job Template attributes in the Job Creation operation and the PDL do not include a media specification. The member attributes

are defined in Table 1. A Printer MUST support the same member attributes for this default collection attribute as it supports for the corresponding "media-col" Job Template attribute.

5.3 media-col-ready (1setOf collection)

The "media-col-ready" Printer attribute identifies the media that are available for use without human intervention, i.e., the media that are ready to be used without human intervention. The collection value MUST have all of the member attributes that are supported in Table 1.

5.4 media-col-supported (1setOf type2 keyword)

The "media-col-supported" Printer attribute identifies the keyword names of the member attributes supported in the "media-col" collection Job Template attribute, i.e., the keyword names of the member attributes in Table 1 that the Printer supports.

6 A Second Example Definition Of A Collection Attribute

All of the example attribute definitions in this document are illustrative examples, rather than actual definitions. These examples are intended to illustrate how to define collection attributes. Other documents MUST define collection attributes for use in actual interchange. Such definitions may be very similar to the examples in this document, since we attempted to pick useful examples.

In some printing environments, it is desirable to allow the client to select the media for the job start sheet. The reason for not adding the 'collection' attribute syntax to the existing "job-sheets" Job Template attribute is the same as for "media". Instead, a new Job Template attribute is introduced, e.g., "job-sheet-col (collection)".

The member attributes of "job-sheet-col" attribute ("job-sheets (type 3 keyword)" and "media (type3 keyword | name)") both follow the naming rules of item 4a1 of section 3, i.e., they reuse existing IPP attributes. According to the rules, their supported values come from the existing IPP attributes: "job-sheets-supported" and "media-supported". However, their default values do not come from "job-sheets-default" and "media-default", respectively. Rather, the definition of "job-sheet-col" says that "job-sheets (type 3 keyword)" is required and if "media (type3 keyword | name)" is absent, the Printer uses the same media as the rest of the job uses.

If "job-sheet-col" attribute was defined to contain the member attribute "job-sheet-media (type3 keyword | name)" instead of "media (type3 keyword | name)", then the definition would also have to specify a "job-sheet-media-supported (1setOf (type3 keyword | name))" whose values would be independent of "media-supported (1setOf (type3 keyword | name))" and would be set separately by a System Administrator.

The actual text for the definition of the attribute is left as an exercise for the reader.

7 Encoding

This section defines the additional encoding tags used according to [RFC2910] and gives an example of their use. The encoding tags defined in this document MUST be used by all collection attributes defined in other documents. However, the example of their use is illustrative only.

7.1 Additional tags defined for representing a collection attribute value

The 'collection' attribute syntax uses the tags defined in Table 3.

Table 3 - Tags defined for encoding the 'collection' attribute syntax

| Tag name | Tag value | Meaning |
|----------------|-----------|--|
| begCollection | 0x34 | Begin the collection attribute value. |
| endCollection | 0x37 | End the collection attribute value. |
| memberAttrName | 0x4A | The value is the name of the collection member attribute |

When encoding a collection attribute "xxx" that contains an attribute "aaa" and is not inside another collection, the encoding follows these rules:

1. The beginning of the collection is indicated with a value tag that MUST be syntax type 'begCollection' (0x34) with a name length and Name field that represent the name of the collection attribute ("xxx") as with any attribute, followed by a value. The Printer MAY ignore the value and its length MAY be 0. In the future, however, this field MAY contain useful information, such as the collection name (cf. the name of a C struct).

2. Each member attribute is encoded as a sequence of two or more values that appear to be part of a single multi-valued attribute, i.e., `lsetOf`. The first value after the `'begCollection'` value has the attribute syntax, `'memberAttrName'` (0x4A), and its value holds the name of the first member attribute (e.g., "aaa"). The second value holds the first member's attribute value, which can be of any attribute syntax, except `'memberAttrName'` or `'endCollection'`. If the first member's attribute value is multi-valued, the third value holds the second value of the first member's value. Otherwise, the third value holds the name of second member attribute (e.g., "bbb"), and its attribute syntax is `'memberAttrName'`. In this case, the fourth member's value is the value of "bbb".

Note that the technique of encoding a `'collection'` as a `'lsetOf'` makes it easy for a Printer that doesn't support a particular collection attribute (or the collection attribute syntax at all) to simply skip over the entire collection value.

