



## **CUPS Software Design Description**

CUPS-SDD-1.1

Easy Software Products  
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# Table of Contents

<b>1 Scope</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Identification	1
1.2 System Overview	1
1.3 Document Overview	1
<b>2 References</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 CUPS Documentation	3
2.2 Other Documents	3
<b>3 Design Overview</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Backends	5
3.1.1 ipp	5
3.1.2 lpd	5
3.1.3 parallel	5
3.1.4 serial	6
3.1.5 socket	6
3.1.6 usb	6
3.2 Berkeley Commands	6
3.2.1 lpc	6
3.2.2 lpq	7
3.2.3 lpr	7
3.2.4 lprm	7
3.3 CGI	7
3.3.1 admin.cgi	7
3.3.2 classes.cgi	7
3.3.3 jobs.cgi	7
3.3.4 printers.cgi	7
3.4 CUPS Application Programmers Interface	7
3.4.1 Convenience Functions	7
3.4.2 HTTP Functions	8
3.4.3 IPP Functions	8
3.4.4 Language Functions	8
3.4.5 PPD Functions	8
3.5 CUPS Imaging Library	8
3.5.1 Colorspace Conversion Functions	8
3.5.2 Color Management Functions	8
3.5.3 Image Management Functions	8
3.5.4 Scaling Functions	8
3.5.5 Image File Functions	9
3.5.6 Raster Functions	9
3.6 Daemons	9
3.6.1 Line Printer Daemon	9
3.6.2 Polling Daemon	9
3.7 Filters	9
3.7.1 hpgltops	9
3.7.2 imagetops	10
3.7.3 imagetoraster	10
3.7.4 pdftops	10

# Table of Contents

## **3 Design Overview**

<u>3.7.5 pstops</u> .....	10
<u>3.7.6 pstoraster</u> .....	10
<u>3.7.7 rastertoepson</u> .....	10
<u>3.7.8 rastertohp</u> .....	10
<u>3.7.9 texttops</u> .....	10
<u>3.8 Scheduler</u> .....	10
<u>3.8.1 Authorization</u> .....	10
<u>3.8.2 Classes</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.3 Client</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.4 Configuration</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.5 Devices</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.6 Directory Services</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.7 IPP</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.8 Jobs</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.9 Logging</u> .....	11
<u>3.8.10 Main</u> .....	12
<u>3.8.11 MIME</u> .....	12
<u>3.8.12 PPDs</u> .....	12
<u>3.8.13 Printers</u> .....	12
<u>3.9 System V Commands</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.1 accept</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.2 cancel</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.3 disable</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.4 enable</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.5 lp</u> .....	12
<u>3.9.6 lpadmin</u> .....	13
<u>3.9.7 lpinfo</u> .....	13
<u>3.9.8 lpmove</u> .....	13
<u>3.9.9 lpoptions</u> .....	13
<u>3.9.10 lpstat</u> .....	13
<u>3.9.11 reject</u> .....	13

<b><u>A Glossary</u></b> .....	<b>15</b>
<u>A.1 Terms</u> .....	15
<u>A.2 Acronyms</u> .....	15

# 1 Scope

## 1.1 Identification

This software design description document provides general information on the architecture and coding of the Common UNIX Printing System ("CUPS") Version 1.1.

## 1.2 System Overview

CUPS provides a portable printing layer for UNIX®-based operating systems. It has been developed by Easy Software Products to promote a standard printing solution for all UNIX vendors and users. CUPS provides the System V and Berkeley command-line interfaces.

CUPS uses the Internet Printing Protocol ("IPP") as the basis for managing print jobs and queues. The Line Printer Daemon ("LPD") Server Message Block ("SMB"), and AppSocket (a.k.a. JetDirect) protocols are also supported with reduced functionality. CUPS adds network printer browsing and PostScript Printer Description ("PPD") based printing options to support real-world printing under UNIX.

