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1 Scope

1.1 Identification

This translation guide provides instructions for creating translations of the CUPS message catalogs and web pages for the Common UNIX Printing System ("CUPS") Version 1.1 software.

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 includes an image file RIP that supports printing of image files to non–PostScript printers. A customized version of GNU Ghostscript 7.05 for CUPS called ESP Ghostscript is available separately to support printing of PostScript files within the CUPS driver framework. Sample drivers for Dymo, EPSON, HP, and OKIDATA printers are included that use these filters.

Drivers for thousands of printers are provided with our ESP Print Pro software, available at:

http://www.easysw.com/printpro/

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1.3 Document Overview

This translation guide is organized into the following sections:

- 1 – Scope
- 2 – References
- 3 – Character Sets
- 4 – Message Catalogs
- 5 – Web Interfaces
- 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:

- 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 Character Sets

CUPS uses character set files to define the mapping of local character sets to Unicode code points, as well as the fonts that should be used for different ranges of characters.

CUPS includes files for common 8-bit encodings as well as UTF-8 for Unicode text. The format of these files is described in the CUPS Interface Design Description (IDD) document. Current character sets are enumerated in the CUPS API, so in order to add a new character set you must patch the CUPS source as well as provide a new charset file.

CUPS 1.1 supports the following character sets:

- iso-8859-1
- iso-8859-2
- iso-8859-3
- iso-8859-4
- iso-8859-5
- iso-8859-6
- iso-8859-7
- iso-8859-8
- iso-8859-9
- iso-8859-10
- iso-8859-13
- iso-8859-14
- iso-8859-15
- koi8-r
- koi8-u
- us-ascii
- utf-8
- windows-874
- windows-1250
- windows-1251
- windows-1252
- windows-1253
- windows-1254
- windows-1255
- windows-1256
- windows-1257
- windows-1258
4 Message Catalogs

CUPS message catalogs are text files that identify the default character set for the locale and a list of localized message strings for the CUPS software. The format of the message catalog files is described in the CUPS IDD.

Message catalogs are named `cups_ll`, `cups_ll_CC`, or `cups_ll_CC.charset`, where "ll" is the standard 2–letter abbreviation for the language, "CC" is the standard 2–letter abbreviation for the country, and "charset" is the charset name which may differ from the list above.

Each message catalog file is stored in a subdirectory named `ll`, `ll_CC`, or `ll_CC.charset` to match the trailing portion of the message catalog filename.

When translating a new message catalog, copy the `cups_C` message catalog file to a new subdirectory; to translate the message catalog to Canadian French, you would type the following commands:

```
cd locale ENTER
mkdir fr_CA ENTER
cp C/cups_C fr_CA/cups_fr_CA ENTER
```

Alternatively, you could copy the existing `cups_fr` message catalog and then make any changes necessary.

Once you have make your copy of the file, edit it using your favorite text editor to translate the text to the desired language. Be sure to preserve any numbers starting in the first column, as they indicate a new message number – you'll see this for the HTTP status messages.

Finally, add your locale to the list of locales in the makefile and run the following command to install it:

```
make install ENTER
```
5 Web Interfaces

The CUPS scheduler provides a web interface that can be used to do many common printing and administration tasks. The built-in web server supports localization of web pages through the use of subdirectories for each locale, e.g. "fr" for French, "de" for German, "fr_ca" for French in Canada, and so forth.

5.1 Template Files

Template files are HTML files with special formatting characters in them that allow substitution of variables and arrays. The CUPS CGI programs (admin.cgi, classes.cgi, jobs.cgi, and printers.cgi) use these template file to provide dynamic content for the web interface. Template files are installed in the /usr/share/cups/templates directory by default.

Translated versions of the template files should be installed in the appropriate subdirectories under /usr/share/cups/templates. For example, Canadian French template files should be stored in the /usr/share/cups/templates/fr_CA directory.

5.1.1 Inserting Attributes and Values

Template files consist of HTML with variable substitutions for named inside curley braces "{name}". Variable names are generally the IPP attribute names with the hyphen ("−") replaced by the underscore ("_") character. For example, the job-printer-uri attribute is renamed to job_printer_uri.

Curley braces ("{" and "}" ) to indicate substitutions, and the backslash (\") character for quoting. To insert any of these special characters as-is you need to use the HTML &name; mechanism or prefix each special character with the backslash (\".)