3. The end of the collection is indicated with a value tag that MUST be syntax type `'endCollection'` (e.g., 0x37) and MAY have a zero name length and a zero value length. In the future, this field MAY contain useful information, such as the collection name that matches the one in the `'begCollection'`.
4. It is valid to have a member attribute that is itself, a collection attribute, i.e., collections can be nested within collections. This is represented by the occurrence of a member attribute that is of attribute syntax type `'begCollection'`. Such a collection is terminated by a matching `'endCollection'`. The name of such a member attribute is in the immediately preceding value, whose syntax type is `'memberAttrName'`.
5. It is valid for a collection attribute to be multi-valued, i.e., have more than one collection value. If the next attribute immediately following the `'endCollection'` has a zero name length and a tag of `'begCollection'`, then the collection attribute is a multi-valued collection, as with any attribute. This statement applies to collections within collections and collections that are not in collections.

7.2 Example encoding: "media-col" (collection)

The collection specified in section 5 is used for the encoding example shown in Table 5. The example also shows nested collections, since the "media-size" member attribute is a `'collection'`. The encoding example represents a blue 4x6-index card and takes 216 octets. The Appendices contain more complex examples.

Additional examples have been included in the appendices.

The overall structure of the two collection values can be pictorially represented as:

```
"media-col" =
{  "media-color" =  'blue';
   "media-size" =
   {    "x-dimension" = 6;
       "y-dimension" = 4
   },
}
```

The full encoding is in table 5. A simplified view of the encoding looks like this:

Table 4 - Overview Encoding of "media-col" collection

| Tag Value | Name | Value |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| begCollection | media-col | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | media-color |
| keyword | " " | blue |
| memberAttrName | " " | media-size |
| begCollection | " " | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | x-dimension |
| integer | " " | 6 |
| memberAttrName | " " | y-dimension |
| integer | " " | 4 |
| endCollection | " " | " " |
| endCollection | " " | " " |

Table 5 - Example Encoding of "media-col" collection

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | beginning of the "media-col" collection attribute |
| 0x0009 | | name-length | length of (collection) attribute name |
| media-col | media-col | name | name of (collection) attribute |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "media-color" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of "media-color" keyword |
| media-color | media-color | value | value is name of 1st member attribute |
| 0x44 | keyword type | value-tag | keyword type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0004 | | value-length | |
| blue | blue | value | value of 1st member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "media-size" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000A | | value-length | length of "media-size" keyword |
| media-size | media-size | value | Name of 2nd member attribute |
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | Beginning of the "media-size" collection attribute which is a sub-collection |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | collection attribute names have no value no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "x-dimension" |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of "x-dimension" keyword |
| x-dimension | x-dimension | value | name of 1st sub-collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0006 | | value | value of 1st sub-collection member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "y-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of the "y-dimension" keyword |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| y-dimension | y-dimension | value | name of 2nd sub-collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0004 | | value | value of 2nd sub-collection member attribute |
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the sub-collection |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the 1st collection value in 1setOf |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type |
| | | | no value (since value-length was 0) |

8 Legacy issues

IPP 1.x Printers and Clients will gracefully ignore collections and its member attributes if it does not understand the collection. The `begCollection` and `endCollection` elements each look like an attribute with an attribute syntax that the recipient doesn't support and so should ignore the entire attribute. The individual member attributes and their values will look like a `lsetOf` values of the collection attribute, so that the Printer simply ignores the entire attribute and all of its values. Returning unsupported attributes is also simple, since only the name of the collection attribute is returned with the 'unsupported' out-of-band value (see section 4.2).

9 IANA Considerations

The following table provides registration for the 'collection' attribute syntax defined in this document. This is to be registered according to the procedures in RFC 2911 [RFC2911] section 6.3.

| Tag value: | Attribute Syntaxes: | Ref. | Section: |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| collection | | RFC 3382 | 3 |
| 0x34 | <code>begCollection</code> | RFC 3382 | 7.1 |
| 0x37 | <code>endCollection</code> | RFC 3382 | 7.1 |
| 0x4A | <code>memberAttrName</code> | RFC 3382 | 7.1 |

The resulting attribute syntax registration will be published in the <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipp-registrations> registry.

10 Internationalization Considerations

This attribute syntax by itself has no impact on internationalization. However, the member attributes that are subsequently defined for use in a collection may have internationalization considerations, as may any attribute, according to [RFC2911].

11 Security Considerations

This attribute syntax causes no more security concerns than any other attribute syntax. It is only the attributes that are subsequently defined, to use this or any other attribute syntax, that may have security concerns, depending on the semantics of the attribute, according to [RFC2911].

12 References

12.1 Normative References

- [RFC2910] Herriot, R., Butler, S., Moore, P. and R. Turner, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Encoding and Transport", RFC 2910, September 2000.
- [RFC2911] Isaacson, S., deBry, R., Hastings, T., Herriot, R. and P. Powell, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Model and Semantics", RFC 2911, September 2000.

12.2 Informative References

- [RFC2565] Herriot, R., Butler, S., Moore, P. and R. Tuner, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Encoding and Transport", RFC 2565, April 1999.
- [RFC2566] deBry, R., Hastings, T., Herriot, R., Isaacson, S. and P. Powell, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.0: Model and Semantics", RFC 2566, April 1999.
- [RFC2567] Wright, D., "Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol", RFC 2567, April 1999.
- [RFC2568] Zilles, S., "Rationale for the Structure and Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol", RFC 2568, April 1999.
- [RFC2569] Herriot, R., Hastings, T., Jacobs, N. and J. Martin, "Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols", RFC 2569, April 1999.
- [RFC2616] Fielding, R., Gettys, J., Mogul, J., Frystyk, H., Masinter, L., Leach, P. and T. Berners-Lee, "Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1", RFC 2616, June 1999.
- [RFC3196] Hastings, T., Manros, C., Zehler, P., Kugler, C. and H. Holst, "Internet Printing Protocol/1.1: Implementor's Guide", RFC 3196, November 2001.

Appendix A: Encoding Example of a Simple Collection (Informative)

The overall structure of the collection value can be pictorially represented as:

```
"media-size" =
{  "x-dimension" = 6;
   "y-dimension" = 4
}
```

A simplified view of the encoding would look like this:

Table 6 - Overview Encoding of simple collection

| Tag Value | Name | Value |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| begCollection | media-size | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | x-dimension |
| integer | " " | 6 |
| memberAttrName | " " | y-dimension |
| integer | " " | 4 |
| endCollection | " " | " " |

Note: " " represents a name or value whose length is 0.

Table 7 - Example Encoding of simple collection

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | beginning of the "media-size" collection attribute |
| 0x000A | | name-length | length of (collection) attribute name |
| media-size | media-size | name | name of (collection) attribute |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts member attribute: "x-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of "x-dimension" keyword |
| x-dimension | x-dimension | value | name of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0006 | | value | value of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "y-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of the "y-dimension" keyword |
| y-dimension | y-dimension | value | name of 2nd collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf for media-size no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0004 | | value | value of 2nd collection member attribute |
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the collection |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |

Appendix B: Encoding Example of lsetOf Collection (Informative)

The overall structure of the collection value can be pictorially represented as:

```
"media-size-supported" =
{  "x-dimension" = 6;
   "y-dimension" = 4
},
{  "x-dimension" = 3;
   "y-dimension" = 5
};
```

A simplified view of the encoding would look like this:

Table 8 - Overview Encoding of lsetOf collection

| Tag Value | Name | Value |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| begCollection | media-size-supported | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | x-dimension |
| integer | " " | 6 |
| memberAttrName | " " | y-dimension |
| integer | " " | 4 |
| endCollection | " " | " " |
| begCollection | " " | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | x-dimension |
| integer | " " | 3 |
| memberAttrName | " " | y-dimension |
| integer | " " | 5 |
| endCollection | " " | " " |

Table 9 - Example Encoding of lsetOf collection

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | beginning of the "media-size-supported (lsetOf collection" attribute |
| 0x00014 | | name-length | length of (collection) attribute name |
| media-size-supported | media-size-supported | name | name of (collection) attribute |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type |
| | | | no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts member attribute: "x-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf |
| | | | no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of "x-dimension" keyword |
| x-dimension | x-dimension | value | name of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf |
| | | | no name (since name-length was 0) |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0006 | | value | value of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts member attribute: "y-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of the "y-dimension" keyword |
| y-dimension | y-dimension | value | name of 2nd collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0004 | | value | value of 2nd collection member attribute |
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the collection |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | beginning of the 2nd member of the lsetOf "sizes-avail " collection attribute |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | Zero length name indicates this is member of previous attribute |
| | | name | no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts member attribute: "x-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of "x-dimension" keyword |
| x-dimension | x-dimension | value | name of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0003 | | value | value of 1st collection member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts member attribute: "y-dimension" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x000B | | value-length | length of the "y-dimension" keyword |
| y-dimension | y-dimension | value | name of 2nd collection member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0005 | | value | value of 2nd collection member attribute |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the lsetOf collection value |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |

Appendix C: Encoding Example of Collection containing lsetOf XXX attribute (Informative)

The overall structure of the collection value can be pictorially represented as:

```
"wagons" =  
  { "colors" = red, blue;  
    "sizes" = 4, 6, 8  
  }
```

A simplified view of the encoding would look like this:

Table 10 - Overview Encoding of collection with lsetOf value

| Tag Value | Name | Value |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| begCollection | wagons | " " |
| memberAttrName | " " | colors |
| keyword | " " | red |
| keyword | " " | blue |
| memberAttrName | " " | sizes |
| integer | " " | 4 |
| integer | " " | 6 |
| integer | " " | 8 |
| endCollection | " " | " " |

Table 11 - Example Encoding of collection with lsetOf value

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x34 | begCollection | value-tag | beginning of the "wagons" collection attribute |
| 0x0005 | | name-length | length of (collection) attribute name |
| wagons | wagons | name | name of (collection) attribute |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type no value (since value-length was 0) |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "colors" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of lsetOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0006 | | value-length | length of "colors" keyword |
| colors | colors | value | value is name of 1st member attribute |
| 0x44 | keyword type | value-tag | keyword type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates lsetOf wagons no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|
| blue | blue | value | value of 1st member attribute |
| 0x44 | keyword type | value-tag | keyword type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf wagons no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0003 | | value-length | |
| red | red | value | value of 1st member attribute |
| 0x4A | memberAttrName | value-tag | starts a new member attribute: "sizes" |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0005 | | value-length | length of "length-avail" keyword |
| sizes | sizes | value | Name of 2nd member attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf wagons no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 0x0004 | | value | 1st value for 1setOf integer attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0006 | | value | 2nd value for 1setOf integer attribute |
| 0x21 | integer type | value-tag | attribute type |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | 0 indicates 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0004 | | value-length | length of an integer = 4 |
| 0x0008 | | value | 3rd value for 1setOf integer attribute |
| 0x37 | endCollection | value-tag | end of the collection |
| 0x0000 | | name-length | defined to be 0 for this type, so part of 1setOf no name (since name-length was 0) |
| 0x0000 | | value-length | defined to be 0 for this type |

| Octets | Symbolic Value | Protocol field | comments |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | no value (since value-length was 0) |

Appendix D: Description of the Base IPP Documents (Informative)

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 [RFC3196]
- Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols [RFC2569]

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 [RFC2566, RFC2565]. A few OPTIONAL operator operations have been added to IPP/1.1 [RFC2911, RFC2910].

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 IPP 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. The model introduces a Printer and a Job. The Job supports multiple documents per Job. The model document also addresses how security, internationalization, and directory issues are addressed.

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 also 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 'ipp' 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.

Authors' Addresses

Roger deBry
Utah Valley State College
Orem, UT 84058

Phone: (801) 222-8000
EMail: debryro@uvsc.edu

Tom Hastings
Xerox Corporation
737 Hawaii St. ESAE 231
El Segundo, CA 90245

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

Robert Herriot
Consultant
706 Colorado Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Phone: 650-327-4466
Fax: 650-327-4466
EMail: bob@herriot.com

Kirk Ocke
Xerox Corp.
800 Phillips Rd
M/S 128-30E
Webster, NY 14580

Phone: (585) 442-4832
EMail: KOcke@crt.xerox.com

Peter Zehler
Xerox Corp.
800 Phillips Rd
M/S 128-30E
Webster, NY 14580

Phone: (585) 265-8755
EMail: PZehler@crt.xerox.com

IPP Web Page: <http://www.pwg.org/ipp/>
IPP Mailing List: ipp@pwg.org

To subscribe to the ipp mailing list, send the following email:

- 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.

Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2002). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.