CUPS also includes a customized version of GNU Ghostscript (currently based off GNU Ghostscript 5.50) and an image file RIP that are used to support non-PostScript printers. Sample drivers for HP and EPSON printers are included that use these filters.

## 1.3 Document Overview

This software design description document is organized into the following sections:

- 1 – Scope
- 2 – References
- 3 – Design Overview
- A – Glossary



## 2 References

### 2.1 CUPS Documentation

The following CUPS documentation is referenced by this document:

- CUPS–CMP–1.1: CUPS Configuration Management Plan
- CUPS–IDD–1.1: CUPS System Interface Design Description
- CUPS–IPP–1.1: CUPS Implementation of IPP
- CUPS–SAM–1.1.x: CUPS Software Administrators Manual
- CUPS–SDD–1.1: CUPS Software Design Description
- CUPS–SPM–1.1.x: CUPS Software Programming Manual
- CUPS–SSR–1.1: CUPS Software Security Report
- CUPS–STP–1.1: CUPS Software Test Plan
- CUPS–SUM–1.1.x: CUPS Software Users Manual
- CUPS–SVD–1.1: CUPS Software Version Description

### 2.2 Other Documents

The following non–CUPS documents are referenced by this document:

- Adobe PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification, Version 4.3.
- Adobe PostScript Language Reference, Third Edition.
- IPP/1.1: Implementers Guide
- RFC 1179, Line Printer Daemon Protocol
- RFC 2396, Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax
- RFC 2567, Design Goals for an Internet Printing Protocol
- RFC 2568, Rationale for the Structure of the Model and Protocol for the Internet Printing Protocol
- RFC 2569, Mapping between LPD and IPP Protocols
- RFC 2616, Hypertext Transfer Protocol — HTTP/1.1
- RFC 2617, HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication
- RFC 2910, IPP/1.1: Encoding and Transport
- RFC 2911, IPP/1.1: Model and Semantics
- RFC 3380, IPP: Job and Printer Set Operations





## 3 Design Overview

CUPS is composed of 9 software sub-systems that operate together to perform common printing tasks:

- Backends
- Berkeley Commands
- CGI
- CUPS Application Programmers Interface
- CUPS Imaging Library
- Daemons
- Filters
- Scheduler
- System V Commands

### 3.1 Backends

The backends implement communications over a number of different interfaces. All backends are called with a common set of arguments:

- Device URI – the Uniform Resource Identifier for the output device (e.g. `parallel:/dev/plp`, `ipp://hostname/resource`).
- Job Identifier – the job identifier for this job (integer).
- User Name – the user associated with this job (name string).
- Title – the title/job-name associated with this job (name string).
- Copies – the number of copies required (integer).
- Options – the options associated with this job (space separated option strings).
- Filename (optional) – the file to print; if this option is not specified, the backend must read the print file from the standard input.

Backends are named using the scheme of the URI, so a URI of "ipp://hostname/resource" would be processed by the "ipp" backend.

#### 3.1.1 ipp

The ipp backend sends the specified job to a network printer or host using the Internet Printing Protocol. The URI is as specified by the `printer-uri-supported` attribute from the printer or host.

#### 3.1.2 lpd

The lpd backend sends the specified job to a network printer or host using the Line Printer Daemon protocol. The URI is of the form:

```
lpd://hostname/queue
```

#### 3.1.3 parallel

The parallel backend sends the specified job to a local printer connected via the specified parallel port device. The URI is of the form:

```
parallel:/dev/file
```

### 3.1.4 serial

The serial backend sends the specified job to a local printer connected via the specified serial port device. The URI is of the form:

```
serial:/dev/file?option[+option+...]
```

The options can be any combination of the following:

- `baud=rate` – Sets the baud rate for the device.
- `bits=7 or 8` – Sets the number of data bits.
- `parity=even` – Sets even parity checking.
- `parity=odd` – Sets odd parity checking.
- `parity=none` – Turns parity checking off.
- `flow=dtrdsr` – Turns DTR/DSR (hardware) flow control on.
- `flow=hard` – Turns RTS/CTS (hardware) flow control on.
- `flow=none` – Turns flow control off.
- `flow=rtscts` – Turns RTS/CTS (hardware) flow control on.
- `flow=xonxoff` – Turns XON/XOFF (software) flow control on.