You substitute the value of a variable using {NAME} in your template file. If the variable is undefined then the {NAME} string is output as-is.

To substitute an empty string if the variable is undefined, use {?NAME} instead.

5.1.2 Array Substitutions

The number of array elements can be inserted using {#NAME}. If the array is undefined then 0 is output. The current array element (starting at 1) is inserted with {#}.

Arrays are handled using { [NAME] at the beginning of a section and } at the end. The information between the closing bracket ("]") and closing brace (“}”) is repeated for as many elements as are in the named array. For example, the following template will display a list of each job in the job_id array:

```
<TABLE>
  <TR>
    <TH>Job ID</TH>
    <TH>Destination</TH>
    <TH>Title</TH>
  </TR>
  {[job_id]
   <TR>
    <TH>Job ID</TH>
    <TH>Destination</TH>
    <TH>Title</TH>
   </TR>
  }
</TABLE>
```
Arrays can be nested, however all elements within the curley braces ("{" and "}") are indexed using the innermost array.

### 5.1.3 Conditional Tests

Templates can also test variables against specific values and conditionally include text in the template. The format is:

```
{variable?true:false}
{variable=value?true:false}
{variable!=value?true:false}
{variable<value?true:false}
{variable>value?true:false}
```

where `true` is the text that is included if the condition is true and `false` is the text that is included if the condition is false. A value of `#` is replaced with the current element number (starting at 1.)

The character after the variable name specifies the condition to test:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>True if <code>variable</code> exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>True if <code>variable</code> is equal to <code>value</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>True if <code>variable</code> is not equal to <code>value</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>True if <code>variable</code> is less than <code>value</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>True if <code>variable</code> is greater than <code>value</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.1.4 Template File List

The following template files are used by the web interface:

- `add-class.tmpl`
  - This is the initial form that is shown to add a new printer class.
- `add-printer.tmpl`
  - This is the initial form that is shown to add a new printer.
- `admin-op.tmpl`
  - This is the template that is used to display an error message when the admin interface sees an undefined operation name.
- `admin.tmpl`
  - This is the template that shows the initial menu of operations (add a class, manage classes, etc.)
- `choose-device.tmpl`
  - This is the form that shows the list of available devices.
- `choose-make.tmpl`
  - This is the form that shows the list of available manufacturers.
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This is the form that shows the list of available printers that can be added to a class.
choose−model.tmpl
    This is the form that shows the list of available printer models/drivers.
choose−serial.tmpl
    This is the form that allows the user to choose a serial port and any options.
choose−uri.tmpl
    This is the form that allows the user to enter a device URI for network printers.
class−added.tmpl
    This template shows the "class added" message.
class−confirm.tmpl
    This is the template used to confirm the deletion of a class.
class−deleted.tmpl
    This template shows the "class deleted" message.
classes.tmpl
    This template shows one or more printer classes.
class−modified.tmpl
    This template shows the "class modified" message.
config−printer.tmpl
    This template starts the printer configuration form.
config−printer2.tmpl
    This template ends the printer configuration form.
error.tmpl
    This template displays a generic error message.
header.tmpl
    This template is used as the standard header on all dynamic content.
job−cancel.tmpl
    This template shows "job cancelled".
job−hold.tmpl
    This template shows "job held".
job−op.tmpl
    This is the template that is used to display an error message when the job interface sees an undefined operation name.
job−release.tmpl
    This template shows "job released".
job−restart.tmpl
    This template shows "job restarted".
jobs.tmpl
    This template is used to list the print jobs on a server, class, or printer.
modify−class.tmpl
    This template is used as the first form when modifying a class.
modify−printer.tmpl
    This template is used as the first form when modifying a printer.
option−boolean.tmpl
    This template is used to select a boolean PPD option.
option−header.tmpl
    This template is used to start a PPD option group.
option−pickmany.tmpl
    This template is used to select a multi−valued PPD option.
option−pickone.tmpl
    This template is used to select a single−valued PPD option.
option−trailer.tmpl

5.1.4 Template File List
This template is used to end a PPD option group.

printer-accept.tmpl
This template shows "printer now accepting jobs".

printer-added.tmpl
This template shows "printer added".

printer-configured.tmpl
This template shows "printer configured".

printer-confirm.tmpl
This template asks the user to confirm the deletion of a printer.

printer-deleted.tmpl
This template shows "printer deleted".

printer-modified.tmpl
This template shows "printer modified".

printer-purge.tmpl
This template shows "printer has been purged of all jobs".

printer-reject.tmpl
This template shows "printer now rejecting jobs".

printer-start.tmpl
This template shows "printer started".

printers.tmpl
This template is used to list information on one or more printers.

printer-stop.tmpl
This template shows "printer stopped".

test-page.tmpl
This template shows "test page printed".

trailer.tmpl
This template is used as the standard trailer on all dynamic content.