### 3.1.5 socket

The socket backend sends the specified job to a network host using the AppSocket protocol commonly used by Hewlett–Packard and Tektronix printers. The URI is of the form:

```
socket://hostname[:port]
```

The default port number is 9100.

### 3.1.6 usb

The usb backend sends the specified job to a local printer connected via the specified usb port device. The URI is of the form:

```
usb:/dev/file
```

## 3.2 Berkeley Commands

The Berkeley commands provide a simple command–line interface to CUPS to submit and control print jobs. It is provided for compatibility with existing software that is hardcoded to use the Berkeley commands.

### 3.2.1 lpc

The lpc command allows users and administrators to check the status and control print queues. The version provided with CUPS supports the following commands:

- `quit` – Quits the lpc command.
- `status` – Shows the status of printers and jobs in the queue.

### **3.2.2 lpq**

The lpq command shows the current queue status.

### **3.2.3 lpr**

The lpr command submits a job for printing. The CUPS version of lpr silently ignores the "i", "t", "m", "h", and "s" options.

### **3.2.4 lprm**

The lprm removes one or more print jobs.

## **3.3 CGI**

The Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programs provide a web-based status interface to monitor the status of printers, classes, and jobs. Each of the CGIs utilize HTML template files that can be customized to provide alternate appearances.

### **3.3.1 admin.cgi**

The admin CGI provides administration interfaces for printers and classes. The user can add, modify, delete, start, stop, and configure printers and classes using "wizard" interfaces.

### **3.3.2 classes.cgi**

The classes CGI lists the available printer classes and any pending jobs for the class. The user can click on individual classes to limit the display and click on jobs to see the job status.

### **3.3.3 jobs.cgi**

The jobs CGI lists the queued print jobs in order of priority. The list can be limited by printer or job.

### **3.3.4 printers.cgi**

The printers CGI lists the available printer queues and any pending jobs for the printer. The user can click on individual printers to limit the display and click on jobs to see the job status.

## **3.4 CUPS Application Programmers Interface**

The CUPS Application Programmers Interface ("API") provides common convenience, HTTP, IPP, language, and PPD functions used by the CUPS software.

### **3.4.1 Convenience Functions**

Convenience functions are provided to submit an IPP request, send a print file, cancel a job, get a list of available printers, get a list of available classes, get the default printer or class, get the default server name, get

the local username, and get a password string.

### 3.4.2 HTTP Functions

The HTTP functions provide functions to connect to HTTP servers, issue requests, read data from a server, and write data to a server.

### 3.4.3 IPP Functions

The IPP function provide functions to manage IPP request data and attributes, read IPP responses from a server, and write IPP requests to a server.

### 3.4.4 Language Functions

The language functions provide a standard interface for retrieving common textual messages for a particular locale and determining the correct encoding (e.g. US ASCII, UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, etc.)

### 3.4.5 PPD Functions

The PostScript Printer Description functions manage PPD files, select options, check for option conflicts, and emit selected options in the correct order.

## 3.5 CUPS Imaging Library

The CUPS imaging library provides colorspace conversion, color management, image management, scaling, image file, and raster functions used by the CUPS raster filters.

### 3.5.1 Colorspace Conversion Functions

The colorspace conversion functions handle conversion of grayscale and RGB colors to grayscale, RGB, K, CMY, CMYK, and CMYKcm colorspaces.

### 3.5.2 Color Management Functions

The color management functions handle gamut mapping and density correction. These are integrated with the colorspace conversion functions so that colorspace conversion and color management are processed in a single step.

### 3.5.3 Image Management Functions

The image management functions manage a tiled image database that is swapped to/from disk as needed.