5.2 CGI Programs

CUPS uses four CGI programs to manage the dynamic web interfaces:

- admin.cgi
- classes.cgi
- jobs.cgi
- printers.cgi

5.2.1 admin.cgi

The admin.cgi program handles all of the printer and class administration functions and is run for all direct accesses to the /admin resource. For most operations it uses the PRINTER_NAME and OP form variables to specify the action requested.

The following OP values are supported:

accept-jobs
Accepts jobs on the named destination.

add-class
Adds a new printer class. This operation also adds several other form variables:
MEMBER_URIS
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Sets the members of the class. Multiple MEMBER_URIS values can be provided.

**PRINTER_INFO**
Sets the printer–info attribute for the printer class, which is usually the printer description.

**PRINTER_LOCATION**
Sets the printer–location attribute for the printer class.

`add-printer`  
Adds a new printer. This operation also adds several other form variables:

- **BAUDRATE**  
  Sets the baud rate for serial devices.

- **BITS**  
  Sets the number of data bits for serial devices.

- **DEVICE_URI**  
  Sets the device URI for the printer.

- **FLOW**  
  Sets the flow control for serial devices.

- **PARITY**  
  Sets the parity checking for serial devices.

- **PPD_NAME**  
  Sets the driver name for the printer ("raw" for a raw queue.)

- **PRINTER_INFO**  
  Sets the printer–info attribute for the printer, which is usually the printer description.

- **PRINTER_LOCATION**  
  Sets the printer–location attribute for the printer.

`config-printer`  
Configures an existing printer. This operation uses form variables of the same name as the options in the printer's PPD file.

`delete-class`  
Deletes a printer class. The form variable CONFIRM may be set to any value to bypass the confirmation page.

`delete-printer`  
Deletes a printer. The form variable CONFIRM may be set to any value to bypass the confirmation page.

`modify-class`  
Modifies a printer class. See the `add-class` operation for a list of form variables.

`modify-printer`  
Modifies a printer. See the `add-printer` operation for a list of form variables.

`purge-jobs`  
Purges all jobs on the named destination.

`reject-jobs`  
Rejects new jobs on the named destination.

`start-printer`  
Starts the named destination.

`stop-printer`  
Stops the named destination.

### 5.2.2 classes.cgi

The `classes.cgi` program is responsible for listing class information, including jobs destined for that class. It is for all direct accesses to the /classes resource and supports the optional form variables **OP** and **WHICH_JOBS**. If no form variables are supplied then the CGI lists all or a specific class and the active jobs
The following WHICH_JOBS values are supported:

completed
  Show only the completed jobs.
not-completed
  Show only the active jobs.

The following OP values are supported:

print-test-page
  Print a PostScript test page.

5.2.3 jobs.cgi

The jobs.cgi program handles all of the job functions and is run for all direct accesses to the /jobs resource. For most operations it uses the JOB_ID, OP, and WHICH_JOBS form variables to specify the action requested.

The following WHICH_JOBS values are supported:

completed
  Show only the completed jobs.
not-completed
  Show only the active jobs.

The following OP values are supported:

job-cancel
  Cancels a job.
job-hold
  Holds a job indefinitely.
job-release
  Releases a job for printing.
job-restart
  Restarts a stopped, cancelled, completed, or aborted print job.

5.2.4 printers.cgi

The printers.cgi program is responsible for listing printer information, including jobs destined for that printer. It is for all direct accesses to the /printers resource and supports the optional form variables OP and WHICH_JOBS. If no form variables are supplied then the CGI lists all or a specific printer and the active jobs on each printer.

The following WHICH_JOBS values are supported:

completed
  Show only the completed jobs.
not-completed
Show only the active jobs.

The following `OP` values are supported:

- `print-test-page`
  - Print a PostScript test page.
A Glossary

A.1 Terms

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

A.2 Acronyms

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