### 3.5.4 Scaling Functions

The scaling functions provide image scaling services using nearest-neighbor sampling and bilinear interpolation as appropriate.

### 3.5.5 Image File Functions

The image file functions handle loading of all image file formats.

### 3.5.6 Raster Functions

The raster functions manage streams of CUPS raster data (described in the Interface Design Document) used by non-PostScript printer drivers and raster filters.

## 3.6 Daemons

The daemons provide additional network functions for the scheduler. Currently only two daemons are provided with CUPS.

### 3.6.1 Line Printer Daemon

The line printer daemon provides remote LPD client support and is run by the `inetd(8)` daemon as needed.

### 3.6.2 Polling Daemon

The polling daemon is used to poll a remote server for a list of available printers and provide it to the scheduler for addition. A separate polling daemon is run by the scheduler for every remote system listed for polling in the scheduler configuration file.

## 3.7 Filters

The filters implement file conversion services for CUPS. All filters are called with a common set of arguments:

- Printer name – the name of the destination printer (name string).
- Job Identifier – the job identifier for this job (integer).
- User Name – the user associated with this job (name string).
- Title – the title/job-name associated with this job (name string).
- Copies – the number of copies required (integer).
- Options – the options associated with this job (space separated option strings).
- Filename (optional) – the file to print; if this option is not specified, the filter must read the input file from the standard input.

Filters are added to the MIME conversion data file and implement all necessary conversions from one file type to another.

### 3.7.1 hpgltops

The hpgltops filter converts HP-GL/2 files into PostScript.

### **3.7.2 imagetops**

The imagetops filter converts image files into PostScript.

### **3.7.3 imagetoraster**

The imagetoraster filter converts image files into CUPS raster data.

### **3.7.4 pdftops**

The pdftops filter converts PDF files into PostScript.

### **3.7.5 pstops**

The pstops filter inserts printer-specific commands from PPD files and performs page filtering as requested by the user.

### **3.7.6 pstoraster**

The pstoraster filter converts PostScript program data into CUPS raster data.

### **3.7.7 rastertoepson**

The rastertoepson filter handles converting CUPS raster data to ESC/P and supports both color and black-and-white printers.

### **3.7.8 rastertohp**

The rastertohp filter handles converting CUPS raster data to HP-PCL and supports both color and black-and-white printers.

### **3.7.9 texttops**

The texttops filter converts text files into PostScript.

## **3.8 Scheduler**

The scheduler is a fully-functional HTTP/1.1 and IPP/1.1 server that manages the printers, classes, and jobs in the system. It also handles a simple broadcast-based directory service so that remote print queues and classes can be accessed transparently from the local system.

### **3.8.1 Authorization**

The authorization module is responsible for performing access control and authentication for all HTTP and IPP requests entering the system.

### 3.8.2 Classes

The classes module is responsible for managing printer classes in the system. Each class is a collection of local and/or remote printers. The classes module also reads and writes the classes configuration file.

### 3.8.3 Client

The client module is responsible for all HTTP client communications. It handles listening on selected interfaces, accepting connections from prospective clients, processing incoming HTTP requests, and sending HTTP responses to those requests. The client module also is responsible for executing the external CGI programs as needed to support web-based printer, class, and job status monitoring and administration.

Once authorized, all IPP requests are sent to the IPP module.

### 3.8.4 Configuration

The configuration module is responsible for reading the CUPS configuration file and initializing the appropriate data structures and values. The configuration module also stops CUPS services before reading the configuration file and restarts them after the configuration file has been read.

### 3.8.5 Devices

The devices module is responsible for managing the list of available devices for the CUPS-Get-Devices operation.

### 3.8.6 Directory Services

The directory services module sends and receives printer state information over a broadcast socket. Remote printers and classes are automatically added to or removed from the local printer and class lists as needed.

The directory services module can only receive printer state information over a single UDP port, however it can broadcast to multiple addresses and ports as needed.

### 3.8.7 IPP

The IPP module handles IPP requests and acts accordingly. URI validation is also performed here, as a client can post IPP data to any URI on the server which might sidestep the access control or authentication of the HTTP server.

### 3.8.8 Jobs

The jobs module manages print jobs, starts filter and backend processes for jobs to be printed, and monitors status messages from those filters and backends.

### 3.8.9 Logging

The logging module manages the access, error, and page log files that are generated by the scheduler.

### **3.8.10 Main**

The main module is responsible for timing out and dispatching input and output for client connections. It also watches for incoming `SIGHUP` and `SIGCHLD` signals, reloads the server configuration files as needed, and handles child process errors and exits.

### **3.8.11 MIME**

The Multimedia Internet Mail Exchange module manages a MIME type and conversion database that supports file typing by extension and content and least-cost file filtering from a source to a destination file type.

### **3.8.12 PPDs**

The PPDs module is responsible for managing the list of available PPD files for the CUPS-Get-PPDs operation.

### **3.8.13 Printers**

The printers module is responsible for managing printers and PPD files in the system. The printers module also reads and writes the printers configuration file.

## **3.9 System V Commands**

The System V commands provide a robust command-line interface to CUPS to submit and control printers and jobs.

### **3.9.1 accept**

The `accept` command tells the scheduler to accept new jobs for specific printers.

### **3.9.2 cancel**

The `cancel` command tells the scheduler to cancel one or more jobs that are queued for printing.

### **3.9.3 disable**

The `disable` command tells the scheduler to stop printing jobs on the specified printers.

### **3.9.4 enable**

The `enable` command tells the scheduler to start printing jobs on the specified printers.

### **3.9.5 lp**

The `lp` command submits files for printing. Unlike the standard System V `lp` command, a single CUPS `lp` command will generate a separate job ID for each file that is printed. Also, the Solaris `"f"`, `"H"`, `"P"`, `"S"`, and `"y"` options are silently ignored.



### **3.9.6 lpadmin**

The lpadmin command manages printer queues and classes. The Solaris "A", "F", "I", "M", "P", "Q", "S", "T", "U", "W", "f", "l", "m", "o", "s", "t", and "u" options are not supported, and new options "P" (PPD file) and "E" (enable and accept) are provided to configure CUPS-specific features.

### **3.9.7 lpinfo**

The lpinfo command lists the available PPD files or devices as selected by the user.

### **3.9.8 lpmove**

The lpmove command moves a print job to a new destination.

### **3.9.9 lpoptions**

The lpoptions command manages user-defined printers and options.

### **3.9.10 lpstat**

The lpstat command lists printers, classes, and jobs as requested by the user.

### **3.9.11 reject**

The reject command tells the scheduler not to accept new jobs for specific printers.



# A Glossary

## A.1 Terms

<i>C</i>	A computer language.
<i>parallel</i>	Sending or receiving data more than 1 bit at a time.
<i>pipe</i>	A one-way communications channel between two programs.
<i>serial</i>	Sending or receiving data 1 bit at a time.
<i>socket</i>	A two-way network communications channel.

## A.2 Acronyms

<i>ASCII</i>	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
<i>CUPS</i>	Common UNIX Printing System
<i>ESC/P</i>	EPSON Standard Code for Printers
<i>FTP</i>	File Transfer Protocol
<i>HP-GL</i>	Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language
<i>HP-PCL</i>	Hewlett-Packard Page Control Language
<i>HP-PJL</i>	Hewlett-Packard Printer Job Language
<i>IETF</i>	Internet Engineering Task Force
<i>IPP</i>	Internet Printing Protocol
<i>ISO</i>	International Standards Organization
<i>LPD</i>	Line Printer Daemon
<i>MIME</i>	Multimedia Internet Mail Exchange
<i>PPD</i>	PostScript Printer Description
<i>SMB</i>	Server Message Block
<i>TFTP</i>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol

