



Sun StorageTek™ T10000 Tape Drive

Fibre Channel Interface

Reference Manual

Part Number: MT9259

Revision: H



T10000 Tape Drive

Fibre Channel Interface Reference Manual

Sun Microsystems, Inc.
www.sun.com

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Revision: H

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Summary of Changes

Date	Revision	Description
May 2004	A (First)	Initial release
September 2004	B (Second)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
May 2005	C (Third)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
June 2005	D (Fourth)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
May 2006	E (Fifth)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
August 2006	F (Sixth)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
April 2007	G (Seventh)	Refer to this revision for the list of changes
August 2007	H (Eighth)	Added new pages and commands to Chapter 4 : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Key Management (KM)” on page 67• “Sequential Access Device Page” on page 85• “Medium Configuration Page” on page 105 and page 118• “Report Supported Operation Codes” on page 148• “Report Supported Task Management Functions” on page 149• “Security Protocol In” on page 162

Note: Change bars included to indicate updates.

Summary of Changes

Contents

Summary of Changes	iii
Contents	v
Tables	xi
Preface	xv
Terminology and Usage	xv
Alert Messages	xvi
Related Publications	xvi
Related Training	xvii
Accessing the Learning Management System	xvii
Employee Training	xvii
Partner Training	xvii
Customer Training	xvii
Additional Information	xviii
Sun's External Web Site	xviii
Customer Resource Center	xviii
Sun Partner Advantage Program	xviii
Hardcopy Publications	xviii
1: General Information	1
Overview	2
Implementation	3
Tape Drive Description	4
Specifications	5
External Power Supply Module	6
Environmental Requirements	6
2: Physical Interface	7
Topologies	7
Arbitrated Loop	7
Hubs	8
Giga-Bit Interface Converters	8
Considerations	8
Limitations	9
Redundant Paths	11
Cables and Connectors	11
Cable Guidelines	11
Interface Ports	12

3: Operations	13
Connections	13
Arbitrated Loop	13
Fabric Attachment	13
Direct N_Port Attachment	14
Addressing	14
Terms and Definitions	15
FC–Tape Terms	15
StorageTek Terms	15
Loop Initialization Features	16
Acquiring Addresses	16
Selective Reset	17
Loop Failures	17
Open Initializing State	17
Loop Initialization Select Master	17
Loop Initialization Fabric Assigned Address	17
Loop Initialization Previously Acquired	17
Loop Initialization Hard Assigned	18
Loop Initialization Soft Assigned	18
Loop Initialization Report Position	18
Loop Initialization Loop Position	18
Failure to Obtain a Loop Address	18
Private Loop Initialization Completion	18
Public Loop Initialization Completion	19
Fabric F_PORT Attachment Initialization	19
Tape Drive States	20
Power Up	20
Offline	20
Online	20
Power Down	20
Arbitrated Loop Feature Set	21
Login_BB_Credit Equals Zero	22
Open and Close Latencies	22
Common Service Parameters	23
FC Class 3	25
Class 3 Service Parameters, Port Login	25
Class 3 Service Parameters, Fabric Login	27
FC-2 Features	28
Link Service Commands	29
Basic Commands	29
Extended Commands	30
Responses to Link Services	33
Frame Transmission	34
Exchange Management	35
Exchange Originator	35
Exchange Responder	36
Sequence Management	36
Sequence Open	37

Sequence Identifier Usage	37
Sequence Errors	38
Error Detection and Management	38
8B/10B Encoding and Decoding	39
Disparity	40
CRC	40
Fibre Channel Timers	41
Arbitrated Loop Timeout	41
Receiver_Transmitter Timeout	41
Error_Detect Timeout	42
Resource Allocation Timeouts	42
Resource Recovery Timeout	42
REC Timeout	42
Upper Level Protocol Timeout	42
FCP Feature Set	43
Process Login Parameters	43
FCP Information Units	45
Command Information Unit	46
Transfer Ready Information Units	47
Data Information Unit	47
Write Data	47
Read Data	47
Response Information Unit	47
Residual Checking	48
Response Payload	49
Response Codes	49
Task Management Flags and Information Units	50
Task Attributes	51
Other Features	52
SCSI Features	52
Auto Contingent Allegiance	52
Asynchronous Event Notification	52
Command Linking	52
Status Byte	52
Busy	53
Check Condition	53
Good	53
Reservation Conflict	53
Task Set Full	53
Public Loop SCSI Target Discovery	54
Private Loop SCSI Target Discovery	54
Clearing Effects of ULP, FCP, FC-PH, and FC-AL Actions	56
Device Reservations	58
4: Commands	61
Overview	61
Commands	61
Implementation Requirements	63

Contents

Command Descriptor Block	63
Control Byte	64
Erase Command	65
Inquiry Command	66
Inquiry Data Format	67
Vital Product Data Pages	69
Load Display Command	74
Load Display Data Format	74
Load/Unload Command	76
Locate Command	78
Log Select Command	79
Log Sense Command	80
Log Sense Page Format	81
Log Sense Parameter Format	82
Log Sense Supported Pages	83
Write Error Counter Page	84
Read Error Counter Page	84
Non-Medium Error Page	85
Sequential Access Device Page	85
TapeAlert Page	86
TapeAlert Flags	86
Vendor Unique Drive Statistics Page	89
Vendor Unique Port Statistics Page	92
Mode Select Command	93
Mode Select Header Data	95
Mode Select Block Descriptor Data	96
Read/Write Error Recovery Page	97
Disconnect–Reconnect Page	98
Data Compression Page	99
Device Configuration Page	100
Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page	102
Fibre Channel Port Control Page	103
TapeAlert Page	104
Medium Configuration Page	105
Mode Sense Command	106
Mode Sense Header Data	108
Mode Sense Block Descriptor Data	109
Read/Write Error Recovery Page	110
Disconnect–Reconnect Page	111
Data Compression Page	112
Device Configuration Page	113
Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page	115
Fibre Channel Port Control Page	116
TapeAlert Page	117
Medium Configuration Page	118
Persistent Reserve In Command	119
Read Keys Parameter Data	120
Read Reservations Parameter Data	120

Read Reservations Descriptors	121
Report Capabilities Parameter Data	122
Persistent Reserve Out Command	124
Persistent Reserve Out Parameter List	125
Registering a Reservation Key	126
Creating a Persistent Reservation	126
Releasing a Persistent Reservation	126
Clearing all Persistent Reservations and Keys	127
Pre-empting Reservations Made by Another Initiator	127
Prevent/Allow Medium Removal Command	128
Read Command	129
Read Block Limits Command	131
Read Block Limits Data	131
Read Buffer Command	132
Read Media Serial Number Command	134
Read Media Serial Number Parameter Data	134
Read Position Command	135
Read Position Data	136
Physical Position Indicator Data	138
Receive Diagnostic Results	140
Receive Diagnostic Results Page Format	141
Release Unit Command	142
Report Density Support Command	143
Report Density Support Data	144
Density Support Block Descriptor	145
Report LUNs Command	147
Report LUNs Parameter Data	147
Report Supported Operation Codes	148
Report Supported Task Management Functions	149
Supported Task Management Functions Data Format	150
Request Sense Command	151
Sense Data	152
Sense Keys	155
Additional Sense Codes and Qualifiers	156
Reserve Command	160
Rewind Command	161
Security Protocol In	162
Send Diagnostic Command	163
Space Command	164
Test Unit Ready Command	166
Verify Command	167
Write Command	168
Write Buffer Command	170
Write Filemarks Command	172
Glossary	173
Index	185

Contents

Tables

Table 1. Fibre Channel Reference Documentation	1
Table 2. Fibre Channel Layers	2
Table 3. Tape Drive Performance Specifications	5
Table 4. Power Supply Physical Dimensions	6
Table 5. Power Specifications	6
Table 6. Environmental Specifications	6
Table 7. Cable Specifications	12
Table 8. Addressing Scheme	14
Table 9. FC-AL Feature Set	21
Table 10. NL_Port Common Service Parameters, Port Login	23
Table 11. NL_Port Common Service Parameters, Fabric Login	24
Table 12. Start of Frame Delimiters, Class 3	25
Table 13. Class 3 Service Parameters, Port Login	25
Table 14. Class 3 Service Parameters, Fabric Login	27
Table 15. Other FC-2 Features	28
Table 16. Basic Link Services	29
Table 17. Extended Link Services	30
Table 18. FC-4 Link Services	32
Table 19. Response to Link Services from Ports Not Logged-In	33
Table 20. Exchange Content Header	35
Table 21. Sequence Content Header	36
Table 22. End of Frame Delimiters	40
Table 23. Timer Summary	41
Table 24. PRLI Parameters	43
Table 25. PRLI Accept FCP Services Parameter Page	44
Table 26. FCP 8-Byte LUN	46
Table 27. FCP_RSP Payload	49
Table 28. FCP_RSP Codes	50
Table 29. FCP Task Management Flags	51
Table 30. FCP Task Attributes	51
Table 31. Other FCP Features	52
Table 32. Clearing Effects	56
Table 33. Reserve/Release Management Method	58
Table 34. Persistent Reservation Management Method	59
Table 35. Supported SCSI Commands	61

Tables

Table 36. 6-Byte Command Descriptor Block	63
Table 37. 10-Byte Command Descriptor Block	64
Table 38. 12-Byte Command Descriptor Block	64
Table 39. Control Byte	64
Table 40. Erase Command	65
Table 41. Inquiry Command	66
Table 42. Inquiry Data Format	67
Table 43. Supported Vital Product Data Pages	69
Table 44. Device Serial Number Page	70
Table 45. Device Identification Page	70
Table 46. Management Network Addresses Page	72
Table 47. Sequential Access Device Capabilities Page	73
Table 48. Load Display Command	74
Table 49. Load Display Data Bytes	74
Table 50. Load/Unload Command	76
Table 51. Locate Command	78
Table 52. Log Select Command	79
Table 53. Log Sense Command	80
Table 54. Log Sense Page Format	81
Table 55. Log Sense Parameter Format	82
Table 56. Log Sense Supported Pages	83
Table 57. Write Error Counter Page Codes	84
Table 58. Read Error Counter Page Codes	84
Table 59. Non-Medium Error Page Codes	85
Table 60. Sequential Access Device Page Codes	85
Table 61. TapeAlert Flags	86
Table 62. Vendor Drive Statistics Page Codes	89
Table 63. Vendor Port Statistics Page Codes	92
Table 64. Mode Select (10)—6 Byte Command	93
Table 65. Mode Select (10)—10 Byte Command	93
Table 66. Mode Select (6) Header Data	95
Table 67. Mode Select (10) Header Data	95
Table 68. Mode Select Block Descriptor Data	96
Table 69. Mode Select Read/Write Error Page	97
Table 70. Mode Select Disconnect–Reconnect Page	98
Table 71. Mode Select Data Compression Page	99
Table 72. Mode Select Device Configuration Page	100
Table 73. Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page (18h)	102
Table 74. Fibre Channel Port Control Page (19h)	103
Table 75. Mode Select TapeAlert Page	104
Table 76. Mode Select Medium Configuration Page	105
Table 77. Mode Sense—6 Byte Command	106

Table 78. Mode Sense—10 Byte Command	106
Table 79. Mode Sense (6) Header Data	108
Table 80. Mode Sense (10) Header Data	108
Table 81. Mode Sense Block Descriptor Data	109
Table 82. Mode Sense Read/Write Error Recovery Page	110
Table 83. Mode Sense Disconnect–Reconnect Page	111
Table 84. Mode Sense Data Compression Page	112
Table 85. Mode Sense Device Configuration Page	113
Table 86. Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page (18h)	115
Table 87. Fibre Channel Port Control Page (19h)	116
Table 88. Mode Sense Tape Alert page	117
Table 89. Mode Sense Medium Configuration Page	118
Table 90. Persistent Reserve In Command	119
Table 91. Read Keys Parameter Data	120
Table 92. Read Reservations Parameter Data	120
Table 93. Reservation Descriptors	121
Table 94. Report Capabilities Parameter Data	122
Table 95. Persistent Reservation Type Mask Format	123
Table 96. Persistent Reserve Out Command	124
Table 97. Persistent Reserve Out Parameter List	125
Table 98. Prevent/Allow Medium Removal Command	128
Table 99. Read Command	129
Table 100. Read Block Limits Command	131
Table 101. Read Block Limits Data	131
Table 102. Read Buffer Command	132
Table 103. Read Buffer Descriptor	133
Table 104. Echo Buffer Descriptor	133
Table 105. Read Media Serial Number Command	134
Table 106. Read Media Serial Number Parameter Data	134
Table 107. Read Position Command	135
Table 108. Read Position Data	136
Table 109. Physical Position Indicator Data	138
Table 110. Receive Diagnostic Results Command	140
Table 111. Receive Diagnostic Results Page Format	141
Table 112. Release Unit—6 Byte Command	142
Table 113. Release Unit—10 Byte Command	142
Table 114. Report Density Support Command	143
Table 115. Density Support Header	144
Table 116. Density Support Data Block Descriptor	145
Table 117. Report LUNs Command	147
Table 118. Report LUNs Parameter Data	147
Table 119. Report Supported Operation Codes Command	148

Tables

Table 120. Report Supported Task Management Functions Command	149
Table 121. Report Supported Task Management Functions Data Format	150
Table 122. Request Sense Command	151
Table 123. Sense Data Format	152
Table 124. Field Pointer Sense Key Illegal Request Specific Data	153
Table 125. Progress Indication Sense Key Not Ready or No Sense Specific Data	154
Table 126. Sense Key Code Descriptions	155
Table 127. Sense Key with ASC and ASCQ	156
Table 128. Reserve—6 Byte Command	160
Table 129. Reserve—10 Byte Command	160
Table 130. Rewind Command	161
Table 131. Security Protocol In Command	162
Table 132. Send Diagnostic Command	163
Table 133. Space Command	164
Table 134. Test Unit Ready Command	166
Table 135. Verify Command	167
Table 136. Write Command	168
Table 137. Write Buffer Command	170
Table 138. Write Filemarks Command	172

Preface

The *Fibre Channel Reference Manual* is intended for independent software vendors (ISVs) plus operating system designers and developers implementing Fibre Channel on the Sun StorageTek™ T10000 Tape Drive.

This manual is also intended for Sun StorageTek solutions delivery engineers, systems engineers; plus hardware, software, and service representatives.

This manual describes information about the Sun StorageTek™ T10000A and T10000B Tape Drives. Unless otherwise specified, this information pertains to all models of the T10000. Where information changes, the following is used to identify them:

- 2FC = T10000A with a 2 Gb interface
- 4FC = T10000A or T10000B with a 4 Gb interface
- T10000A or T10000B

■ Terminology and Usage

The following terminology is used throughout this manual:

- Examples of hexadecimal notation are: x'4A', 70h, and 00 10 4F (hex).
- Examples of binary notation are: '0101' (b) or 01b.
- Examples of tape drives, or drives are: Sun StorageTek T10000 Tape Drive, T10000A tape drive, T10000B tape drive, or just T10000.
- Sun StorageTek™, or just "StorageTek."
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■ Organization

This manual contains the following information:

Chapter	Use this chapter to...
Chapter 1, "General Information"	Obtain a high-level overview about Fibre Channel on the StorageTek T10000 Tape Drive.
Chapter 2, "Physical Interface"	Understand the various connection schemes for a Fibre Channel interface, including hubs, switches, cables, and connectors.
Chapter 3, "Operations"	Learn the elements for connecting to and how to implement them on a Fibre Channel interface.
Chapter 4, "Commands"	Obtain a list of the small computer system interface (SCSI) commands with definitions that support the T10000A tape drive.

■ Alert Messages

Alert messages call your attention to information that is especially important or that has a unique relationship to the main text or graphic.

Note: A note provides additional information that is of special interest. A note might point out exceptions to rules or procedures. A note usually, but not always, follows the information to which it pertains.



Caution: A caution informs you of conditions that might result in damage to hardware, corruption of data, or corruption of application software. A caution always precedes the information to which it pertains.

■ Related Publications

The following table lists the documentation available to support the T10000A tape drive. All of the publications are available in portable document format (PDF) online at the Customer Resource Center.

Publication Description	Intended Audience	Part Number
<i>Installation Manual</i> Describes how to install a T10000 tape drive in library and rack mount configurations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical specialists • Service representatives 	96173
<i>Service Manual</i> Contains removal and replacement procedures.		96175
<i>User's Guide</i> Contains information that can be useful to user's, operators, system administrators, and service representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operators • System administrators • Service representatives 	96174
<i>Virtual Operator Panel User Guides</i> Contains useful information about the Virtual Operator Panel (VOP).		96179 96180
<i>Systems Assurance Guide</i> Provides an overview about the T10000 tape drives and contains site preparation checklists, feature codes, conversion bills, media, and part numbers for the drives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System engineers • Account executives • Professional services • Technical specialists • Marketing and sales representatives 	TM0002 x

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Accessing the Learning Management System

Employee Training

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Employees in APAC, LATAM, and Canada have access to a light version of myHR.

Once you are logged into myHR, you can access the Learning system by clicking on the “Learning” link in the Key Links on the right side of the screen.

Note: If you have additional questions about logging on to myHR for the first time, visit the FAQs.

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The URL for the CRC is <http://www.support.storagetek.com>

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General Information

1

This chapter contains an overview about the Fibre Channel specifications and the Sun StorageTek T10000 Tape Drive. StorageTek's implementation of Fibre Channel conforms to the:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI),
- National Committee for Information Technology Standards (NCITS) formerly X3.

[Table 1](#) lists the documents that help define this implementation.

Table 1. Fibre Channel Reference Documentation

Specification		Revision
Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface		FC-PH X3.230: 1994
Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface 2 nd Generation		FC-PH-2 X3.297: 1997
Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface 3 rd Generation		FC-PH-3 X3.303:1998
2FC*	Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop	FC-AL X3.272-1996 Rev. 4.5
2FC*	Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop 2 (August 28, 1998)	FC-AL-2 Working Draft Rev. 6.4
4FC*	Fibre Channel Physical Interface	FC-PI T11/Project 1306-0, Rev. 2
4FC*	Fibre Channel Framing and Signaling Interface	FC-FS T11/Project 1331-0, Rev. 1.2
Fibre Channel Fabric Loop Attachment Technical Report		FC-FLA NCITS/TR-20: 1998
Fibre Channel Private Loop Direct Attach Technical Report		FC-PLDA NCITS/TR-19: 1998
Fibre Channel Generic Services Definition 2 nd Generation		FC-GS-2 NCITS 288.200x, Rev. 5.3
Fibre Channel Generic Services Definition 3 rd Generation		FC-GS-3 Working Draft Rev. 6.2
Fibre Channel Tape Profile Technical Report (May 14, 1999)		FS-Tape T11/99-069v4, Rev. 1.17
SCSI Fibre Channel Protocol		SCSI FCP X3.269:1996, Rev. 12
SCSI Fibre Channel Protocol 2		ANSI NCITS:350:2003
SCSI-3 Architecture Model (SAM-2)		ANSI NCITS:366:2003
SCSI-3 Primary Commands (SPC-2)		ANSI NCITS:351:2001
SCSI-3 Stream Commands (SSC)		ANSI NCITS:335:2000
* Indicates specific reference for that implementation of the Fibre Channel interface.		

■ Overview

- Serial connection
- Copper (electrical) or fiber (optical) transmissions
- Multiple protocols (such as SCSI, IP, HIPPI, IPI-3)
- Information transparent
- 100 – 400 MB data transfer rates
- Scalable for data rates, distance, media, and protocols

In 1994, the Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface (FC–PH), or ANSI X3.230–1994, was completed, differing from every other architecture at the time. This specification married the strengths of channels, including high throughput and low overhead, with the strengths of networks, including flexibility, long distance capability, and high connectivity.

See [Table 2](#) for a description of the Fibre Channel layers.

Table 2. Fibre Channel Layers

ULPs	SCSI	IPI	IP	SBCCS	HIPPI
FC-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Level Protocol Mapping • Mapping of ULP functions and constructs 				
FC-3	Common Services				
FC-2	Link Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Login and Logout services • Basic and Extended Link services 				
	Signaling Protocol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frames, Sequences, and Exchanges • N_Ports, F_Ports, and Topologies • Classes of Service (1, 2, and 3) • Buffer-to-Buffer/end-to-end flow control 				
FC-AL	Arbitrated Loop Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordered sets for loop arbitration • Loop Initialization • Physical address assignments 				
FC-1	Transmission Protocol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encoding and Decoding • Link management • Error monitoring 				
FC-0	Physical Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmitters, receivers, and Bandwidth 				
	Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cables and Connectors 				

■ Implementation

Tape Drive:

- NL_Port Arbitrated loop (conforming to the FC–Tape)
- FCP (SCSI-3) command set for tape (serial) devices
- Class 3 level of service
- Class 2 level of service (*future*)
- Private Loop NL_Port attach operation
- Fabric F_Port attach operation
- N_Port to N_Port (point-to-point) attach operation
- Hard assigned port addresses (AL-PA)
- Basic and extended link services
- Connections to an external hub
- Data transfer rate (burst) of up to 400 megabytes per second (MB/s)
- Standard approved length shortwave fibre optic cables
- Multimode laser operating at 850 nanometers (shortwave) non–OFC
- Dual port connections

Hub:

- Multiple ports
- Standard approved length fibre optic and copper cables
- Multimode laser operating at 850 nanometers (shortwave) non–OFC
- Single mode laser operating at 1300 nanometers (longwave) connecting other devices
- Cascading hub attachments
- Gigabit Interface Converter (GBIC) connections in the hub

Switch:

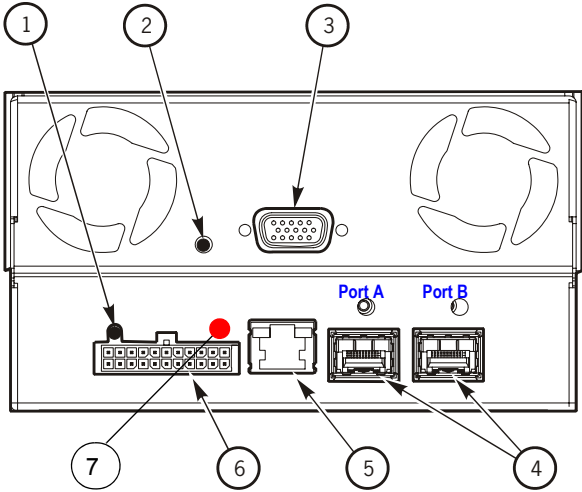
- Attachment to F_Port is supported on T10000 tape drive

■ Tape Drive Description

- Size:** The T10000 tape drive is a small, modular, high-performance tape drive designed for high-capacity storage of data. The drive is:
- Height = 8.89 cm (3.5 in.)
 - Width = 14.6 cm (5.75 in.)
 - Depth = 42.5 cm (16.75 in.)
- Capacity:** The T10000 uses a technology called partial response, maximum likelihood (PRML) to provide the high-density data format that allows the tape drive to record and store up to:
- T10000A = 500 gigabytes (GB) of uncompressed data.
 - T10000B = 1 terabyte (TB) of uncompressed data.
- Media:** The new tape cartridge for this drive uses a single-reel hub for high capacity; the supply reel is inside the cartridge and the take-up reel is inside the tape drive.
- Interface:** The host connections to the T10000 are fiber-optic to provide a high rate of data transfer, such as Fibre Channel and FICON.
- Configurations:** The T10000 supports two configurations: library and stand-alone, for a variety of operating system platforms:
- Enterprise mainframes (z/OS and OS/390)
 - Open system platforms (Windows, UNIX, and Linux)

Figure 1 shows a rear view of the T10000 tape drive:

Figure 1. Rear View

Rear Panel	Descriptions
 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">T103_222</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tape drive activity indicator 2. Reset switch 3. Tape transport interface (TTI) A serial port for library communications 4. Interface ports (2) Two small form-factor pluggable (SFP) modules with fiber-optic LC connectors. 5. RJ-45 receptacle An Ethernet port that provides a connection for the virtual operator panel (VOP), Service Delivery Platform (SDP), or Encryption Token Bay 6. Power connector DC voltages from an external power supply module or drive tray connections 7. Encryption LED Green = encryption disabled Amber = needs media keys Red = encryption enabled

■ Specifications

This section lists the physical, environmental, and performance specifications for the T10000 tape drive.

Table 3. Tape Drive Performance Specifications

Characteristic	Specification
Capacity and Performance	
T10000A Capacity, native	500 GB (5 x 10 ¹¹ bytes)
T10000A Sport Cartridge, native	120 GB
T10000B Capacity, native	1 TB (1 x 10 ¹² bytes)
T10000B Sport Cartridge, native	240 GB
Data buffer size	256 MB
Tape speeds:	
Read and write	2.0 and 4.95 m/s
File search and locates	8.0 m/s
High speed rewind	9.5 m/s
Interfaces	
Types	2FC = 1, 2 Gb Fibre Channel and FICON 4FC = 1, 2, 4 Gb Fibre Channel and FICON
Support	2FC = N_Port and NL_Port 4FC = N_Port only
Data rate (uncompressed)	120 MB/s
Compressed (maximum)	2FC = 180 MB/s 4FC = 360 MB/s
Burst transfer rate	2FC = 200 MB/s 4FC = 400 MB/s
Channel rate (Fibre Channel)	2FC = 1.0625 and 2.125 Gb/s 4FC = 1.0625, 2.125, and 4.250 Gb/s
Emulation Modes	3592 (MVS) and 3490 (VSM)
Access times	
Tape load and thread to ready	16 s
File access (includes loading)	62 s
Rewind (maximum)	91 s 23 s with the Sport cartridge
Average rewind	48 s 13 s with the Sport cartridge
Unload time	23 s

External Power Supply Module

Table 4. Power Supply Physical Dimensions

Measurement	Specification
Width	14.7 cm (5.77 in.)
Depth	20.4 cm (8.04 in.)
Height	4.7 cm (1.83 in.)
Weight:	1.4 kg (3.5 lb) 2.38 kg (5.25 lb) L-Series libraries

Table 5. Power Specifications

Characteristics	Specification
Input voltage	88 to 264 VAC
Input frequency	48 to 63 Hz
Power consumption	58 W (drive only) 90 W (drive and power supply)
Power dissipation	420 Btu/hr

Environmental Requirements

Note: Although the T10000 tape drive will function over the full list of ranges as specified below, *optimal reliability* will be achieved if the environment is maintained between the recommended ranges.

Table 6. Environmental Specifications

Description	Optimum	Recommended	Ranges
Temperature			
- Operating	22°C (72°F)	20° – 25°C (68° – 77°F)	10° to 40°C (50° to 104°F)
- Shipping			-40° to 60°C (-40° to 140°F)
- Storing			10° to 40°C (50° to 104°F)
Relative Humidity			
- Operating	45%	40% – 50%	20% to 80%
- Shipping			10% to 95%
- Storing			10% to 95%
Wet bulb (non-condensing)			
- Operating	29°C (84°F)		
- Shipping	35°C (95°F)		
- Storing	35°C (95°F)		

Important: Industry best practices recommends computer rooms maintain a relative humidity of 40% to 50% for best performance.

This chapter describes how the Sun StorageTek tape drives attach to a Fibre Channel (FC) interface and includes recommendations for hubs, cables, and connectors.

■ Topologies

Sun StorageTek tape drives support the following topologies with either single or dual port attachments:

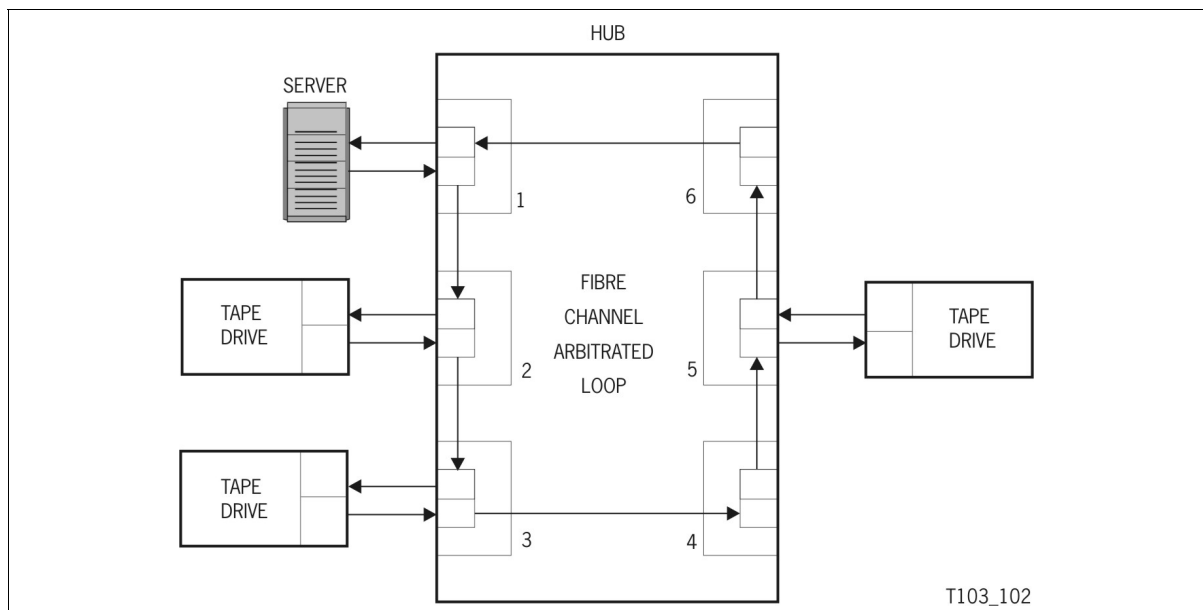
- Arbitrated Loop—private loop, NL_Port to NL_Ports
- Arbitrated Loop—public loop, NL_Port to NL_Ports, and one FL_Port
- Fabric F_Port attachment
- Point to Point attachment

Note: Dual port technology provides a redundant path and allows connections to two ports, which increases the flexibility of the drive. Only one port on a drive may be active for data transfer at a time.

■ Arbitrated Loop

Figure 2 is an example of a hub producing an arbitrated loop.

Figure 2. Arbitrated Loop



■ Hubs

Because of the fast growth and the increase in demand of fibre channel attachments, hubs can provide cascading (multiple) loops within a fibre channel network. Sun StorageTek tape drives are designed to use hubs to provide for an arbitrated loop which provides the following capabilities:

- Centralizes the attachment of the tape drives within the arbitrated loop
- Establishes connections with either copper or fiber optic cables
- Provides translation of physical media (such as copper to optical fiber)
- Provides an external power supply for the port bypass
- Provides port bypass functionality for port failures
- Allows cascading to increase tape drive and initiator attachment
- Supports the ability to power-on and -off, install or de-install tape drives
- Creates a central point of port management and monitoring of the drives
- Extends the distances between tape drives and initiators

■ Giga-Bit Interface Converters

Hubs use Giga-bit Interface Converters (GBICs) to provide the physical connection to the tape drives.

GBICs connectors are available for:

- High speed serial data (HSSDC)
- Copper, 9-pin shielded "D" (DB9)
- Shortwave non-OFC
- Longwave laser

These GBICs comply with ANSI Fibre Channel physical layer requirements.

■ Considerations

Jitter is a consideration when selecting, installing, and configuring hubs within a Fibre Channel network. Jitter is the deviation of timing of an exchange.

The accumulation of jitter occurs and continues to grow within a chain of repeaters. As a signal is input to a repeater, jitter is not removed from the clock and is transferred to the data at the output. At some level within the network, jitter could exceed the allowable limit causing excessive errors. Assuring that there are NL_Ports within the loop to reclock the signal, jitter will be minimized.

Loop Port State Machines (LPSM) are required to control the operation of the loop and ensure Loop Initialization Protocol (LIP) is executed whenever a reset or power-on occurs.

Limitations

There is no limit to cascading the number of hubs within a network as long as the following guidelines are followed:

Note: Refer to the hub manufacturer's requirements for cascading, the following are just general guidelines.

- The length of the cable affects the number of allowable ports.
- The hub adds length to the cabling in the network.
- Use ports 1 and 4 to cascade to other hubs. This increases the potential of dual port devices and redundant paths.
- Do not exceed the maximum number of hubs per cascade link.
The maximum number of hubs before retiming is six (6) with short cables, two (2) with maximum length cascade cables.
- Configure the loop so the devices are properly positioned in relation to the hub. [Figure 3](#) is an example of cascading hubs.

Figure 3. Loop Containing a Switch and a Hub

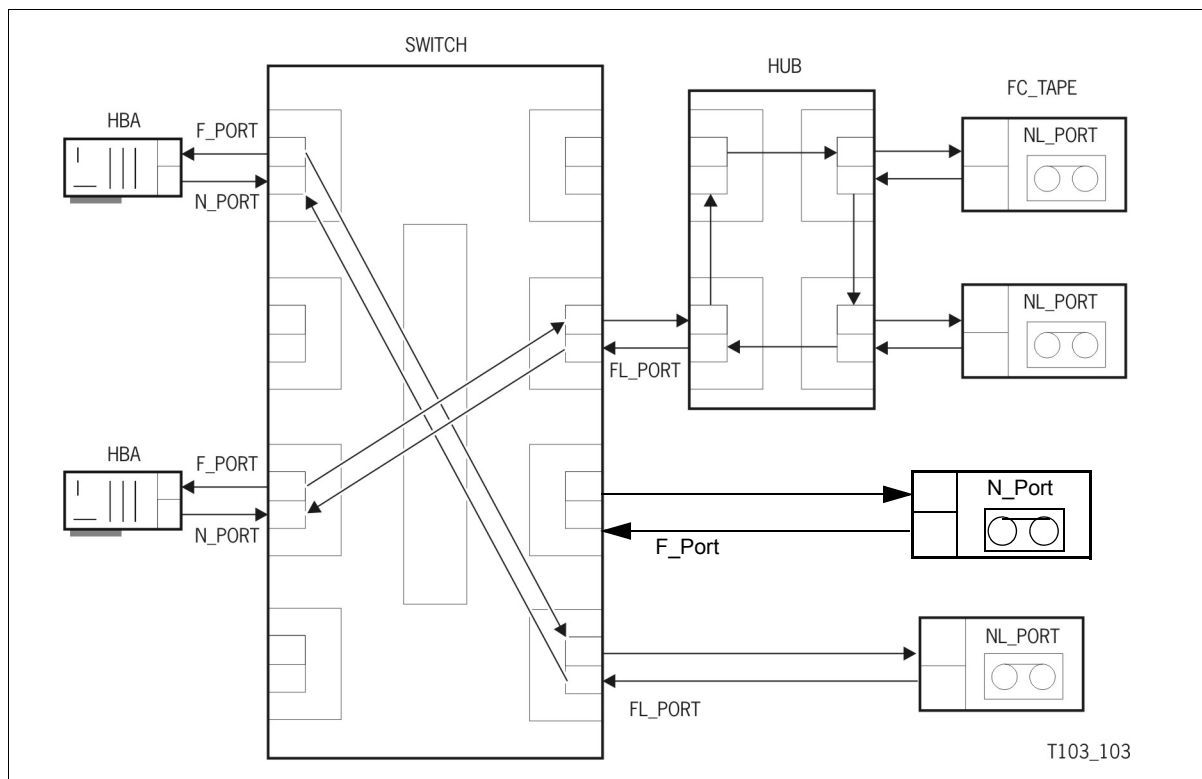
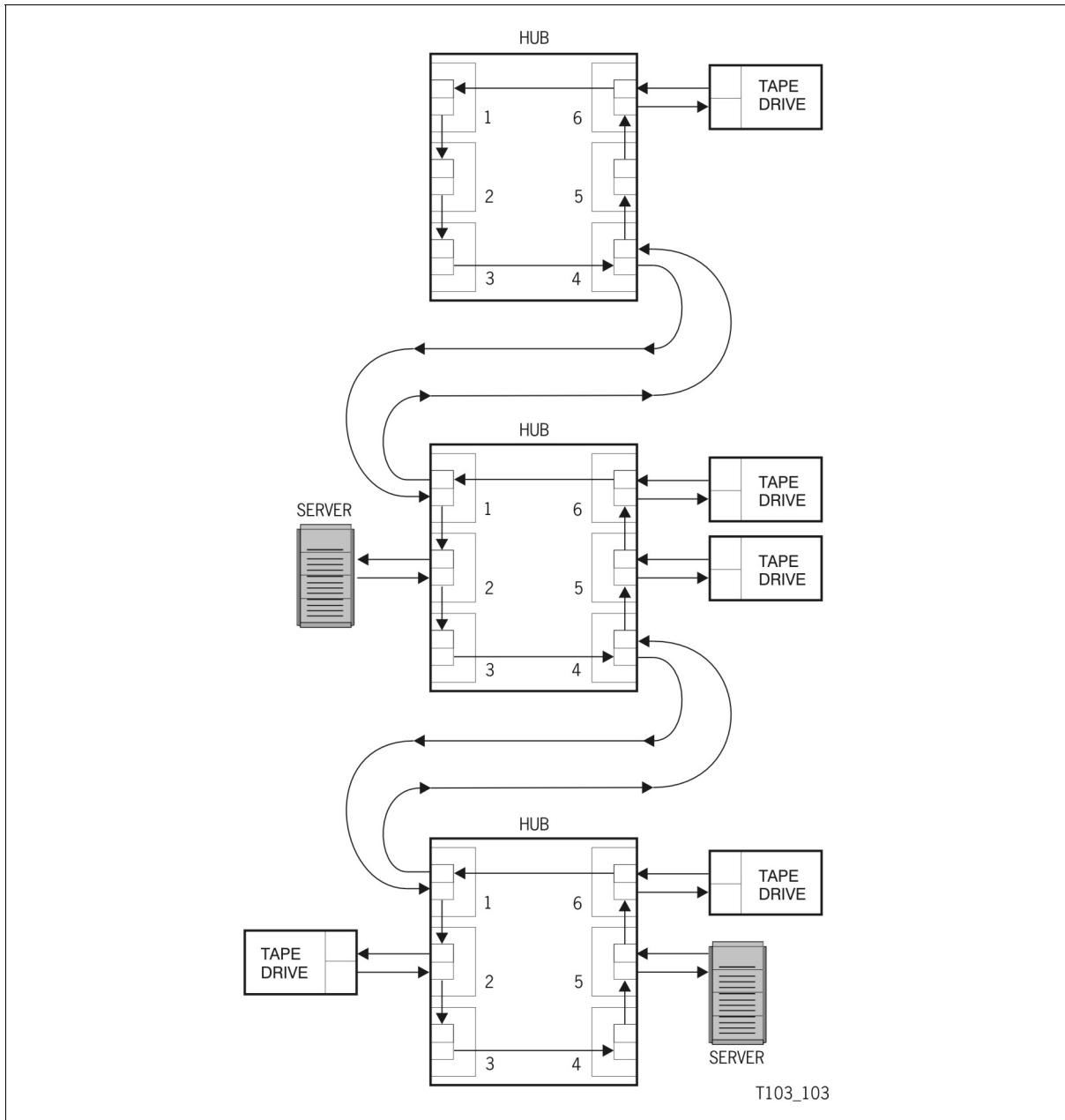


Figure 4. Cascading Hubs

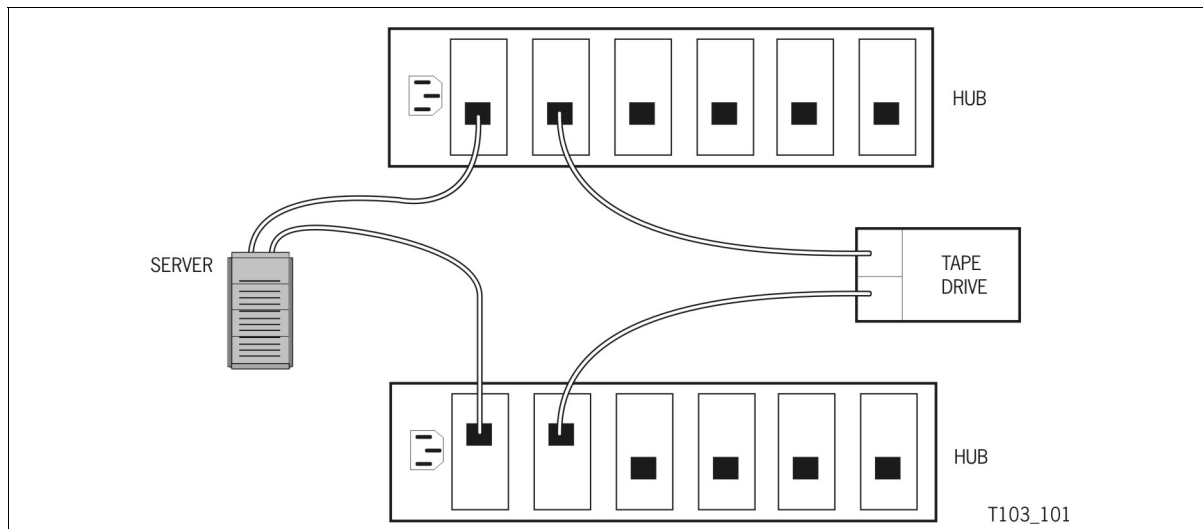


Redundant Paths

The tape drive interface cards are dual port to support redundant paths.

Figure 3 is an example of one server using hubs to provide redundant paths to the same device.

Figure 5. Redundant Paths



■ Cables and Connectors

Because the link to a port can be driven either optically or electrically, the term “fibre” in Fibre Channel refers to either a fiber optic or a copper cable.

- Optical transmission occurs over both single and multi-mode fibers using both laser and light emitting diodes (LEDs) for both short (770–850 nm) and long (1300–1360 nm) wavelengths.
- Electrical transmissions occur over video coax, miniature coax, twin coax (Twin Ax), or twisted pair.

Note: The two types of links, either fiber optic and/or copper, can be integrated into a single network, as long as there is a Fabric, hub, or other type of converter present.

Cable Guidelines

Guidelines for 1 Gb cable lengths and hubs per cascade include:

- Minimum cable length is 2 m (6.5 ft)
- Maximum cable length depends on the type of connection:
 - Copper = 13 m (42.6 ft) intra-cabinet
 - Copper = 33 m (108 ft) inter-cabinet
 - Short-wave fiber optics = 500 m (1,640 ft)
 - Long-wave fiber optics = 10 kilometers (6.2 miles)

Interface Ports

The T10000 tape drive can support either short or long wavelength interface ports. The tape drive is designed to accept the small form-factor pluggable (SFP) transceivers in to the interface ports. It is acceptable to use one port as short wave and one port as long wave (mixed).

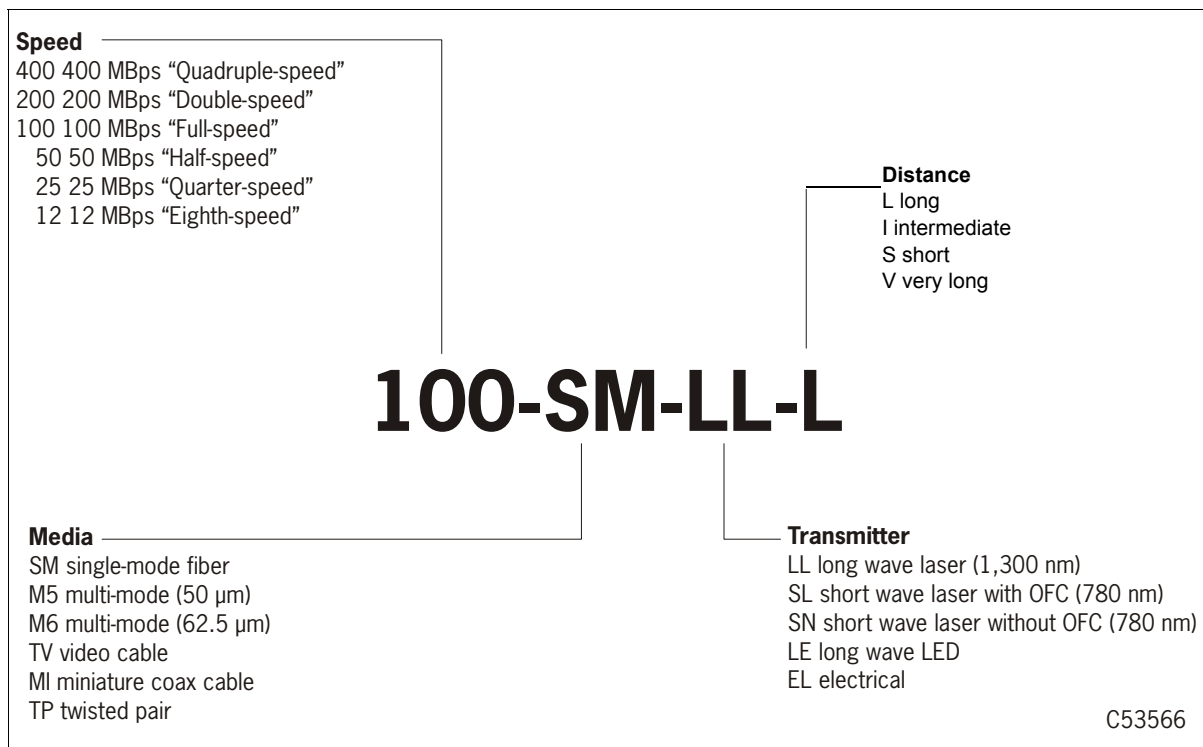
Table 7 and Figure 6 list the cable and connector specifications.

Table 7. Cable Specifications

Data Rate	Distance ^(maximum)		FC-0 Code	Cable	Type	Connector
	Meters	Feet				
1.062 Gb/s	500	1,640	100-M5-SN-I	Multimode	850 nm Short wave	Duplex LC
2.125 Gb/s	300	984	200-M5-SN-I	Multimode	850 nm Short wave	Duplex LC
4.250 Gb/s	150	492	400-M5-SN-I	Multimode	850 nm Short wave	Duplex LC
1.062 Gb/s	10,000	32,808	100-SM-LC-L	Single mode	1300 nm Long wave	Duplex LC
2.125 Gb/s	10,000	32,808	200-SM-LC-L	Single mode	1300 nm Long wave	Duplex LC
4.250 Gb/s	10,000	32,808	400-SM-LC-L	Single mode	1300 nm Long wave	Duplex LC

Figure 6 provides a description of the FC-0 codes.

Figure 6. Cable Marking Descriptions



This chapter describes how Sun StorageTek™ tape drives operate using a Fibre Channel (FC) interface.

Note: This document is defined by the requirements in FC-Tape Revision 1.17. As updates occur to the FC-Tape document, this document will be updated accordingly.

■ Connections

The T10000 tape drives support connections for both:

- 2FC = Direct N_Port, Arbitrated Loop, and a Fabric
- 4FC = Direct N_Port and a Fabric

Arbitrated Loop

An arbitrated loop provides multiple connections for devices that share a single loop, but only provides point-to-point connections between an initiator and target during communications.

Note: Both public loops and private loops are supported.

As with SCSI protocol, when devices want to communicate on the bus, they must arbitrate and win the connection before communications can begin. The same goes with the arbitrated loop. Once a device is powered-on and initialized on the loop, it must arbitrate and win to be able to communicate with other devices on the loop.

Fabric Attachment

Fabric, or F_Ports, provide “direct” attachments to the tape drives. The Fabric receives frames from a source N_Port and routes them to a destination N_Port whose address identifier is specified within the frame.

■ Direct N_Port Attachment

The T10000 tape drives support direct attachment to a host through a host bus adapter (HBA) that creates an N-Port. The HBA sends and receives to and from the tape drive.

■ Addressing

StorageTek tape drives use: Port name, Node name, and Port ID for login validation. The StorageTek registration ID is 24 bits consisting of:

- 00104F (hex)

Table 8 indicates the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) registered format for Name Address Authority (NAA), company ID, and vendor specific identifier for a total of 64 bits.

Table 8. Addressing Scheme

Most Significant Bit		Least Significant Bit	
63	60	59	36
NAA		IEEE Company ID	
"0101" (b)		00 10 4F (hex)	
		Vendor Specific Identifier	
		(to be assigned)	

All ports validate the logins by comparing Port Name, Node Name, and Port ID. All three identifiers must match or this indicates the configuration has changed and requires a Logout (LOGO).

Note: A LOGO terminates all open Exchanges between SCSI initiator and target.

■ Terms and Definitions

Tables throughout this chapter use the following terms for compliance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Fibre Channel Tape (FC–Tape) Technical Report for the Sun StorageTek implementation.

FC–Tape Terms

Allowed (A)	Can be used between an initiator and a target (tape drive). For tape drives, this is typically dependent on the particular feature or parameter and its applicability to the request from an initiator.
Invokable (I)	Can be used between an initiator and a target. Such as if a feature is invoked, the recipient must implement and respond to the feature or parameter.
Prohibited (P)	Can not be used between an initiator and a target.
Required (R)	Must be used between an initiator and a target. Both the initiator and target must implement the feature or parameter.
Dash (–)	Indicates this parameter is not meaningful.
Blank ()	A blank entry indicates that the feature is not part of the feature set.
Initiator	SCSI device that originates commands.
Target	SCSI device that receives commands.

StorageTek Terms

Yes (Y)	The StorageTek tape drive conforms to that command, feature, or value.
No (N)	The StorageTek tape drive does <i>not</i> conform to that command, feature, or value.
Originate (Orig.)	Originates the exchange or SCSI command from the tape drives.
Response (Resp.)	Responds with an acknowledgement (R_RDY and/or data) from the tape drives.
Transmission Word	A four byte character containing 32 bits of information. This is the smallest information unit transmitted on Fibre Channel.

Word	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3				
n	(MSB) Bits (LSB)							
	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0

■ Loop Initialization Features

Arbitrated loop initialization protocol assigns up to a possible 126 addresses to different ports on the loop and builds a map of these addresses. The following pages describe some loop initialization features StorageTek tape drives perform.

Loop initialization must occur before operations on the loop can begin. The Loop Initialization Primitive (LIP) sequence is a series of initialization frames that establish NL_Ports on the loop.

Any NL_Port on the loop is capable of starting an initialization sequence by transmitting LIP. When the next NL_Port detects the LIP sequence, it retransmits it to the next NL_Port until the LIP sequence travels around the loop to the NL_Port initiating the sequence. During loop initialization, NL_Port addresses (AL_PA) are assigned (x'01' to x'EF').

NL_Port addresses (AL_PA) can be either hard (hardware assigned) or soft (system assigned) during loop initialization.

NL_Ports attempt to establish their previous acquired address before attempting to acquire another address when that NL_Port is powered-on or experiences a power-on reset, recognizes a LIP (AL_PD or AL_PS) for that port, or any other event that causes the NL_Port to lose communications.

Note: StorageTek's tape drives may use a hard assigned address and attempt to regain that address during loop initialization. If unable to obtain that address, the tape drives accept soft addresses by the system.

Acquiring Addresses

When an NL_Port enters the loop (such as a power-on), it begins initialization to acquire an address and to notify other ports there is a change in configuration.

Note: If there is an exchange in process when a LIP begins, that exchange is disrupted and possible frame corruption could occur and result in a ULP timeout.

- If the NL_Port does not have a valid address, it begins the initialization sequence with LIP(F7,F7).
- If the NL_Port has a valid address, it begins initialization with LIP (F7,AL_PS).

Selective Reset

Selective resets perform a reset on the receiving port. These resets are helpful for error recovery or reconfiguration of the loop. Any NL_Port that uses a selective reset transmits a LIP(AL_PD,AL_PS).

- AL_PD field contains the address of the port being reset
- AL_PS contains the address of the port issuing the reset

Loop Failures

A loop failure is any of the following:

- A loss of Signal
- A loss of Synchronization for longer than R_T_TOV

If a Loop Failure occurs, the L_Port which detects the failure issues a LIP(F8,AL_PS) if it has a valid AL_PA, or LIP(F8,F7) if it doesn't.

Open Initializing State

The open initializing (OPEN-INIT) state performs the process of loop initialization. When ports are in this state, initialization frames are transmitted and received to identify the temporary loop master and to assign AL_PA values. Entering this state assumes the loop is operational and sets the Available BB_Credit equal to zero (0).

Loop Initialization Select Master

StorageTek tape drives support the process of selecting a Loop Initialization Select Master (LISM) by using the device with the lowest PORT_NAME.

Note: If an FL_Port (fabric loop attachment) is present, it assumes the role of LISM.

Loop Initialization Fabric Assigned Address

StorageTek tape drives support the process of Loop Initialization Fabric Assigned (LIFA) addresses. This process is supported when the tape drive is operating in Public Loop mode.

Loop Initialization Previously Acquired

StorageTek tape drives support the process of Loop Initialization Previously Acquired (LIPA) addresses. This process is supported when the tape drive has previously acquired an address.

Loop Initialization Hard Assigned

StorageTek tape drives support the process of Loop Initialization Hard Assigned (LIHA) addresses. This process is supported when the tape drive is first powered on and a configuration parameter enables it.

Loop Initialization Soft Assigned

StorageTek tape drives support the process of Loop Initialization Soft Assigned (LISA) addresses. This process is supported when the hard assigned address has been used by a different device or hard assigned addressing is disabled.

Loop Initialization Report Position

StorageTek tape drives support the mapping process to build a map of the AL_PA values according to their position on the loop. The temporary loop master begins the procedure to create a Loop Initialization Report (LIRP).

This initialization report and map is done by using a 1-word frame identifier with an offset value of one (1). As the frame is transmitted around the loop, the next NL_Port increments the offset by a value of one and stores the information in the AL_PA map.

Loop Initialization Loop Position

StorageTek tape drives support the process of Loop Initialization Loop Position (LILP) by retransmitting this sequence when required.

Failure to Obtain a Loop Address

If an NL_Port is unable to obtain an address (fabric assigned, previously assigned, hard assigned, or soft assigned) it goes into a non-participating mode and immediately implicitly logs out all logged in ports.

If an NL_Port experiences a power-on reset, or recognizes a LIP(AL_PD,AL_PS) it is not required to retain a previously acquired address to use during the next loop initialization.

Private Loop Initialization Completion

At this point in loop initialization a private loop tape device has completed initialization. It has acquired a private loop address of "00 00 xx." The xx is its assigned AL_PA.

The tape drive now waits for initiators, on this loop only, to complete a Port Login (PLOGI), a Process Login (PRLI), and then to start executing tape commands.

Public Loop Initialization Completion

The public loop tape device has now acquired a loop address of “00 00 xx” at this point in initialization, where xx is its assigned AL_PA.

Next the tape drive will attempt a Fabric Login (FLOGI) with the loop FL_Port. If the login is not successful, the tape drive will revert back to private loop operation, see the Private Loop Initialization Completion description.

With the successful completion of the FLOGI, the tape drive has now acquired its public loop address “DD AA xx.” Where DD is the fabric domain, AA is the fabric area, and xx is the AL_PA.

The tape drive then attempts to Port Login (PLOGI) with the fabric directory server to register with an RFC-4 request with the name service.

The tape drive now waits for initiators, on either this loop or fabric attached, to complete a Port Login (PLOGI), a Process Login (PRLI), and then to start executing tape commands.

Fabric F_PORT Attachment Initialization

In the absence of a loop environment the StorageTek tape drives will attempt to initialize with a fabric. This is accomplished by doing a Fabric Login (FLOGI). The FLOGI process will be attempted in each class of service that the tape drive supports.

Once the FLOGI process is successful the tape drive will attempt to login (PLOGI) with the fabric attached name server, if it exists. This process allows the tape device to register its presence with the name server such that other initiators may query the name server to find target tape drives to use.

The tape drive now waits for initiators on the fabric to complete a Port Login (PLOGI), a Process Login (PRLI), and then to start executing tape commands.

Tape Drive States

Power Up

When the drive completes the power-on process both of the FC ports will be enabled and will attempt to initialize on the attached FC topology.

When the drive completes the power-on process the LUN will be online and capable of tape operations.

Offline

When the LUN is set to offline from the drive's menu system, the state of the Fibre Channel ports are not affected.

Commands like Inquiry that do not require the LUN to be online will still execute normally.

For all other commands that require the LUN to be online, they will get a Check Condition status. The Sense Key will be 5.

The ASC/ASCQ will be 0x2500.

Online

When the LUN is set to online from the drive's menu system, the state of the Fibre Channel ports are not affected. All commands may now be executed with the LUN.

Power Down

In the process of powering down the drive, the Fibre Channel Protocol chips will lose power. The hub port bypasses will be activated.



Caution: By powering down a drive, operations on these ports and/or other ports on the loop may be adversely affected.

■ Arbitrated Loop Feature Set

StorageTek's tape drives implement the following Fibre Channel feature set:

Table 9. FC-AL Feature Set

Feature	FC-TAPE		StorageTek	Notes
	Initiator	Target		
Attempt to acquire Hard Address during LIHA sequence of loop initialization following loss of power, power-on reset, or recognition of LIP (AL_PD or AL_PS)	R	R	Y	4
LILP/LIRP:				
Loop Master can originate	R	R	Y	
Non-loop Master L_Ports accept	R	R	Y	
Login_BB_Credit:				
Advertise Login_BB_Credit = 0	A	A	Y	
Advertise Login_BB_Credit > 0	A	A	N	
Accept Login_BB_Credit = 0	R	R	Y	
Accept Login_BB_Credit > 0	R	R	Y	1
LPEyx/LPByx/LPEfx (origination)	A	P	N	2
MRKtx (origination)	P	P	N	3
Open Full Duplex - OPN(yx):				
Open Originator can send	I	I	N	
Open Recipient accepts	R	R	Y	5
Open Half Duplex - OPN(yy):				
Open Originator can send	I	I	Y	
Open Recipient accepts	R	R	Y	
Open Multicast/Selective Replicate OPN(yr), OPN(fr):				
Open Originator	P	P	N	
Notes:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The actual value is between 0 and the LOGIN_BB_Credit. 2. LPEfx is useful for resetting bypass circuits of NL_Ports which have lost their address. 3. Any NL_Port receiving an MRK attempts to forward it, StorageTek does not originate it. 4. This feature may be disabled by a configuration item change. 5. Our target will accept the Open Full Duplex but the FCP simplex protocol does not take advantage of the full duplex capabilities. 				

Login_BB_Credit Equals Zero

StorageTek tape drives advertise Login_BB_Credit =0. When Login_BB_Credit=0 at the other L_Port, the following rules apply:

- The OPN originator must receive R_RDYs (receiver readys) from the tape drive before transmitting a frame.
- The OPNed responder transmits R_RDYs for the number of buffers available to receive frames.

Note: OPN Originators open as either *full* or *half* duplex regardless of the value of the Login_BB_Credit.

Open and Close Latencies

When Login_BB_Credit=0, a latency exists while waiting for the tape drives to respond with two (2) R_RDYs. This exists for every OPN before frame transmission can begin.

To improve the latencies 2-4 and 3-5, and StorageTek tape drives immediately respond with at least 2 and as many as 5(depending on drive) R_RDYs on an OPN. This is controlled by a configuration item.

Some NL_Ports reduce CLS latency in another way:

To prevent buffer overruns, a CLS Recipient is only required to have maximum Login_BB_Credit, granted to any L_Port buffers, available before receiving the next OPN.

■ Common Service Parameters

Table 10 lists the Common Service Parameters for Port Login (PLOGI):

Table 10. NL_Port Common Service Parameters, Port Login

Parameter	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value			FC-Tape
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port	
FC-PH Version: Highest Version Lowest Version	0 0	31–24 23–16	x '09' x '09'	x '09' x '09'	x '20' x '20'	x x '20'
Buffer-to-Buffer Credit (min.)	0	15–0	x'0003'	x'0000'	x'025A' ¹ x'0003' ²	0
Common Features:	1	31–16				
Continuously Increasing Relative Offset	1	31	1	1	1	1
Random Relative Offset	1	30	0	0	0	0
Valid Vendor Version Level	1	29	0	0	0	0
N_Port/F_Port	1	28	0	0	0	0
Alternate BB_Credit Management	1	27	1	1	1	–
E_D_TOV Resolution	1	26	0	0	0	–
Reserved	1	25–23	0	0	0	–
Dedicated Simplex	1	22	0	0	0	–
Reserved	1	21–19	0	0	0	–
Dynamic Half Duplex – DHD	1	18	0	0	0	–
SEQ_CNT	1	17	0	0	0	x
Payload Length	1	16	0	0	0	–
Buffer-to-Buffer Receive Data Field Size (min.)	1	15–0	x'0800'	x'0800'	x'0800'	256
Total Concurrent Sequences (min.)	2	31–16	x'00FF'	x'00FF'	x'00FF'	1
Relative Offset by Information Category = (Category 1 and 5 only)	2	15–0	x'000F	x'000F	x'001F'	x'0002
Error Detect Timeout (E_D_TOV) 2 seconds	3	31–0	x'000007D0'			x'000007D0'
1. With inline credit extender <i>enabled</i> . 2. With inline credit extender <i>disabled</i> .						

Table 11 lists the Common Service Parameters the tape drive supports for Fabric Login (FLOGI):

Table 11. NL_Port Common Service Parameters, Fabric Login

Parameter	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value			NL-Port Originator
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port	
FC-PH Version:						
Highest Version	0	31–24	x '09' x '09'	x '09' x '09'	x '20' x '20'	x
Lowest Version	0	23–16				x '20'
Buffer-to-Buffer Credit (min.)	0	15–0	x'0003'	x'0000'	x'025A' ¹ x'0003' ²	–
Common Features:						
Reserved	1	31–30	0	0	0	–
Valid Vendor Version Level	1	29	0	0	0	0
N_Port/F_Port	1	28	0	0	0	0
Alternate BB_Credit Management	1	27	0	1	0	1
Reserved	1	26–19	0	0	0	–
Dynamic Half Duplex	1	18	0	0	0	–
Reserved	1	17	0	0	0	–
Payload Length	1	16	0	0	0	–
Buffer-to-Buffer Receive Data Field Size (min., see note)	1	15–0	x'0800'	x'0800'	x'0800'	256
Reserved	2	31–0	0	0	0	–
Reserved	3	31–0	0	0	0	–
Note: This is controlled by a configuration item.						
1. With inline credit extender <i>enabled</i> .						
2. With inline credit extender <i>disabled</i> .						

■ FC Class 3

Fibre Channel provides several different strategies to ensure reliable communications between devices. These strategies are called Classes of Service. The tape drive supports the Class 3 level of service which provides no notification of frame delivery or non-delivery. This class of service reduces the number of frames (traffic) on the loop.

The start-of-frame (SOF) delimiter specifies the type of service used for each frame during communications.

[Table 12](#) indicates the two types of delimiters for Class 3 operations.

Table 12. Start of Frame Delimiters, Class 3

Delimiter	Abbreviation	Transmission Word Characters			
		K28.5	D21.5	D22.2	D22.2
SOF Initiate Class 3	SOFi3	K28.5	D21.5	D22.2	D22.2
SOF Normal Class 3	SOFn3	K28.5	D21.5	D22.1	D22.1

Note: Intermixing different classes of service is not supported.

The tape drives adhere to a set of operating characteristics that insure interoperability and reliability within a Class 3 loop environment is maintained.

[Table 13](#) and [Table 14](#) list Class 3 Service Parameters supported.

Class 3 Service Parameters, Port Login

[Table 13](#) lists Class 3 Service Parameters for Port Login (PLOGI):

Table 13. Class 3 Service Parameters, Port Login

Parameters	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value			FC-Tape
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port	
Class validity	0	31	1	1	1	1
Service Options:	0	30–16				
Intermix Mode	0	30	0	0	0	–
Stacked Connect Requests	0	29–28	00	00	00	–
Sequential Delivery	0	27	0	0	0	–
Dedicated Simplex	0	26	0	0	0	–
Camp-On	0	25	0	0	0	–
Buffered Class 1	0	24	0	0	0	–
Priority	0	23	0	0	0	–

Table 13. Class 3 Service Parameters, Port Login (Continued)

Parameters	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value			FC-Tape
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port	
Initiator Control:	0	15–0				
Sequence Initiator X_ID reassignment	0	15–14	00	00	00	–
Initial Responder Process_Associator	0	13–12	00	00	00	00
Sequence Initiator ACK_0 capable	0	11	0	0	0	–
Sequence Initiator ACK_N Capable	0	10	0	0	0	–
ACK generation assistance	0	9	0	0	0	–
Initiator Data compression capable	0	8	0	0	0	0
Initiator Data compression history buffer size = '00'b	0	7–6	00	00	00	–
Data Encryption Capable	0	5	0	0	0	0
Clock Synchronization Capable	0	4	0	0	0	P
Recipient Control:	1	31–16				
ACK_0 Capable	1	31	0	0	0	–
ACK_N Capable	1	30	0	0	0	–
X_ID Interlock	1	29	0	0	0	–
Error Policy Supported	1	28–27	00	00	00	TBD
Categories per Sequence	1	25–24	00	00	00	00
Data compression capable	1	23	0	0	0	0
Data compression history buffer size	1	22–21	00	00	00	–
Data decryption capable	1	20	0	0	0	0
Clock synchronization capable	1	19	0	0	0	A
Reserved – fabric specific	1	18–16	0	0	0	0
Receive data field size (min.)	1	15–0	x'0800'	x'0800'	x'0800'	256
Concurrent Sequences > 0	2	31–16	x'00FF'	x'00FF'	x'00FF'	1
N_Port End-to-end Credit	2	14–0	0	0	0	–
Open Sequences per Exchange > 0	3	31–16	x'0001'	x'0001'	x'0001'	1
Class 6 Multicast RX_ID	3	15–0	0	0	0	–

Class 3 Service Parameters, Fabric Login

Table 14 lists Class 3 Service Parameters the tape drives support for Fabric Login (FLOGI):

Table 14. Class 3 Service Parameters, Fabric Login

Parameters	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value			FC-Tape
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port	
Class validity	0	31	1	1	1	1
Service Options:						
Intermix Mode	0	30	0	0	0	–
Stacked Connect Requests	0	29–28	0	0	0	–
Sequential Delivery	0	27	1	1	1	1
Dedicated Simplex	0	26	0	0	0	–
Camp-On	0	25	0	0	0	–
Buffered Class 1	0	24	0	0	0	–
Reserved	0	23	0	0	0	–
Initiator Control:						
Reserved	0	15–0	00	00	00	–
Recipient Control:						
Reserved	1	31–16	0	0	0	–
Receive data field size (min, see note)	1	15–0	x'0800'	x'0800'	x'0800'	256
Concurrent Sequences (min)	2	31–16	0	0	0	–
N_Port End-to-end Credit	2	14–0	0	0	0	–
Open Sequences per Exchange (min)	3	31–16	0	0	0	–
Reserved	3	15-0	0	0	0	–
Note: This is controlled by a configuration item.						

■ FC-2 Features

The FC-2 level provides the signaling protocol and specifies the rules and requirements to transfer blocks of data.

The FC-2 level is the most complex level in Fibre Channel protocols and provides the different classes of service, packetizing, sequencing, error detection, and reassembling the transmitted data.

Table 15 lists other FC-2 features supported by the tape drive:

Table 15. Other FC-2 Features

Feature	FC-Tape		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
Addressing Scheme: (see note)			
Node Name Format (registered format)	R	R	Y
Port Name Format (registered format)	R	R	Y
Frame Control (F_CTL):			
Continue Sequence Condition	R	R	Y
Continuously increasing sequence count during consecutive sequences within an Exchange	R	R	Y
Ignore nonzero Continue Sequence values	A	A	Y
Sequence Chaining (C_S bit in F_CTL = 0)	R	R	Y
Optional Headers (all)	P	P	N
Routing Control (R_CTL):			
FC-4 Device_Data frame	R	R	Y
Extended Link_Data frame	R	R	Y
FC-4 Link_Data Frame	R	R	Y
Video_Data Frame	P	P	N
Basic Link_Data frame	R	R	Y
Link_Control frame			
Class 3	R	R	Y
Class 2	P	P	N
X_ID Interlock	–	–	N
Note: Node name and Port name are not identical.			

■ Link Service Commands

Fibre Channel uses link service commands to manage functions such as port management, Login, Logout, and abort operations. The tape drives support both basic and extended link service commands to perform these operations.

Basic Commands

Table 16 lists the Basic Link Service commands:

Table 16. Basic Link Services

Command	FC-TAPE			StorageTek	
	From Initiator	Target Response	From Target	Drv Orig.	Drv Resp.
No Operation (NOP)	P	–	P	–	N
Abort Sequence (ABTS)	I	R	A	Y	Y
Basic Accept (BA_ACC)	A		R	–	Y
Basic Reject (BA_RJT)	A		R	–	Y
Dedicated Connection Pre-empted (PRMT)	P	–	P	–	N
Remove Connection (RMC) Class 1	P	–	P	–	N

Extended Commands

Table 17 lists the Extended Link Service commands:

Note: If the tape drive receives a request for Extended Link Services which are not supported, the tape drive returns a Link Services Command Reject (LS_RJT) with a reason code of “Command Not Supported”.

Table 17. Extended Link Services

Command	FC-TAPE				StorageTek	
	From Initiator	Target Response	From Target	Initiator Response	Drv Orig.	Drv Resp.
Abort Exchange (ABTX)	P		P		N	–
Accept (ACC)	A		R		Y	Y
Advise Credit (ADVC)	P		P		N	–
Discover Address (ADISC)	I	R	P		N	Y
Discover F_Port Parameters (FDISC)	I		I		N	–
Discover N_Port Parameters (PDISC)	I	R	P		–	Y
Echo	P		P		N	–
Establish Streaming (ESTS)	P		P		N	–
Estimate Credit (ESTC)	P		P		N	–
Fabric Activate Alias_ID (FACT)	P		P		N	–
Fabric Address Notification (FAN)	P	P	P	P	N	–
Fabric Deactivate Alias_ID (FDACT)	P		P		N	–
Fabric Login (FLOGI)	R	P	R	P	Y	–
Get Alias_ID (GAID)	P		P		N	–
Link Service Reject (LS_RJT)	A		R		Y	Y
Logout (LOGO)	R	R	R	R	Y	Y
Loop Initialize (LINIT)	I		P		N	Y
Loop Port Control (LPC)	I		P		N	N

Table 17. Extended Link Services (Continued)

Command	FC-TAPE				StorageTek	
	From Initiator	Target Response	From Target	Initiator Response	Drv Orig.	Drv Resp.
Loop Status (LSTS)	I		P		N	N
N_Port Activate Alias_ID (NACT)	P		P		N	–
N_Port Deactivate Alias_ID (NDACT)	P		P		N	–
N_Port Login (PLOGI)	R	R	P		N	Y
Process Login: (PRLI)	R	R	P		N	Y
PRLI Common Service Parameters	P	–	P		N	N
Single Service Parameter page per request	R	R	P		N	Y
Multiple Service Parameter pages per request	P	–	P		N	N
ACC contains only those pages specified	–	R	P		N	Y
Accept Response code of Command executed	–	R	P		N	Y
Process Logout (PRLO)	I	R	I	R	Y	Y
Quality of Service Request (QoS)	P		P		N	–
Read Connection Status Block (RCS)	P		P		N	–
Read Exchange Concise (REC)	R	R	A	A	Y	Y
Read Exchange Status Block (RES)	P		P		N	–
Read Link Error Status Block (RLS)	I	R	P		N	Y
Request Sequence Initiative (RSI)	A	A	A	A	TBD	TBD
Read Sequence Status Block (RSS)	A	A	A	A	TBD	TBD

Table 17. Extended Link Services (Continued)

Command	FC-TAPE				StorageTek	
	From Initiator	Target Response	From Target	Initiator Response	Drv Orig.	Drv Resp.
Read Timeout Value (RTV)	P		P		N	–
Read VC Status (RVCS)	P		P		N	–
Reinstate Recovery Qualifier (RRQ)	I	R	I	R	Y	Y
Registered State Change Notification (RSCN)	I	R	I	R	N	Y
Report Node Capabilities (RNC)	I	R	P		N	Y
State Change Notification (SCN)	P		P		N	–
State Change Registration (SCR)	I	P	I	P	N	N
Test	P		P		N	–
Test Process Login State	P		P		N	–
Third Party Process Logout (TPRLO)	I	R	P		N	Y

Table 18. FC-4 Link Services

Command	FC-TAPE				StorageTek	
	From Initiator	Target Response	From Target	Initiator Response	Drv Orig.	Drv Resp.
Sequence Retransmission Request (SRR)	I	R	P		N	Y

Responses to Link Services

Table 19 summarizes the response the tape drives generate when receiving different Link Service requests when the drive NL_Port is not currently logged in with the sending Port.

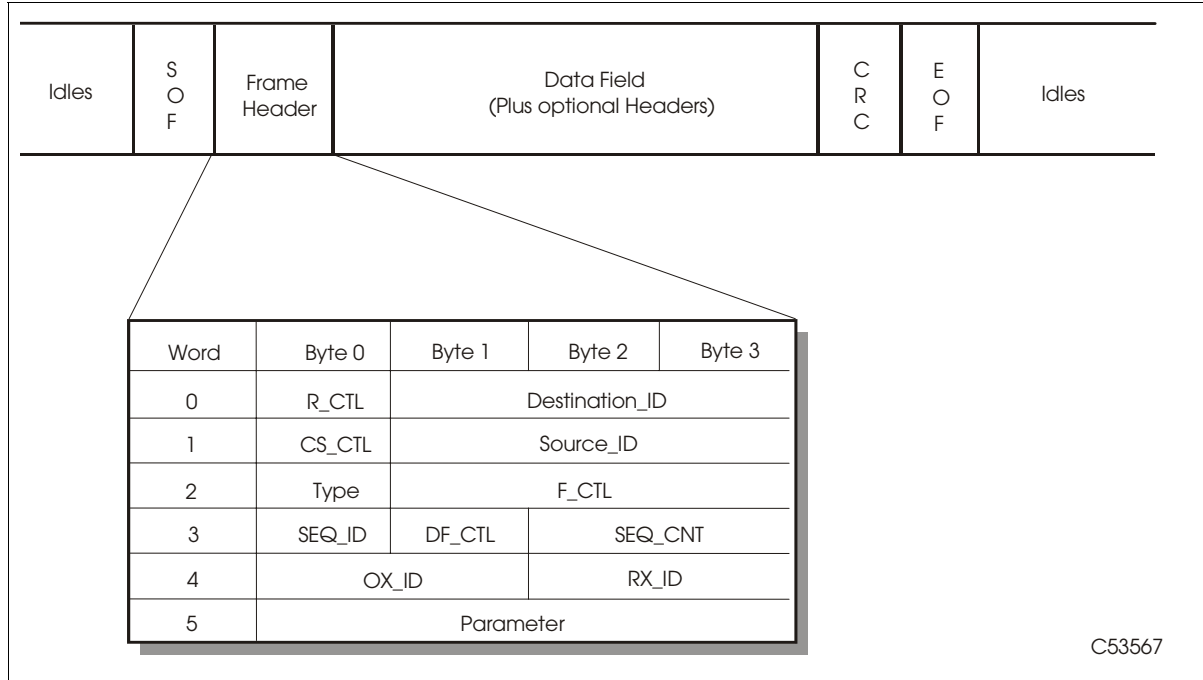
Table 19. Response to Link Services from Ports Not Logged-In

Frame Received	Port Not Logged In	Port Logged In	Notes
ABTS	Discard and send LOGO	BA_ACC, BA_RJT	2
ADISC	Discard and send LOGO	ACC and LS_RJT	1
FAN	Process the ELS request, no response required	Process the ELS request, no response required.	
LOGO	ACC	ACC	
PDISC	Discard and send LOGO	ACC and LS_RJT	1
PLOGI	ACC, LS_RJT	ACC	
PRLI	Discard and send LOGO	ACC	
PRLO	Discard and send LOGO	ACC and LS_RJT	3
RSCN	Process the ELS request, no response required.	Process the ELS request, no response required.	
Other Link Services	Discard and send LOGO	ACC and LS_RJT	
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All three identifiers must match at login for Accepts (ACC) to be returned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port ID, Port Name, and Node Name <p>If all three identifiers do not match a logout (LOGO) is returned.</p> <p>If other conditions prevent execution of the ADISC or PDICS ELS, return a reject (LS_RJT) with the appropriate reason code.</p> BA_ACC if valid RX_ID else BA_RJT If PRLI has not been successfully completed, set the reason code to "Image Pair Does Not Exist." 			

■ Frame Transmission

Figure 7 shows the frame format for transmission of data and commands over Fibre Channel.

Figure 7. Frame and Frame Header Format



R_CTL Routing Control: Indicates the type of frame functions

Destination ID

Identifies the port destination

CS_CTL Class specific control field

Source ID Identifies the source

Type Indicates the data structure

F_CTL Frame Control: Controls information within the frame

SEQ_ID Sequence Identifier: Identifies sequences within an exchange

DF_CTL Data Field Control: Indicates optional headers

SEQ_CNT Sequence Count: Contains frame number within exchange

OX_ID Originator Exchange ID: Identifies originator of exchange

RX_ID Responder Exchange ID: Identifies responder of exchange

Parameter Contains unique parameters for exchange

■ Exchange Management

Exchange (X) management is the overall control of operations over the Fibre Channel interface between the originator and responder.

Refer to the FC–PH documents for rules and guidelines pertaining to Class 2 operation.

Note: For FCP, an exchange is a *single* SCSI command.

There are two fields in the frame header dealing with exchanges:

- OX_ID = Exchange originator
- RX_ID = Exchange responder

Table 20. Exchange Content Header

Word	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
0	R_CTL	Destination_ID		
1	CS_CTL	Source_ID		
2	Type	F_CTL		
3	SEQ_ID	DF_CTL	SEQ_CNT	
4	OX_ID		RX_ID	
5	Parameter			

Exchange Originator

The exchange originator assigns a unique OX_ID to the exchange for the transmission of in-order delivery of frames and assumes the frames are processed in the order received. The exchange is open from the time the first frame is sent until one of the following occurs:

- Timeout
- The exchange is aborted (ABTS or ABTX)
- An end-of-frame (EOF) delimiter is sent with the last sequence bit set
- A Logout (LOGO) is sent to or received from the Exchange responder
- A Link Service Command Reject (LS_RJT) is sent in response to an ADISC or PDISC during target discovery
- A PLOGI is sent to the Exchange responder

Exchange Responder

The exchange responders assign unique RX_ID values or use the value of “FFFF.” The exchange responder considers an exchange open from the time it receives the first frame of the first information unit until one of the following occurs:

- The last frame of the last information unit is sent with the last sequence bit set
- The exchange is aborted (ABTS)
- A Logout (LOGO) is sent to, or received from, the Exchange originator
- An LS_RJT is sent in response to an ADISC or PDISC during target discovery
- A PLOGI is received

■ Sequence Management

Sequence management deals with the actual order and transfer of frames across Fibre Channel. The SEQ_ID and SEQ_CNT identify the order of frames for reassembly at the responder.

Refer to the FC–PH documents for rules and guidelines pertaining to Class 2 operation.

Table 21. Sequence Content Header

Word	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
0	R_CTL	Destination_ID		
1	CS_CTL	Source_ID		
2	Type	F_CTL		
3	SEQ_ID	DF_CTL	SEQ_CNT	
4	OX_ID		RX_ID	
5	Parameter			

Sequence Open

The tape drive considers a Sequence open from the time that the first frame of the Sequence (the frame with the SOFi3 delimiter) is sent until one of the following occurs:

- An end-of-frame (EOF) delimiter is sent with the last sequence bit set
- A LOGO is sent to, or received from, the Sequence responder
- The sequence is aborted with ABTS

The tape drive as a Sequence responder considers a Sequence open from the time that the first frame of the Sequence (the frame with the SOFi3 delimiter) is received until one of the following occurs:

- An end-of-frame (EOF) delimiter is sent with the last sequence bit set
- The Sequence is aborted using ABTS
- A LOGO is sent to, or received from, the Sequence originator

Sequence Identifier Usage

The sequence identifier (SEQ_ID) is a field in the frame header that sets one frame apart from another indicating the order in which they occur. The following paragraphs summarize the rules governing the reuse of SEQ_IDs.

For sequences which transfer Sequence Initiative:

- A Port can reuse a SEQ_ID for the same Exchange following the confirmation of Sequence delivery.
- A Port can reuse the SEQ_ID with a different Exchange (to the same, or a different destination Port) immediately following transmission of the last frame of the Sequence without waiting for confirmation of Sequence delivery.

For sequences which do not transfer Sequence Initiative:

- Consecutive FCP_DATA Sequences for the same exchange follow the FC-PH rules for streamed Sequences which include:
 - a. The first FCP_DATA Sequence after transfer of Sequence Initiative is not a streamed Sequence. It can use any eligible SEQ_ID and the SEQ_CNT can be either zero or a continuously increasing number.
 - b. The second and subsequent Sequences within the same exchange are treated as streamed.
- Because frame delivery is not confirmed, the Sequence Initiator cannot reuse a SEQ_CNT within a given Sequence.

For sequences beginning with a SEQ_CNT of zero, the SEQ_CNT cannot wrap when reaching a hexadecimal count of "FFFF".

For sequences beginning with a SEQ_CNT of '*n*' (where *n* is not zero) the SEQ_CNT can wrap when reaching a hexadecimal count of "FFFF" and continue from zero up to a value of *n*-1.

Sequence Errors

Sequence errors are managed as defined in FC–Tape with the following additions:

1. If a frame with an SOFi3 delimiter is received and the SEQ_CNT is not equal to zero or +1 from the SEQ_CNT of the last frame of the previous Sequence of that Exchange.
2. If the SEQ_CNT of a received frame with an SOFn3 delimiter is not +1 greater than the previous frame received for that Sequence (such as a frame was lost).

This also detects the case where a frame with an SOFn3 delimiter is received for a SEQ_ID that is not currently open since the SEQ_CNT of the previous frame for that Sequence is undefined.

3. If a frame with an SOFi3 delimiter is received and the previous Sequence of that Exchange is still open.
4. If the relative offset in the parameter field of a received frame with an SOFn3 delimiter is not equal to the (relative offset + the payload size) of the previous frame received for that Sequence.
5. If the next frame of a Sequence is not received within E_D_TOV.
6. If, during the same Sequence Initiative, a Sequence is received which has the same SEQ_ID as the previous Sequence of that Exchange.

When a Sequence error is detected by the tape drive, it discards that Sequence, and all remaining Sequences for the Exchange containing the Sequence in error. The tape drive attempts to take the appropriate action as defined in FCP–2.

■ Error Detection and Management

Error detection falls under two categories: Frame errors and link-level errors.

- Frame errors result in missing or corrupted frames which may ultimately involve Upper Level Protocols to resolve.
- Link-level errors include errors such as loss of signal, loss of synchronization, and timeouts.

Upper Level Protocols (ULP) provide for error detection and management by using timeouts which is an inefficient mechanism to detect and recover from frame transmission errors.

FC-2 layer protocols attempt to recover from errors through transmitting frames, Extended Link Services commands, and Primitive Sequence protocols (as defined in FCP-2)

A problem with Class 3 operation is that there is no confirmation of frame delivery. Although, the originator can deduce some delivery of frames from:

- Successfully receiving a command by:
 - FCP Transfer ready was sent by the command recipient
 - FCP read data was received
 - A response was received
- Successfully receiving write data by:
 - FCP Transfer Ready was received
 - A response was received

However, FCP data and FCP responses cannot always be detected. Currently, the FCP-2 defines detection of these missing frames by using timeouts. For FCP responses, the target may request the initiator to send an FCP confirmation to confirm receipt of the response. Refer to FCP-2 for a more detailed description.



Caution: From a tape drive standpoint, it is very important that error detection and recovery ensure both the initiator and target are in sync with block position on tape. Therefore; if the initiator suspects that the result of an error leaves the drive out of sync with the initiator, the initiator should issue a Read Position command to determine the location and to invoke the Upper Level Protocol (FC-4) to reposition the tape if necessary.

Fibre Channel provides no error correction on data during transfers but it does provide excellent error detection schemes, including:

- 8B/10B encoding and decoding
- Disparity
- Cyclic redundancy checks
- Sequence errors and out-of-order delivery

8B/10B Encoding and Decoding

Fibre Channel uses a special process called encoding and decoding that is designed to reduce distortion during transmission and aid in the detection of errors at the receiving port. This process makes it highly likely that single and multiple bit errors are detected.

Besides providing error detection, this process also balances the turning on and off of the light for the loading of the optical fiber transmitters.

The process of encoding uses an algorithm that takes the original 8 bits in each byte and transforms them into 10 bits for transmission. The result is an 8B/10B encoding of a byte and is called a transmission character.

Disparity

Fibre Channel uses a scheme along with the 8B/10B encoding to protect transmission characters and aid in error detection called running disparity. Running disparity adds a second dimension to the transmission of characters. This dimension provides a balance of ones and zeros which helps protect transmission characters and controls the heat output of the transmitter.

A negative running disparity is maintained following the transmission of the end-of-frame (EOF) delimiter and remains negative until the transmission of the next start-of-frame delimiter.

Because the running disparity within a frame is variable, two different EOF delimiters are used depending on the content of the frame following the transmission of the CRC.

Table 22. End of Frame Delimiters

Delimiter	Abbreviation	RD	Transmission Word Characters			
			K28.5	D21.4	D21.6	D21.6
EOF Normal	EOFn	Neg.	K28.5	D21.4	D21.6	D21.6
		Pos.	K28.5	D21.5	D21.6	D21.6
EOF Terminate	EOFt	Neg.	K28.5	D21.4	D21.3	D12.3
		Pos.	K28.5	D21.5	D21.3	D21.3
EOF Abort	EOFa	Neg.	K28.5	D21.4	D21.7	D21.7
		Pos.	K28.5	D21.5	D21.7	D21.7
EOF Normal Invalid	EOFni	Neg.	K28.5	D10.4	D21.6	D21.6
		Pos.	K28.5	D10.5	D21.6	D21.6

CRC

Fibre Channel adds a third level of protection over the content of each frame called a cyclic redundancy check (CRC). Each frame is protected by a 4-byte CRC which provides a separate and independent error detection mechanism.

■ Fibre Channel Timers

StorageTek's tape drives use the timer values in [Table 23](#).

Table 23. Timer Summary

Timer	Value	Implemented By		
		Initiator	Target	StorageTek
AL_TIME	15 ms	R	R	Y
R_T_TOV	100 ms	R	R	Y
E_D_TOV	Private = 2 sec.	R	A ²	Y
	Public = supplied + 2 sec.	R	R	Y
R_A_TOV _{SEQ_QUAL}	Private = 0 sec.	R	A	Y
	Public = 10 sec. (note 1)		(note 2)	
R_A_TOV _{ELS}	Private = 2 sec.	R	R	Y
	Public = 10 sec.			
RR_TOV _{AUTH}	2 sec.		R	Y
RR_TOV _{SEQ_INIT}	> = REC_TOV + 2 x R_A_TOV _{ELS} + 1 sec.		R	Y
REC_TOV	> = E_D_TOV + 1 sec. (min.)	R	R	Y
ULP_TOV	> = Operation specific timer + 2 x RR_TOV	R		N

Notes:

1. The division of R_A_TOV usage differs from the FC-PH because of the unique characteristics of an Arbitrated Loop environment.
2. SCSI target devices that support Class 2 are required to implement this timer.

Arbitrated Loop Timeout

The Arbitrated Loop timeout value (AL_TIME) is two times the worst case round-trip latency of a very large loop.

Receiver_Transmitter Timeout

The Receiver_Transmitter timeout value (R_T_TOV) is used by the receiver logic to detect a loop failure.

Error_Detect Timeout

The Error Detect Timeout value (E_D_TOV) is the maximum time permitted for a Sequence Initiator between the transmission of consecutive data frames within a single sequence. This is also the minimum time that a Sequence Recipient waits for the reception of the next frame within a single sequence before recognizing a Sequence timeout.

E_D_TOV includes the time required to gain access to the loop in addition to the actual frame transmission time.

Resource Allocation Timeouts

The Resource Allocation Timeout (R_A_TOV) has two components:

- Sequence Qualifiers (SEQ_QUAL) defines the minimum time that an initiator waits before reusing the sequence qualifiers (SEQ_ID and SEQ_CNT).
- Extended Link Services (ELS) determines the minimum time the Originator of an extended link service request waits for the response to a request as a target.

Resource Recovery Timeout

The Resource Recovery Timeout (RR_TOV) is the minimum time the target waits for an initiator to perform an exchange authentication following the completion of the loop initialization.

REC Timeout

The Read Exchange Concise Timeout value (REC_TOV) is used to time reply sequences and a polling interval for REC error detection. Refer to FCP-2 for a detailed description.

Upper Level Protocol Timeout

The Upper Level Protocol Timeout (ULP_TOV) is used by the initiator to time the completion of exchanges associated with the ULP operations. The timeout values vary depending on the operations being timed.

■ FCP Feature Set

Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) provides functions such as login and logout parameters and the transfer of commands and data through the use of Information Units. The FCP command set for the tape drives is SCSI-3.

Process Login Parameters

Table 24 and Table 25 on page 44 lists Process Login (PRLI) parameters supported.

Table 24. PRLI Parameters

Feature	FC-Tape		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
Command + Data in same Sequence (Write) = 1	P	P	N
Data Overlay Allowed = 1 (see note)	I	R	Y
Data + Response in same Sequence (Read) = 1	P	P	N
Establish Image Pair (bit 13) = 0	I	R	Y
Establish Image Pair (bit 13) = 1	R	R	Y
SRR/REC Recovery Supported = 1	R	R	Y
Confirmed Completion Allowed = 1	I	R	Y
Initiator Function = 1	R	A	N
Originator Process Associator	P	P	N
Originator Process Associator Valid = 1	P	P	N
Responder Process Associator	P	P	N
Responder Process Associator Valid = 1	P	P	N
Obsolete (Read XFER_RDY Disabled) = 1	R	R	Y
Target Function = 1	A	R	Y
Write XFER_RDY Disabled = 1	P	P	N
If the initiator requests it, the use of data overlay is only allowed in response to an SRR (i.e., error recovery).			

Table 25. PRLI Accept FCP Services Parameter Page

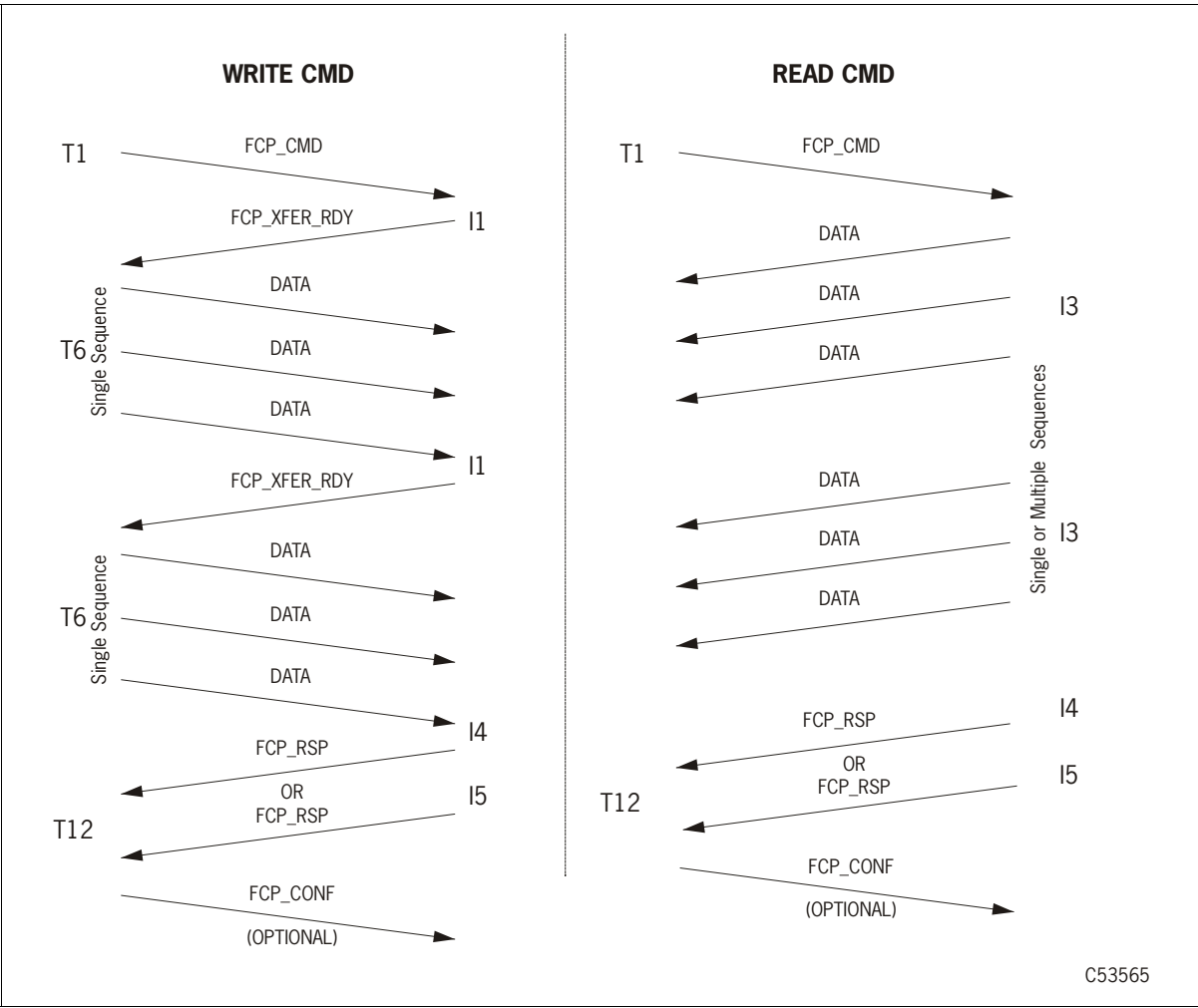
FCP Service Parameters	Word	Bits	StorageTek Value		
			2FC N_Port	2FC NL_Port	4FC N_Port
SCSI FCP (08h)	0	31–24	x'08'	x'08'	x'08'
Reserved	0	23–16	0	0	0
Originator Process_Associator Valid	0	15	0	0	0
Responder Process_Associator Valid	0	14	0	0	0
Image Pair Established	0	13	1	1	1
Reserved	0	12	0	0	0
Accept Response Code	0	11–8	b'0001'	b'0001'	b'0001'
Reserved	0	7–0	0	0	0
Originator Process_Associator	1	31–0	0	0	0
Responder Process_Associator	2	31–0	0	0	0
Reserved	3	31–10	0	0	0
Task Retry Identification Requested	3	9	1	1	1
Retry	3	8	1	1	1
Confirmed Completion Allowed	3	7	0	0	0
Data Overlay Allowed	3	6	0	0	0
Initiator Function	3	5	0	0	0
Target Function	3	4	1	1	1
Obsolete	3	3	0	0	0
Obsolete	3	2	0	0	0
Read FCP_XFER_RDY Disabled	3	1	1	1	1
Write FCP_XFER_RDY Disabled	3	0	0	0	0

■ FCP Information Units

Information units transfer data to and from the SCSI Initiator and SCSI Target and include the following required units:

- T1 = Command and Task Management
- T6 = Write Data (such as Mode Select and Write commands)
- T12 = Response Received Confirmation
- I1 = Transfer Ready on a Write Command
- I3= Read Data (such as Mode Sense and Read commands)
- I4 = Response (such as Status)

Figure 8. Examples of Read and Write Information Units



Command Information Unit

The Command Information Unit (T1) is a single-frame sequence.

Table 26. FCP 8-Byte LUN

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
00	LUN	00	00	00	00	00	00

For all commands that transfer data to the tape drive:

FCP_DL (data length) in the FCP_CMND payload always equals the number of bytes being transferred for the command.

For SCSI commands which specify the transfer length in blocks in the Command Data Block (CDB), the FCP_DL equals the Transfer_Length x the Block_Size.

Note: If the FCP_DL value is less than the transfer length then FCP_DL data will be transferred and the command will be terminated with Check Condition. The Sense Key will be 0x5, the ASC will be 0x4B, and the ASCQ will be 0x80.

For all commands that transfer data from the tape drive:

The SCSI Initiator is responsible for making sure the amount of data returned is equal to the amount specified by FCP_DL. Even if Good Status is returned. If the amount does not match FCP_DL, a command-specific ULP recovery action needs to be invoked. Because there are no transfers of Sequence Initiative during read operations, once the SCSI Target receives the T1 Information Unit, it may return Good status even though some of the data was not received by the SCSI Initiator. This can occur as the result of lost or corrupted frames in the read data.

Note: The way a SCSI Initiator determines the correct amount of data is returned depends on the implementation and includes counting the number of bytes returned, computing the number of bytes received by use of the relative offsets.

The FCP Command Reference Number (CRN) shall be used to ensure proper ordering of Exchange's (SCSI commands). CRN usage is enabled based on I_T_L nexus by setting the Enable Command Reference Number (ECRN) bit to one in the FC Mode Page (0x19) for the LUN. Task Management functions shall set the CRN value to zero.

Note: The drive currently does not support command queuing, thus CRN's are not supported.

Transfer Ready Information Units

The Transfer Ready Information Unit (I1) is a single-frame sequence.

For write operations:

The FCP_XFER_RDY is sent before each write data sequence.

For read operations:

The FCP_XFER_RDY IU (I2) is not used during read type (data in) operations. This is indicated by setting the 'READ XFER_RDY DISABLED' bit during process login.

Data Information Unit

The Data Information Units (T6 and I3) are either single- or multiple-frame sequences.

The FCP_DATA IU transfers data associated with an operation. This data includes logical data to or from tape, as well as command parameter data (such as Mode Select data) or command response data (such as Mode Sense data).

Write Data

For write data sequences (such as mode select and write commands), the parameter field of the first frame sequence is set to the relative offset specified by the corresponding FCP_XFER_RDY. Then use continuously increasing relative offset values for subsequent frames.

Read Data

For read sequences (such as mode sense and read commands), the relative offset on consecutive frames within a read sequence is continuously increasing.

During read commands with multiple data (I3) sequences, Ports treat all data sequences other than the first as streamed sequences and follow the rules associated with streamed sequences.

Response Information Unit

The Response Information Unit (I4) are single- or multiple-frame sequences.

The first two bits (30 and 31) of the first word of a command status frame payload fall into the following categories:

- 00 = Successful and complete
- 01 = Successful but incomplete
- 10 = Unsuccessful but complete
- 11 = Unsuccessful and incomplete

Because the first word of FCP_RSP frames are reserved in FCP, these bits are set to zero, regardless of the content of the SCSI Status portion of the payload. SCSI Initiators do not rely on word 0, bits 31 and 30 in FCP_RSP to determine success or completion status of a command. An FCP_RSP following a data-in sequence (13) may or may not be treated as a streamed sequence.

Residual Checking

Residual checking falls under the following categories:

- SCSI Targets that transfer exactly FCP_DL data bytes during the FCP_DATA IUs set the FCP_RESID_UNDER to a value of '0'b.
When FCP_RESID_UNDER is set to '0'b, the SCSI Initiator tries to determine if all of the expected data was transferred by comparing the FCP_DL to the actual number of bytes transferred. If these values are not the same, the ULP is notified so that the appropriate action can be taken.
- SCSI Targets that transfer less than FCP_DL data bytes during the FCP_DATA IUs set the FCP_RESID_UNDER to a value of '1'b.
If the FCP_RESID_UNDER bit is set to '1'b, a transfer that did not fill the buffer to the expected displacement. Failure to transfer FCP_DL bytes does not necessarily indicate an error for some devices and commands.
- If the FCP_RESID_OVER bit is set, the transfer was truncated because the data transfer required by the SCSI command extended beyond the displacement value of FCP_DL. Those bytes that could be transferred without violating the FCP_DL value may or may not have been transferred.
- Commands that do not contain an FCP_DATA IUs, FCP_RESID_UNDER and FCP_RESID_OVER are set to '0'b, and the value of the FCP_RESID is undefined.

Response Payload

Table 27 lists the FCP_RSP payload fields:

Table 27. FCP_RSP Payload

Feature	FC-Tape		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
FCP_CONF_REQ	A	R	Y
FCP_SNS_INFO	R	I	Y
FCP_SNS_LEN (total)	R	≤ 128	26
FCP_SNS_LEN_VALID	R	I	Y
Length of Additional Sense Bytes in FCP_SNS_INFO	R	≤ 120	18
FCP_RSP_INFO	R	I	Y
FCP_RSP_LEN	R	0 or 8	8
FCP_RSP_LEN_VALID	R	I	Y
FCP_RESID	R	R	Y
FCP_RESID_OVER	R	I	Y
FCP_RESID_UNDER	R	I	Y

Response Codes

The Response Code field (FCP_RSP_INFO) contains information that describes the failures detected during the execution of an I/O Operation and conforms to the following rules:

- The FCP_RSP_INFO does not contain link error information because FC-PH provides the mechanisms for presenting these errors.
- The FCP_RSP_INFO does not contain SCSI logical unit error information because that information is in the FCP_STATUS and FCP_SNS_INFO fields.
- RSP_CODE values of 04h and 05h are not valid responses to SCSI commands. The RSP_CODE is independent of the SCSI Status and should be examined before interpretation of the SCSI Status.
- For other non-zero values of the RSP_CODE, the SCSI Status may not be valid.

- [Table 28](#) indicates the result of a Task Management function in the RSP_CODE of the FCP_RSP_INFO fields.

Table 28. FCP_RSP Codes

RSP_CODE	Description
00	No failure or Task Management complete
01	FCP_DATA length different than BURST_LEN
02	FCP_CMND fields invalid
03	FCP_DATA RO mismatch with FCP_XFER_RDY DATA_RO
04	Task Management function not performed or supported
05	Task Management function supported but not performed
06–FF	Reserved

The FCP_CONF IU is used by the Target to confirm reception of an FCP_RSP IU at the initiator. Support for the FCP_CONF IU is negotiated via PRLI. A Target request for an FCP_CONF IU from the initiator is indicated by the Target setting the FCP_CONF_REQ bit in the FCP_STATUS field contained in the FCP_RSP. If the initiator does not need to perform any error detection or recovery procedure, the initiator shall send an FCP_CONF IU if an FCP_RSP is received with the FCP_CONF_REQ bit set in the FCP_STATUS field.

The initiator shall release Exchange information such as the Exchange Status Block (ESB) after the FCP_CONF is sent. The Target shall retain Exchange information and associated data until an FCP_CONF is received. See FCP-2 (4.4 Confirmed Completion of FCP-2 SCSI Commands) for a description of the FCP_CONF_REQ bit and FCP_CONF usage.

If the initiator supports FCP_CONF as indicated in its PRLI page load, the drive will always set the FCP_CONF_REQ bit.

Task Management Flags and Information Units

All SCSI Initiators send Task Management functions using T1.

All SCSI Targets return FCP_RSP to Task Management functions using I4.

The RSP_CODE in the FCP_RSP_INFO field indicates the result of the Task Management function. The SCSI Status byte and FCP_SNS_INFO are ignored for I4 information units sent in response to a Task Management function.

Table 29 lists the Task Management Flags the tape drives support:

Table 29. FCP Task Management Flags

Feature	FC-Tape		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
Terminate Task = 1	P	P	N
Clear ACA = 1 (command queuing)	R	R	N
Clear ACA = 1 (no command queuing)	P	P	N
Target Reset = 1	I	R	Y
Clear Task Set = 1	I	R	Y
Abort Task Set = 1	I	R	Y
Logical Unit Reset = 1	I	R	Y

Task Attributes

Table 30 lists the FCP Task Attributes supported by the tape drives:

Table 30. FCP Task Attributes

Feature	FC-Tape		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
Untagged	R	R	Y
Simple Queue Type (depth = 1)	I	A	Y
Ordered Queue Type	I	A	Y
Head of Queue Type	I	A	Y
Auto Contingent Allegiance Type	I	A	Y
Note: All Queue Types are accepted and behave the same.			

Other Features

Table 31 lists other FCP features supported:

Table 31. Other FCP Features

Feature	FC-TAPE		StorageTek
	Initiator	Target	
FCP_LUN (in FCP_Command)	R	R	Y
FCP_LUN (0)	I	R	Y
Inquiry of FCP_LUN (0)	I	R	Y
Inquiry of FCP_LUN (>0)	I	R	Y
Auto Contingent Allegiance (ACA)	A	A	N

■ SCSI Features

The following sections describe the SCSI features supported by the tape drives.

Auto Contingent Allegiance

StorageTek tape drives do not support Auto Contingent Allegiance (ACA).

Asynchronous Event Notification

StorageTek tape drives do not support asynchronous event notification (AEN).

Command Linking

StorageTek tape drives do not support Command Linking. The Link and Flag bits of the Command Descriptor Block must be set to zero.

■ Status Byte

The target returns a status byte to the initiator at the completion of each command during the Status phase unless the command is cleared or interrupted. The tape drives support five status byte codes:

- Busy
- Check Condition
- Good
- Reservation Conflict
- Task Set Full

Busy

Busy (08) status occurs when the target:

- Is busy performing another operation
- Cannot accept a command

The normal initiator recovery from a Busy status is to reissue the command.

Check Condition

Check Condition (02) status occurs when any error, unit exception, or abnormal condition that generates sense data occurs.

Check Condition status occurs when one of the following conditions exist:

- Issuing an invalid command or parameter
- Issuing a motion command to a device that is not ready
- Issuing a write-type command to a file-protected cartridge
- Issuing a forward motion command to a device at the physical end-of-tape
- Issuing a backspace operation to a device at the beginning-of-tape
- Detecting a deferred check condition
- Exceeding the retry operations for an interface error
- Detecting any error condition that prevents successful completion of an operation

Good

Good (00) status indicates that the device successfully completed the command.

Reservation Conflict

Reservation Conflict (18) status is returned whenever a SCSI initiator attempts an operation that violates another initiator's Logical Unit Reservation.

Task Set Full

Task Set Full (28) status is returned when the logical unit receives a command and does not have enough resources to process it.

■ Public Loop SCSI Target Discovery

The following private loop discovery is used except that discovery of SCSI Targets will be performed via the Simple Name Server or RSCN and the function performed by ADISC/PDISC will be replaced by FAN.

■ Private Loop SCSI Target Discovery

When the possibility of a configuration change exists, a SCSI Initiator may want to rediscover the new configuration. The SCSI Target Discovery procedure for a SCSI Initiator is:

For all valid AL_PAs:

```
OPN(AL_PA)
  IF OPN is successful, then
    Send ADISC or PDISC to D_ID = hex '0000' || AL_PA
    IF LOGO is returned or the Node Name or Port Name has changed, then
      Send PLOGI to D_ID = hex '0000' || AL_PA
      IF PLOGI is successful, then
        IF no hard address conflicts or application tolerant of hard
        address conflicts
          Send PRLI to D_ID = hex '0000' || AL_PA
          IF PRLI is successful, then
            Send FCP_CMND with INQUIRY CDB to D_ID = hex '0000'
            ||AL_PA(LUN_0)
          ENDIF
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
    ENDIF
  ENDIF
NEXT AL_PA
```

In order to determine if an OPN was successful, the NL_Port must be able to:

1. Detect when an OPN has not been intercepted by the designated AL_PA.
2. Detect that an R_RDY or CLS has not been received from the AL_PA specified in an OPN within E_D_TOV of sending that OPN.
3. Detect that a CLS was received in response to the OPN.
In this case, the Target Discovery procedure should be retried at a later time.
4. Detect that the OPN or frame Extended Link Service failed.

If the SCSI Target Discovery procedure revealed a Hard Address conflict (such as an NL_Port was unable to acquire its hard address), then the application may choose to operate in spite of that conflict.

If this is the case, then the discovery procedure can continue with the PRLI and subsequent SCSI INQUIRY command.

If the application is not tolerant of Hard Address conflicts, the SCSI Initiator may choose not to use that NL_Port.

Using this SCSI Target Discovery procedure, the SCSI Initiator has the ability to assemble a database consisting of Node name, Port name, and Port ID.

There are several confirmations a SCSI Initiator can perform on that database to determine which SCSI Targets it can continue to communicate with that are not defined by this document.

Note: Not all initiators perform the exact steps described in the above algorithm, although a SCSI Initiator is required to issue ADISC or PDISC to all SCSI Targets it is logged in with within RR_TOV of receiving LIP if it wants to remain logged in with those SCSI Targets.

The ADISC/PDISC procedure is designed to avoid the abnormal termination of all open Exchanges when a new device is attached to the loop, or when a device powers on.

Note: Because devices are not required to respond to Class 3 frames that have a D_ID which does not match the full 24-bit Port identifier of the receiving NL_Port, this may result in timeouts during the SCSI target discovery process if a SCSI initiator sends a frame to a Public NL_Port using a D_ID of hex'0000' or AL_PA or to a Private NL_Port using a D_ID with the upper 16 bits non-zero.

Therefore, for performance reasons SCSI initiators should originate PDISC or ADISC Exchanges by transmitting the ELS Sequence without waiting for the response. SCSI initiators may need to originate multiple concurrent Exchanges in order to hide multiple timeouts from the user.

Clearing Effects of ULP, FCP, FC-PH, and FC-AL Actions

Table 32 lists the clearing effects of Fibre Channel actions:

Table 32. Clearing Effects

FCP SCSI Target Object	Power On Reset	LIP Reset	LOGO PLOGI	ABTS	PRLI PRLO	TPRLO	SCSI Target Reset	Clear Task Set	Abort Task Set	SCSI Logical Unit Reset
PLOGI parameters:										
All logged-in initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Only ports initiating action	–	–	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Open sequences terminated:										
For all initiator with OPN seq's	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Only ports initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	–	Y	–
Only for seq. with aborted exchange	–	–	–	Y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Login BB_Credit_CNT:										
All logged-in L_Ports	Y	Y	–	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Only transmitting ports	–	–	Y							
Hard address acquisition attempted	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PRLI parameters cleared:										
All logged-in initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Only ports of specific type	–	–	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Only ports initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Open exchanges aborted:										
All tasks, all initiators, open tasks	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
All tasks, port initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	–	Y	–
Specific task, port initiating action	–	–	N	Y	N	–	–	–	N	–

Table 32. Clearing Effects (Continued)

FCP SCSI Target Object	Power On Reset	LIP Reset	LOGO PLOGI	ABTS	PRLI PRLO	TPRLO	SCSI Target Reset	Clear Task Set	Abort Task Set	SCSI Logical Unit Reset
SCSI target mode page parameters restored from saved pages:										
All initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only ports initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–
Pre-existing ACA, UA, and deferred error conditions cleared:										
All initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only ports initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–
Device Reservations										
For all SCSI initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only for SCSI Initiator port initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–
Persistent Device Reservations										
For all SCSI initiators	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Only for SCSI Initiator port initiating action	–	–	N	N	N	–	–	N	N	–
CRN (Command Reference Number)										
For all SCSI initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only for SCSI Initiator port initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–
Prevent Allow Medium Removal state										
For all SCSI initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only for SCSI Initiator port initiating action	–	–	N	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–
Exchange Information										
For all SCSI initiators	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Only for SCSI Initiator port initiating action	–	–	Y	N	Y	–	–	N	N	–

Device Reservations

The T10000 tape drive supports the Reserve/Release management method and also the Persistent Reservations management method. These methods are defined in the ANSI SCSI-3 Primary Commands (SPC-2) standard. For the reservation restrictions placed on commands for the Reserve/Release management method refer to [Table 33](#).

conflict Command will not be performed and the drive will terminate the command with Reservation Conflict status.

allowed Command will be allowed to execute to normal completion.

Table 33. Reserve/Release Management Method

Command	Action when Reserved by a different Initiator
Erase (19h)	Conflict
Inquiry (12h)	Allowed
Load Display (06h)	Conflict
Load/Unload (1Bh)	Conflict
Locate (2Bh)	Conflict
Log Select (4Ch)	Conflict
Log Sense (4Dh)	Allowed
Mode Select (15h/55h)	Conflict
Mode Sense (1Ah/5Ah)	Conflict
Persistent Reserve In (5Eh)	Conflict
Persistent Reserve Out (5Fh)	Conflict
Prevent/Allow Removal (1Eh)	Prevent = 0, allowed Prevent = NZ, conflict
Read (08h)	Conflict
Read Block Limit (05h)	Allowed
Read Buffer (3Ch)	Conflict
Read Position (34h)	Conflict
Release Unit (17h/57h)	Allowed, the reservation is not released.
Report Density Support (44h)	Allowed
Report LUNs (A0h)	Allowed
Request Sense (03h)	Allowed

Table 33. Reserve/Release Management Method (Continued)

Command	Action when Reserved by a different Initiator
Reserve Unit (16h/56h)	Conflict
Rewind (01h)	Conflict
Send Diagnostic (1Dh)	Conflict
Space (11h)	Conflict
Test Unit Ready (00h)	Conflict
Write (0Ah)	Conflict
Write Buffer (3Bh)	Conflict
Write Filemarks (10h)	Conflict

For the reservation restrictions placed on the Persistent Reservations management method refer to [Table 34](#).

Table 34. Persistent Reservation Management Method

Command	From Non-registered Initiators	From Registered Initiators
Erase (19h)	Conflict	Allowed
Inquiry (12h)	Allowed	Allowed
Load Display (06h)	Conflict	Allowed
Load/Unload (1Bh)	Conflict	Allowed
Locate (2Bh)	Conflict	Allowed
Log Select (4Ch)	Conflict	Allowed
Log Sense (4Dh)	Allowed	Allowed
Mode Select (15h/55h)	Conflict	Allowed
Mode Sense (1Ah/5Ah)	Conflict	Allowed
Persistent Reserve In (5Eh)	Allowed	Allowed
Persistent Reserve Out (5Fh)	Register, allowed Reserve, conflict Release, conflict Clear, conflict Pre-empt, conflict Pre/Abt, conflict	Register, allowed Reserve, conflict Release, allowed Clear, allowed Pre-empt, allowed Pre/Abt, allowed
Prevent/Allow Media Removal (1Eh)	Prevent = 0, allowed Prevent = NZ, conflict	Allowed

Table 34. Persistent Reservation Management Method (Continued)

Command	From Non-registered Initiators	From Registered Initiators
Read (08h)	Conflict	Allowed
Read Block Limit (05h)	Allowed	Allowed
Read Buffer (3Ch)	Conflict	Allowed
Read Position (34h)	Conflict	Allowed
Release Unit (17h/57h)	Conflict	Allowed, reservation is not released
Report Density Support (44h)	Allowed	Allowed
Report LUNs (A0h)	Allowed	Allowed
Request Sense (03h)	Allowed	Allowed
Reserve Unit (16h/56h)	Conflict	Allowed, reservation is not changed
Rewind (01h)	Conflict	Allowed
Send Diagnostic (1Dh)	Conflict	Allowed
Space (11h)	Conflict	Allowed
Test Unit Ready (00h)	Conflict	Allowed
Write (0Ah)	Conflict	Allowed
Write Buffer (3Bh)	Conflict	Allowed
Write Filemarks (10h)	Conflict	Allowed

This chapter defines the SCSI-3 commands for the Sun StorageTek T10000 Tape Drive with a Fibre Channel interface.

■ Overview

StorageTek uses the SCSI-3 command set to transfer commands and data over Fibre Channel. The following describes how StorageTek implements these SCSI commands:

- A single command may transfer one or more logical blocks of data.
- The target may disconnect from the arbitrated loop to allow activity by other SCSI devices while a device prepares to transfer data.
- On completion of normal commands (successful or unsuccessful), the target returns a Status Byte to the initiator. Because most error and exception conditions cannot be adequately described with a single status byte, a Check Condition status code indicates that additional information is available in the FCP Response Information Unit (IU).
- An initiator should never attempt to send a second command to a device until the command in progress ends. The second command terminates with a Check Condition status (Command Overrun).

■ Commands

[Table 35](#) lists the supported commands and references the appropriate page.

Table 35. Supported SCSI Commands

Command	Code	Reference	Page
Erase	19h	SSC	65
Inquiry	12h	SPC-2	66
Load Display	06h	Vendor specific	74
Load/Unload	1Bh	SSC	76
Locate	2Bh	SSC	78
Log Select	4Ch	SPC-2	79

Table 35. Supported SCSI Commands (Continued)

Command	Code	Reference	Page
Log Sense	4Dh	SPC-2	80
Mode Select	15h / 55h	SPC-2	93
Mode Sense	1Ah / 5Ah	SPC-2	106
Persistent Reserve In	5Eh	SPC-2	119
Persistent Reserve Out	5Fh	SPC-2	124
Prevent/Allow Media Removal	1Eh	SSC	128
Read	08h	SSC	129
Read Block Limits	05h	SSC	131
Read Buffer	3Ch	SPC-2	132
Read Media Serial Number	ABh	SPC-3	134
Read Position	34h	SSC	135
Receive Diagnostic Results	1Ch	SPC-2	140
Release Unit	17h / 57h	SPC-2	142
Report Density Support	44h	SSC	143
Report LUNs	A0h	SPC-2	147
Report Supported Operation Codes	A3h - 0Ch	SPC-4	148
Report Supported Task Management Functions	A3h - 0Dh	SPC-4	149
Request Sense	03h	SPC-2	151
Reserve Unit	16h / 56h	SPC-2	160
Rewind	01h	SSC	161
Security Protocol In	A2h	SPC-4	162
Send Diagnostic	1Dh	SPC-2	163
Space	11h	SSC	164
Test Unit Ready	00h	SSC	166
Verify	8Fh	SSC-2	167
Write	0Ah	SSC	168
Write Buffer	3Bh	SPC-2	170
Write Filemarks	10h	SSC	172

■ Implementation Requirements

The initiator sends commands to the target using Command Descriptor Blocks (CDBs). The CDBs contain a format that includes:

- Operation code
- Command parameters
- Control byte

For some commands, a list of parameters accompanies the request during subsequent FCP_DATA Information Units.

For all commands, if there is an invalid parameter in the Command Descriptor Block, then the device terminates the command without altering the medium or executing the command.

Notes:

- The CDB Field in Byte 1, Bits 7-5, which was the LUN Field is now reserved. The drive will ignore this field.
- RSVD indicates that “bit” is reserved.

Command Descriptor Block

Initiators use three types of CDBs to communicate commands to the targets:

- 6-Byte commands ([Table 36](#))
- 10-Byte commands ([Table 37](#))
- 12-Byte commands ([Table 38](#))

The first byte in the command descriptor block contains an operation code.

Table 36. 6-Byte Command Descriptor Block

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code							
1	Reserved			Command Parameters				
2-4	Command Parameters							
5	Control Byte							

Table 37. 10-Byte Command Descriptor Block

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code							
1	Reserved			Command Parameters				
2–8	Command Parameters							
9	Control Byte							

Table 38. 12-Byte Command Descriptor Block

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code							
1	Reserved			Command Parameters				
2–9	Command Parameters							
10	Reserved							
11	Control Byte							

Control Byte

The control byte is the last byte of every Command Descriptor Block and has the following structure:

Table 39. Control Byte

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
5/9	Vendor-specific		Reserved				Flag	Link

Vendor-specific:

These bits provide specific information about the device (shall be zero).

Flag bit:

The flag bit causes an interrupt in the initiator between linked commands allowing the device to respond with Intermediate status (shall be zero).

Link bit:

The link bit allows the initiator to “link” or continue I/O process and allows devices that support command linking to indicate to the initiator the command was accepted by returning Intermediate status to the initiator (shall be zero).

■ Erase Command

The Erase command erases the remainder of the tape starting at the current, logical position. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* the erase operation starts.

Note: At the completion of the Erase command, the tape is positioned at the physical end-of-volume (PEOV) if the data security erase (DSE) configuration option is set to full.

Table 40. Erase Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (19h)							
1	Reserved						Immed	Long
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Immed: Immediate	0 = Return status when erase is completed
	1 = Return status when erase is started
Long: Long	0 = Ignored, no erase performed
	1 = Erase to the physical end-of-volume starting at the current logical position.

Note: Issuing a Test Unit Ready command after an Erase command with the Immed bit set returns Busy status until the erase is complete.

■ Inquiry Command

The Inquiry command returns information about the type and capabilities of a SCSI device.

Table 41. Inquiry Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (12h)							
1	Reserved						CmdDt	EVPD
2	Page Code							
3	Reserved							
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
CmdDt: Command support Data	0 = Do not return command support data
EVPD: Enable Vital Product Data	0 = Return normal inquiry data 1 = Return Vital Product Data
Page Code:	EVPD page to return
Allocation Length:	Specifies the maximum length of inquiry data to return

Notes:

1. The Inquiry command returns 74 bytes of data. If the allocation length is less than 74 bytes, the data is truncated.
2. The Inquiry command returns check condition status only when the requested data cannot be returned. This command will not clear any pending unit attention conditions.

Inquiry Data Format

The Inquiry data format contains 74 bytes shown in [Table 42](#).

Table 42. Inquiry Data Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier				Peripheral Device Type			
1	RMB	Reserved						
2	ECMA Version							
3	AERC	RSVD	NormACA	HiSup	Response Data Format			
4	Additional Length (n - 4)							
5	SCCS	Reserved						
6	BQue	EncServ	VS	MultiP	MChngr	Reserved		
7	RelAdr	Reserved			Linked	RSVD	CmdQue	VS
8	(MSB)	Vendor Identification						(LSB)
15								
16	(MSB)	Product Identification						(LSB)
31								
32	(MSB)	Product Revision Level						(LSB)
39								
40	(MSB)	Vendor Specific						(LSB)
53								
54	Key Management (KM)							
55	Reserved			Encrypt	LibAtt	VolSafe	DCMP	CSL
56	(MSB)	Reserved						(LSB)
57								
58	(MSB)	Version Descriptor 1 to 8 (2 bytes each)						(LSB)
73								

Inquiry Command

Parameter	Value
Peripheral Qualifier:	000b = Peripheral device is connected to this logical unit 011b = Not capable of supporting a device on this logical unit
Peripheral Device Type:	01h = Device is a sequential access device (tape drive) 1Fh = Device does not exist or is offline
RMB: Removable Medium Bit	1 = Medium is removable
ECMA Version:	04h = Complies with ANSI SPC-2 standard
AERC: Asynchronous Event Reporting Capability	0 = Not supported
NormACA: Normal Auto Contingent Allegiance	0 = Not supported
HiSup: Hierarchical Support	0 = Not supported
Response Data Format:	02 = Inquiry data is in ANSI SPC-2 format
Additional Length:	45h = 69 additional bytes of data follows
SCCS: SCSI Controller Command Support	0 = Not supported
BQue: Basic Queuing	0 = Not Supported
EncServ: Enclosure Services	0 = Not supported
VS: Vendor Specific	0 = Not supported
MultiP: Multi-Port:	1 = Supports two ports
MChngr: Medium Changer	0 = Not supported
RelAdr: Relative Address	0 = Not supported
Linked: Linked commands	0 = Not supported
CmdQue: Command Queuing	0 = Not supported
Vendor Identification:	STK = StorageTek, Sun Microsystems (ASCII)
Product Identification: Device type in ASCII	T10000A = Drive is a T10000A T10000B = Drive is a T10000B
Product Revision: 8 byte ASCII field	1.23.456 = Indicates major release 1, revision 23, minor release 456 This field will change with each drive firmware release.
VS: Vendor Specific	0 = Not supported
Key Managment (KM)	0 = None 1 = Key Management Station (KMS) Version 1 2 = Key Management Appliance (KMA) Version 2
Encrypt: Encryption	0 = Not encrypting drive 1 = Encrypting drive

Parameter	Value
LibAtt: Library Attach	0 = Drive not attached to a library 1 = Drive is attached to a library
VolSafe: VolSafe available	1 = VolSafe enabled
DCMP: Data Compression	0 = Data compression is disabled 1 = Data compression is enabled
CSL: Cartridge Scratch Loader installed	0 = CSL is not installed
Version Descriptor: Standards supported by this device	0000h = Empty 005ch = SAM-2_ANSI_INCITS.366:2003 021ch = SSC_ANSI_NCITS.335:2000 0277H = SPC-2_ANSI_NCITS.351:2001 0917H = FCP-2_ANSI_INCITS.350.2003

Vital Product Data Pages

There are three vital product data pages that contain specific information:

- 00h = Supported vital product data pages ([Table 43](#))
- 80H = Device serial number page ([Table 44](#))
- 83h = Device identification page ([Table 45](#))
- 85h = Management Network Address page ([Table 46](#))
- B0h = Sequential Access Device Capabilities page ([Table 47](#))

Table 43. Supported Vital Product Data Pages

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier			Peripheral Device Type				
1	Page Code (00h)							
2	Reserved							
3	Page Length (04h)							
4	Supported VDE Pages (00h)							
5	Device Serial Number Page (80h)							
6	Device Identification Page (83h)							
7	Management Network Addresses Page (85h)							
8	Sequential Access Device Capabilities page (B0h)							

Vital Product Data (VPD)

Page Code = 00h returns a list of the supported VPD pages.

Table 44. Device Serial Number Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier			Peripheral Device Type				
1	Page Code (80h)							
2	Reserved							
3	Page Length (OCh)							
4	(MSB) Serial Number (ASCII) (LSB)							
15								

Page Code = 80h returns the tape drive serial number in ASCII.

Table 45. Device Identification Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier			Peripheral Device Type				
1	Page Code (83h)							
2	Reserved							
3	Page Length (20h)							
Node Name Identifier								
4	Reserved			Code Set (1)				
5	Reserved		Association (0)		Identifier Type (3)			
6	Reserved							
7	Identifier Length (08h)							
8	(MSB) Node Identifier (binary) (LSB)							
15								
Port Name Identifier								
16	Reserved			Code Set (1)				
17	Reserved		Association (1)		Identifier Type (3)			
18	Reserved							
19	Identifier Length (08h)							

Table 45. Device Identification Page (Continued)

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
20	Port Identifier (binary) (LSB)							
27								
Port Number Identifier								
28	Reserved				Code Set (1)			
29	Reserved		Association (1)		Identifier Type (4)			
30	Reserved							
31	Identifier Length (04h)							
32	Port Identifier (binary) (LSB)							
35								

Parameter	Value
Page Code:	83h returns three identifying numbers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Wide Name (WWN) for the tape drive, WWN for the port that accepted the Inquiry command, Port Number (1 or 2) for that port.
Code Set:	1h = Identifier field contains binary values
Association:	00b = Identifier is for the device 01b = Identifier is for a port
Identifier Type:	3h = Identifier field contains a 64 bit IEEE registered format address, also known as a World Wide Name. 4h = Identifier field contains a 4 byte port number
Identifier Length:	Length in bytes of the WWN or Port Number Identifier
Node Identifier:	Contains the device WWN
Port Identifier:	Contains WWN for the current port
Port Number: Number for the current port	01h = Command accepted by device port A 02h = Command accepted by device port B

Table 46. Management Network Addresses Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (000b)			Peripheral Device Type (01h)				
1	Page Code (85h)							
2	Page Length (1Eh)							
3								
4	RSVD	Association		Service Type				
5	Reserved							
6	(MSB) Network Address Length (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Network Address (LSB)							
33								

Parameter	Value
Peripheral Qualifier:	000b = Peripheral Device is connected to this Logical Unit
Peripheral Device Type:	01h = Device is a sequential-access device (tape drive)
Association:	2h = Network address is associated with this SCSI target device
Service Type:	00h = Service type is unspecified
Network Address:	For example, TELNET://123.123.123.123/
URL of accessing drive management port	Field is an ASCII string terminated with one or more null (00h) characters. If management port is not connected to an active network, field will be filled with 00h.

Table 47. Sequential Access Device Capabilities Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (000b)			Peripheral Device Type (01h)				
1	Page Code (B0h)							
2	Page Length (02h)							
3								
4	Reserved						WORM	
5	Reserved							

Parameter	Value
Peripheral Qualifier:	000b = Peripheral Device is connected to this Logical Unit
Peripheral Device Type:	01h = Device is a sequential-access device (tape drive)
WORM	01h = Device supports write once, read many (WORM) modes of operation (VolSafe)

■ Load Display Command

The Load Display command (vendor specific) displays ASCII messages on the virtual operator panel for that device. This command transfers 17 bytes of data to the display. The data transferred contains one byte of display control data and two, eight-byte ASCII messages.

Table 48. Load Display Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (06h)							
1	Reserved							
2	Reserved							
3	Reserved							
4	Transfer Length (11h)							
5	Control Byte							

Load Display Data Format

Table 49. Load Display Data Bytes

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Overlay			Alt	Blink	L/H	Reserved	
1	(MSB) (ASCII) Message 1 (LSB)							
8								
9	(MSB) (ASCII) Message 2 (LSB)							
16								

Notes:

- Messages in bytes 1–8 and 9–16 use the ASCII printable character set.
- Non-printable characters are displayed as blanks.
- The format control byte controls the way the device displays the remaining 16 bytes.

Parameter	Value
Overlay: New message overlay:	<p>000 = Display the message in bytes 1–8 or 9–16 until the next command that initiates tape motion or the next Load Display Command.</p> <p>001 = Maintain the message in bytes 1–8 until the cartridge is unloaded. If the drive does not contain a cartridge when the Load Display Command is received, the message will not be changed.</p> <p>010 = Maintain the message in bytes 1–8 and turn on the Attention light until the drive is next loaded. If the drive is loaded when the Load Display Command is received, the command is ignored.</p> <p>011 = Physically access the tape drive without changing the message display.</p> <p>111 = Display the message in bytes 1–8 until the tape drive is unloaded, then display the message in bytes 9–16 until the tape drive is loaded again. If the tape drive is not loaded when the Load Display Command is issued, only the message in bytes 9–16 are displayed.</p>
Alt: Alternate message:	<p>0 = The device displays only the message specified in bit 2.</p> <p>1 = The device alternately displays both messages specified in bytes 1–8 and 9–16. Each message is displayed for about two seconds, with 0.5 seconds between messages. Bits 2 and 3 are ignored.</p>
Blink: Blinking message	<p>0 = The message specified by the setting of bit 2 does not blink.</p> <p>1 = The message specified by the setting of bit 2 flashes on and off.</p>
L/H: Display low/high message:	<p>0 = Display message specified in bytes 1–8.</p> <p>1 = Display message specified in bytes 9–16.</p>

■ Load/Unload Command

The Load/Unload command loads or unloads tape from the device. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* an unload starts.



Caution: If the drive is in Buffered Mode and a previous command terminated with Check Condition status (such as buffered data unwritten to tape and the condition was not cleared or otherwise recovered), the drive will discard any unwritten buffered data and filemarks before this operation starts.

Table 50. Load/Unload Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Bh)							
1	Reserved							Immed
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
3								
4	Reserved			Hold	EOT	Reten	Load	
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Immed: Immediate	0 = Return status when load or unload is complete 1 = Return status when load or unload is started
Hold: Not supported	0 = Normal load/unload
EOT: End-Of-Tape	0 = Tape is unloaded from BOT
Reten: Retention	0 = Do not retention the tape 1 = Retention tape (ignored)
Load:	0 = Unload the tape 1 = Load the tape

Notes:

1. After a load or unload operation with the Immediate bit set, a Test Unit Ready command returns Busy status while the Load/Unload command is still in progress.
2. After a successful load operation, Good status is returned. The next command returns a sense key of unit attention.
3. If a Load command is issued when a tape is already loaded, the Load command is ignored.
4. If the drive is installed in a library, a load command to an unloaded drive is rejected.
5. When the drive needs cleaning, an unload will return Check Condition status with a Sense Key of 0h and an ASC/ASCQ of 0017h indicating the tape drive requires cleaning.

■ Locate Command

The Locate command requests the tape drive to position the tape to a specified block address. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* this operation starts.

Table 51. Locate Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (2Bh)							
1	Reserved					BT	CP	Immed
2	Reserved							
3	(MSB) Block Address (LSB)							
6								
7	Reserved							
8	Partition							
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
BT: Block address Type	0 = SCSI logical block address 1 = Vendor - specific (ignored)
CP: Change Partition	0 = Ignore partition field
Immed: Immediate	0 = Return status when locate is complete 1 = Return status when locate is started
Block Address:	Logical block address position
Partition:	00h = Default partition

Note:

After a Locate command with the Immediate bit set. A Test Unit Ready command returns Busy status while the operation is in progress.

■ Log Select Command

The initiator uses the Log Select command to manage information about the device or media.

Table 52. Log Select Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (4Ch)							
1	Reserved						PCR	SP
2	PC		Reserved					
3	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Parameter List (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
PCR: Parameter Code Reset	0 = No operation performed 1 = Reset all parameters to default values
SP: Save Parameters	0 = Not supported
PC: Page Control	11b = Set Default Cumulative Values
Parameter List:	Length in bytes of log parameter data to be transferred to the tape drive 00h = No parameter data

Notes:

1. Setting the parameter code reset bit to one, clears all cumulative statistics.
2. If the parameter code reset (PCR) bit is set to 0, this command is ignored and no values are reset.
3. If the SP bit and the parameter list length field are not both 0, this command is rejected.

■ Log Sense Command

The Log Sense command returns device statistical data to the host.

Table 53. Log Sense Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (4Dh)							
1	Reserved						PPC	SP
2	PC		Page Code					
3	(MSB)		Reserved				(LSB)	
4								
5	(MSB)		Parameter Pointer				(LSB)	
6								
7	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
PPC: Parameter Pointer Control	0 = Send all log parameters for the specified log page 1 = Vendor specific (ignored)
SP: Save Parameters.	0 = Not supported
PC: Page Control	00b = Current Threshold Values 01b = Current Cumulative Values 10b = Default Threshold Values 11b = Default Cumulative Values
Page Code: Log page to return	00h = Supported log pages 02h = Write error counter page 03h = Read error counter page 06h = Non-medium error page 0Ch = Sequential access device page 2Eh = Tape alert page 3Ah = Vendor unique drive statistics page 3Bh = Vendor unique port statistics page
Parameter Pointer:	Return data starting at this parameter code
Allocation Length:	Maximum length of parameter data to transfer

Log Sense Page Format

Each log page begins with a four-byte page header followed by variable-length log parameters.

Table 54. Log Sense Page Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved		Page Code					
1	Reserved							
2	(MSB) Page Length (n-3) (LSB)							
3								
Log Parameter(s)								
4	Log Parameter (First)							
x + 3	(Length = x)							
	...							
n=y+1	Log Parameter (Last)							
n	(Length = y)							

Note: The page length reflects the absolute length of the page, and is not adjusted because of the allocation length or the parameter pointer fields.

Log Sense Parameter Format

Table 55. Log Sense Parameter Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Parameter Code (LSB)							
1								
2	DU	DS	TSD	ETC	TMC		RSVD	LP
3	Parameter Length (n-3)							
4	(MSB) Parameter Value (LSB)							
n								

Parameter	Value
Parameter Code:	Identifies the log parameter being transferred
DU: Disable Update	0 = Drive updates log parameter value
DS: Disable Save	1 = saving the log is not supported
TSD: Target Save Disable	0 = Target provides a target defined method for saving log parameters 1 = Target does not provide a target defined method for saving the log parameters
ETC: Enable Threshold Comparison	0 = Comparison is not performed 1 = Comparison is performed
TMC: Threshold Met Criteria	00b = Every update 01b = Cumulative value equal threshold value 10b = Cumulative value not equal threshold value 11b = Cumulative value greater than threshold value
LP: List Parameter	0 = Log parameter is a data counter.

Log Sense Supported Pages

The Log Sense supported pages reports which pages the tape drive supports.

Table 56. Log Sense Supported Pages

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved		Page Code (00h)					
1	Reserved							
2	(MSB) Page Length (08h) (LSB)							
3								
4	Supported Log Pages (00h)							
5	Write Error Counter Page (02h)							
6	Read Error Counter Page (03h)							
7	Non-medium Error Page (06h)							
8	Sequential Access Device Page (0Ch)							
9	Tape Alert Page (2Eh)							
10	Vendor Unique Drive Statistics Page (3Ah)							
11	Vendor Unique Port Statistics Page (3Bh)							

Write Error Counter Page

The Write Error Counter page (02h) reports write statistical errors. Each parameter is a counter incremented by the target each time a corresponding event occurs.

Table 57. Write Error Counter Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (bytes)	Default Threshold
0000h	Errors corrected without substantial delays	4	FFFFFFFF
0001h	Errors corrected with possible delays	4	FFFFFFFF
0002h	Total number of re-writes	4	FFFFFFFF
0003h	Number of records with a recovered data check while writing	4	FFFFFFFF
0004h	Always 0	4	FFFFFFFF
0005h	Number of non-compressed bytes transferred from the initiator	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0006h	Total number of uncorrected errors	4	FFFFFFFF

Read Error Counter Page

The Read Error Counter page (03h) reports statistical errors for read operations. Each parameter is a counter that the target increments when an event occurs.

Table 58. Read Error Counter Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (bytes)	Default Threshold
0000h	Errors corrected without substantial delays	4	FFFFFFFF
0001h	Errors corrected with possible delays	4	FFFFFFFF
0002h	Total number of re-reads	4	FFFFFFFF
0003h	Number of records with a recovered data check while reading	4	FFFFFFFF
0004h	Number of times a record was retried before recovery either passed or failed	4	FFFFFFFF
0005h	Number of non-compressed bytes transferred to the initiator	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0006h	Total number of uncorrected errors	4	FFFFFFFF

Non-Medium Error Page

The Non-Medium Error page (06h) reports a count of recoverable errors other than read/write failures.

Table 59. Non-Medium Error Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (bytes)	Default Threshold
0000h	Non-medium error count	4	FFFFFFFF

Sequential Access Device Page

The Sequential Access Device page (0Ch) returns counts of data bytes transferred to and from tape and information about cleaning in binary format.

Table 60. Sequential Access Device Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (bytes)	Default Threshold
0000h	Number of bytes received from the initiator (write command)	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0001h	Number of data bytes written on tape	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0002h	Number of bytes read from tape	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0003h	Number of bytes read by the initiator	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0100h	Cleaning 000 = No cleaning required 001 = Cleaning required	4	N/A
8000h	Number of 4k bytes left on tape from the current position	4	N/A

TapeAlert Page

The TapeAlert Log Sense page (2Eh) is read from a tape drive at the following times, as a minimum:

- At the beginning of a write/read job, after the media is loaded.
- Immediately after a fatal error during the write/read job.
- At the end of each tape when the write/read job spans multiple tapes.
- At the end of a write/read job, when the tape has been unloaded.

Each flag will be cleared to zero in the following circumstances:

- At drive power on.
- When the TapeAlert Log page is read.
- When specified corrective action has been taken (such as using a cleaning cartridge).
- On a reset.

Note: The entire TapeAlert page should be read to obtain all the information.

When a flag is cleared by reading the TapeAlert page, a flag cannot be set again until the error condition is removed (for example, the specific corrective action has been taken).

A Log Select Reset for the TapeAlert page does not reset the TapeAlert flags. It is rejected with Illegal Request.

TapeAlert Flags

Table 61. TapeAlert Flags

Code	Flag Name	Description	Length (bytes)
0001h	Read Warning	Drive has difficulty reading	1
0002h	Write Warning	Drive has difficulty writing	1
0003h	Hard Error	Write or read hard error has occurred (flags 4, 5, 6)	1
0004h	Media	Unrecoverable read, write, or positioning error caused by faulty media	1
0005h	Read Failure	Hard read error, hardware or media	1
0006h	Write Failure	Hard write error, hardware or media	1
0007h	Media Life	Media has exceeded the life pass count	1
0008h	Not Data Grade	Not supported	1

Table 61. TapeAlert Flags (Continued)

Code	Flag Name	Description	Length (bytes)
0009h	Write Protect	Write command was issued to a write-protected tape	1
000Ah	No Removal	A manual unload or Unload command was issued while the drive was in prevent removal state – not supported	1
000Bh	Cleaning Media	The tape in the drive is a cleaning cartridge	1
000Ch	Unsupported Format	Unrecognized format	1
000Dh	Recoverable Snapped Tape	Snapped tape – not supported	1
000Eh	Unrecoverable Snapped Tape	Not supported	1
000Fh	Memory Chip in Cartridge Failure	Not supported	1
0010h	Forced Eject	A manual eject was performed before a reposition to BOT was commanded. Not supported	1
0011h	Read Only Format	Not supported	1
0012h	Tape Directory Corrupted	MIR corrupted	1
0013h	Nearing Media Life	The tape is nearing the end of its calculated life	1
0014h	Clean Now	The drive has determined it needs cleaning.	1
0015h	Clean Periodic	Cleaning counter has reached threshold, cleaning LED is on	1
0016h	Expired Cleaning Media	The last cleaning cartridge inserted was used up – not supported	1
0017h	Invalid Cleaning Media	Not supported	1
0018h	Retention Requested	Not supported	1
0019h	Dual port interface error	Not supported	1
001Ah	Cooling fan failure	Not supported	1
001Bh	Power supply failure	Not supported	1
001Ch	Power consumption	Not supported	1
001Dh	Drive Maintenance	Not supported	1
001Eh	Hardware A	Not supported	1
001Fh	Hardware B	Hardware not read/write related – not supported	1

Table 61. TapeAlert Flags (Continued)

Code	Flag Name	Description	Length (bytes)
0020h	Interface	Having problems with the interface, SCSI parity errors detected	1
0021h	Eject Media	Eject the media and retry, load failure not tape snap	1
0022h	Download Fail	Microcode update failed	1
0023h	Drive Humidity	Not supported	1
0024h	Drive Temperature	Temperature inside the tape drive is above specified range	1
0025h	Drive Voltage	Not supported	1
0026h	Predictive Failure	Not supported	1
0027h	Diagnostics Required	Dump available	1
0028h	Reserved for CSL		
002Eh			
002Fh	Reserved		
0031h			
0032h	Lost Statistics	Media statistics lost at some time in the past.	1
0033h	Tape Directory Invalid at Unload	The tape directory on the tape cartridge just unloaded has been corrupted.	1
0034h	Tape System Write Area Fail	The tape just unloaded has been corrupted.	1
0035h	Tape System Area Read Fail	The tape system area could not be read successfully at load time.	1
0036h	No Start of Data	The start of data could not be found on tape.	1
0037h	Reserved		
0040h			

Vendor Unique Drive Statistics Page

The Vendor Unique Drive Statistics page (3Ah) reports a variety of vendor unique drive statistics.

Table 62. Vendor Drive Statistics Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (Bytes)	Default Threshold
0100h	Read forward data checks	4	FFFFFFFF
0101h	Write data checks	4	FFFFFFFF
0102h	Read data checks without hardware	4	FFFFFFFF
0103h	Write data checks without hardware	4	FFFFFFFF
0104h	Read recovery retry count	4	FFFFFFFF
0105h	Read transient conditions	4	FFFFFFFF
0106h	Write transient conditions	4	FFFFFFFF
0107h	Servo temporaries	4	FFFFFFFF
0108h	Servo transients	4	FFFFFFFF
0109h	Corrections 2t	4	FFFFFFFF
010Ah	Matrices with PW1 and PW2	4	FFFFFFFF
010Bh	Matrices with PWs	4	FFFFFFFF
010Ch	Progressive write for servo off track	4	FFFFFFFF
010Dh	Progressive write type 1	4	FFFFFFFF
010Eh	Progressive write type 2	4	FFFFFFFF
010Fh	Selected channel VR ² bit insertions	4	FFFFFFFF
0110h	Matrix check diagnostic only	4	FFFFFFFF
0111h	Data check diagnostic only	4	FFFFFFFF
0112h	Write recovery retry count	4	FFFFFFFF
0200h	Read data request time-outs	4	FFFFFFFF
0201h	Write data request time-outs	4	FFFFFFFF
0202h	Data transfer errors	4	FFFFFFFF
0203h	Temporary drive errors	4	FFFFFFFF
0204h	Permanent errors logged	4	FFFFFFFF

Table 62. Vendor Drive Statistics Page Codes (Continued)

Parameter Code	Description	Length (Bytes)	Default Threshold
0300h	Channel read bytes processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0301h	Device read bytes processed (see note a)	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0302h	Channel write bytes processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0303h	Device write bytes processed (see note a)	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0304h	Channel read blocks processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0305h	Channel write blocks processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0306h	Device read blocks processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0307h	Device write blocks processed	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0308h	Read write servo position units	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0309h	High speed servo position units	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
030Ah	Servo position units	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
030Bh	Tape reposition cycles	4	FFFFFFFF
030Ch	Time spent writing	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
030Dh	Time spent reading	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
030Eh	Tape over under reposition cycles	4	FFFFFFFF
0310h	Time tape reloaded	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0311h	Time tape in motion for read write	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0312h	Time tape in motion for position	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0400h	Tape efficiency index (see note b)	4	FFFFFFFF
0401	Read quality index (see note b)	4	FFFFFFFF

Table 62. Vendor Drive Statistics Page Codes (Continued)

Parameter Code	Description	Length (Bytes)	Default Threshold
0402	RBC quality index (see note b)	4	FFFFFFFF
0403	DIA detected error index	4	FFFFFFFF
0404	Reserved	4	FFFFFFFF
0405	Reserved	4	FFFFFFFF
1000h	Outer ECC multi symbol correction	48	all FF's
1100h	Servo general purpose counter head 0	16	all FF's
1101h	Servo general purpose counter head 1	16	all FF's
1200h	Servo vote out head 0	32	all FF's
1201h	Servo vote out head 1	32	all FF's
1202h	Servo no data available head 0	32	all FF's
1203h	Servo no data available head 1	32	all FF's
1310h	PES histogram head 0 A	128	all FF's
1311h	PES histogram head 0 B	128	all FF's
1320h	PES histogram head 1 A	128	all FF's
1321h	PES histogram head 1 B	128	all FF's
1400h	Old VR ² blocks	128	all FF's
1401h	Low Viterbi metric 0	128	all FF's
1402h	Low Viterbi metric 1	128	all FF's
1403h	Low Viterbi metric 2	128	all FF's
1404h	Inner ECC correction	128	all FF's
1405h	Data valid	128	all FF's
1406h	Outer ECC correction	128	all FF's

Notes:

- a. The device write byte count will include file marks and pad bytes. These additional bytes will not be included in the device read byte count.
- b. Parameters 0400 - 0402 will not be reset by a Log Select command.

Vendor Unique Port Statistics Page

The Vendor Unique Port Statistics page (3Bh) reports error counts and small form-factor plug (SFP) information for each Fibre Channel port on the drive.

Table 63. Vendor Port Statistics Page Codes

Parameter Code	Description	Length (Bytes)	Default Threshold
0100h	Port A link failure count	4	FFFFFFFF
0101h	Port A loss of sync count	4	FFFFFFFF
0102h	Port A loss of signal count	4	FFFFFFFF
0103h	Port A prim seq errors count	4	FFFFFFFF
0104h	Port A invalid transmit word count	4	FFFFFFFF
0105h	Port A invalid CRC count	4	FFFFFFFF
0110h	Port A SFP missing	4	FFFFFFFF
0111h	Port A SFP loss of signal	4	FFFFFFFF
0112h	Port A SFP fault	4	FFFFFFFF
0120h	Port A SCSI command count	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0121h	Port A SRR count	4	FFFFFFFF
0200h	Port B link failure count	4	FFFFFFFF
0201h	Port B loss of sync count	4	FFFFFFFF
0202h	Port B loss of signal count	4	FFFFFFFF
0203h	Port B prim seq error count	4	FFFFFFFF
0204h	Port B invalid transmit word count	4	FFFFFFFF
0205h	Port B invalid CRC count	4	FFFFFFFF
0210h	Port B SFP missing	4	FFFFFFFF
0211h	Port B SFP loss of signal	4	FFFFFFFF
0212h	Port B SFP fault	4	FFFFFFFF
0220h	Port B SCSI command count	8	FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0221h	Port B SRR count	4	FFFFFFFF
1100h	Port A SFP ID block	128	all 00's
1110h	Port A SFP monitor block	128	all 00's
1200h	Port B SFP ID block	128	all 00's
1210h	Port B SFP monitor block	128	all 00's

■ Mode Select Command

The Mode Select command specifies options and parameters for a device. StorageTek recommends the host system perform a Mode Sense command before each Mode Select command to determine the current settings and to avoid any unwanted alterations to other Mode Select fields.

The Mode Sense command determines which fields can be changed by the Mode Select command and what the default values are for these fields.

The tape drives support both 6- and 10-byte commands.

Table 64. Mode Select (10)—6 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (15h)							
1	Reserved			PF	Reserved			SP
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
3								
4	Parameter List Length							
5	Control Byte							

Table 65. Mode Select (10)—10 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (55h)							
1	Reserved			PF	Reserved			SP
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Mode Select Command

Mode Select data consists of a header, an optional block descriptor, and optional page formatted data:

Parameter	Value
PF: Page Format	0 = Vendor specific format (same as PF = 1) 1 = Page formatted data follows block descriptor, or header
SP: Save Parameters	0 = Not supported
Parameter List Length:	Contains the total number of bytes in the header, block descriptor, and all pages. If this length is 0, no mode select data is sent and the command is ignored. If this length results in the truncation of the header, block descriptor, or any page, the command is rejected. Mode select data can be sent as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Header only• Header and page formatted data• Header and block descriptor• Header, block descriptor, and page formatted data Pages can be sent in any order. If any page formatted data is sent, the PF bit is set in the command.

Mode Select Header Data

Table 66. Mode Select (6) Header Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
1								
2	N/A	Buffered Mode			Speed Code			
3	Block Descriptor Length							

Table 67. Mode Select (10) Header Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
2								
3	0	Buffered Mode			Speed Code			
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Block Descriptor Length (LSB)							
7								

Page data may follow header if 00 is returned for block descriptor length.

Parameter	Value
N/A:	Not defined
Buffered Mode:	000b = Return status after data is on tape 001b = Return status when data is in the buffer
Speed Code:	0h = Use default speed
Block Descriptor Length:	00 = No Block Descriptor 08 = Block Descriptor follows Page data follows header if 00 is returned for block descriptor length.

Mode Select Block Descriptor Data

Table 68. Mode Select Block Descriptor Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Density Code							
1	(MSB) Block Count (LSB)							
3								
4	Reserved							
5	(MSB) Block Length (LSB)							
7								

Parameter	Value
Density Code:	00h = Default density 4Ah = T10000A default density 4Bh = T10000B default density 7Fh = Do not change density
Block Count:	Must be 0
Block Length:	Variable block mode length is 0 Fixed block mode length 1 to 2,097,152 bytes

Read/Write Error Recovery Page

Table 69. Mode Select Read/Write Error Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code (01h)							
1	Page Length (0Ah)							
2	Reserved	TB	RSVD	ERR	PER	DTE	DCR	
3	Read Retry Count							
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
7								
8	Write Retry Count							
9	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
11								

Parameter	Value
TB: Transfer Block	0 = Unrecoverable data block not transferred
ERR: Enable Early Recovery	0 = Normal error recovery
PER: Post Error	0 = Normal mode
DTE: Disable Transfer on Error	0 = Normal mode
DCR: Disable Correction	0 = Always use error correction codes
Read Retry Count:	Extent of error recovery during read operations Count ignored, always maximum recovery
Write Retry Count:	Extent of error recovery during write operations. 0h = 5 minutes (same as default) 1h - 13h = 10 seconds 14h - 3Bh = 1 minute 3Ch - 63h = 3 minutes 64h - 77h = 5 minutes 78h - C7h = 6 minutes C8h - FFh = 10 minutes 64h = Default value

Disconnect–Reconnect Page

Table 70. Mode Select Disconnect–Reconnect Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (02h)					
1	Page Length (0Eh)							
2	Buffer full ratio							
3	Buffer empty ratio							
4	(MSB)		Bus inactivity limit					(LSB)
5								
6	(MSB)		Disconnect time limit					(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)		Connect time limit					(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)		Maximum burst size					(LSB)
11								
12	EMDP	FARd	FAWrt	FASat	Reserved			
13	Reserved							
14	(MSB)		First burst size					(LSB)
15								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
Buffer Full Ratio:	0 = Not supported
Buffer Empty Ratio:	0 = Not supported
Bus Inactivity Limit:	0 = Not supported
Disconnect Time Limit:	0 = Not supported
Connect Time Limit:	0 = Not supported
Maximum Burst Size:	0 = No limit
EMDP: Enable Modify Data Pointers	0 = Modify data pointers is disabled
FARd: Loop Fairness Algorithm Read	0 = Target chooses
FAWrt: Loop Fairness Algorithm Write	0 = Target chooses
FASat: Loop Fairness Algorithm Status	0 = Target chooses
First Burst Size:	0 = No limit

Data Compression Page

Table 71. Mode Select Data Compression Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (0Fh)					
1	Page Length (0Eh)							
2	DCE	DCC	Reserved					
3	DDE	RED		Reserved				
4	(MSB) Compression Algorithm (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Decompression Algorithm (LSB)							
11								
12	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
15								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
DCE: Data Compression Enabled	0 = Data compression on writes is disabled 1 = Data compression on writes is enabled
DCC: Data Compression Capable	Controlled by operator configuration menu, not changeable 0 = Not supported 1 = Supported
DDE: Data Decompression Enable	1 = Data decompression on reads is enabled
RED: Report Exception on Decompression	0b = Not supported
Compression Algorithm:	00h = No compression algorithm 01h = Default algorithm
Decompression Algorithm:	00h = No decompression algorithm 01h = Default algorithm

Device Configuration Page

Table 72. Mode Select Device Configuration Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (10h)					
1	Page Length (0Eh)							
2	RSVD	CAP	CAF	Active Format				
3	Active Partition							
4	Write Buffer Full Ratio							
5	Read Buffer Empty Ratio							
6	(MSB) Write Delay Time (LSB)							
7								
8	DBR	BIS	RSMK	AVC	SOCF		RBO	REW
9	Gap Size							
10	EOD Defined			EEG	SEW	SWP	Reserved	
11	(MSB) Buffer Size at Early Warning (LSB)							
13								
14	Select Data Compression Algorithm							
15	Reserved				ASOCWP	PERSWP	PRMWP	

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
CAP: Change Active Partition	0 = Active partition not changeable
CAF: Change Active Format	0 = Active format not changeable
Active Format:	0 = Default format not changeable
Active Partition:	0 = Default partition not changeable
Write Buffer Full Ratio:	0 = Controlled by device
Read Buffer Empty Ratio:	0 = Controlled by device
Write Delay Time:	64h = 10 seconds
DBR: Data Buffer Recovery	0 = Recover buffered data not supported
BIS: Block IDs Supported	1 = Tape format includes block ID
RSMK: Report Setmarks	0 = Setmarks not supported
AVC: Automatic Velocity Control	1 = Speed automatically selected
SOCF: Stop On Consecutive Filemarks	00b = Stop read ahead when buffer is full
RBO: Recover Buffer Order	0 = Not supported
REW: Report Early Warning	0 = Report early warning only on Write and Write Filemarks commands
Gap Size:	0 = Gap size not selectable
EOD Defined: End Of Data	000b = Default EOD only
EEG: EOD Enabled Generation	1 = EOD generated per EOD field
SEW: Synchronize at Early Warning Logical End-of-Tape (LEOT)	0 = Buffered write data and filemarks not flushed to tape when LEOT detected 1 = Buffered write data and filemarks written to tape when LEOT detected
SWP: Soft Write Protect	0 = Not supported
Buffer Size at Early Warning:	0 = Buffer size not selectable
Select Algorithm: Select Data Compression Algorithm	00h = No data compression 01h = LZ1 compression of write records Note: The Select Algorithm field will be ignored if Mode Page 0Fh (Data Compression) is also sent in the same Mode Select command.
ASOCWP: Associated Write Protect	0 = Not supported
PERSWP: Persistent Write Protect	0 = Not supported
PRMWP: Permanent Write Protect	0 = Not supported

Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page

Table 73. Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page (18h)

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (18h)						
1	Page Length (06h)								
2	Reserved								
3	Reserved							EPDC	
4	(MSB) Reserved								
7	(LSB)								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
EPDC: Enable Precise Delivery Checking	0 = Not supported

Fibre Channel Port Control Page

Table 74. Fibre Channel Port Control Page (19h)

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (19h)						
1	Page Length (06h)								
2	Reserved								
3	DTFD	PLPB	DDIS	DLM	DSA	ALWI	DTIPE	DTOLI	
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)								
5									
6	Reserved					RR_TOV units			
7	Resource Recovery Time Out Value (RR_TOV)								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
DTFD: Disable Target Fabric Discovery	0 = Not supported
PLPB: Prevent Loop Port Bypass	0 = Not supported
DDIS: Disable Discovery	0 = Not supported
DLM: Disable Loop Master	0 = Not supported
DSA: Disable Soft Address	0 = Not supported
ALWI: Allow Login Without Loop Initialization	0 = Not supported
DTIPE: Disable Target Initiated Port Enable	0 = Not supported
DTOLI: Disable Target Originated Loop Initialization	0 = Not supported
RR_TOV units:	101b = 10 second units
RR_TOV value:	1Eh = 300 seconds

TapeAlert Page

Table 75. Mode Select TapeAlert Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code (1Ch)							
1	Page Length (0Ah)							
2	Perf	Reserved			DExcpt	Test	RSVD	LogErr
3	Reserved				MRIE (3h)			
4	Interval Timer (MSB) (LSB)							
7								
8	Report Counter / Test Flag Number (MSB) (LSB)							
11								

Parameter	Value
Perf: Performance	0 = Informational exception operations that cause delays are acceptable
DExcpt: Disable Exception	1 = Target disables all information exception operations ignoring the MRIE field. In this mode the software must poll the TapeAlert Log page.
Test: Test operations	0 = Do not generate any false/test informational exception conditions
LogErr: Log Errors	0 = Logging of informational exception conditions is vendor-specific
MRIE: Method used to Report Informational Exception conditions	0h = No reporting of informational exception conditions
Interval Timer:	Must be 0
Report Count/Test Flag Number:	Must be 0

Medium Configuration Page

Table 76. Mode Select Medium Configuration Page

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (1Dh)						
1	Page Length (1Eh)								
2	Reserved							WORMM	
3	Reserved								
4	WORM Mode Label Restrictions								
5	WORM Mode Filemark Restrictions								
6	Reserved								
31									

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
WORMM	0 = Normal mode 1 = WORM (VoISafe) mode
WORM Mode Label Restrictions	1 = Some types of format labels may be overwritten
WORM Mode Filemark Restrictions	2 = All but one filemark at the EOD may be overwritten.

■ Mode Sense Command

The Mode Sense (6) and Mode Sense (10) commands return the current operating modes and parameters of a device to the host. The Mode Sense commands also return the default parameters or information on which fields and bits can be changed using the Mode Select command. The device returns a header, block descriptor, and one or all supported pages following the block descriptor.

Note: The tape drives support both 6- and 10-byte commands. The Mode Sense (10) command allows for a longer Allocation length, but otherwise operates identically to the Mode Sense (6) command.

Table 77. Mode Sense—6 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Ah)							
1	Reserved				DBD	Reserved		
2	PC		Page Code					
3	Reserved							
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control Byte							

Table 78. Mode Sense—10 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (5Ah)							
1	Reserved			LLBAA	DBD	Reserved		
2	PC		Page Code					
3	Reserved (MSB) (LSB)							
6								
7	Allocation Length (MSB) (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
LLBAA: Long LBA Accepted	0 = Normal
DBD: Disable Block Descriptor	0 = Return block descriptor after header 1 = Do not return the block descriptor
PC: Page Control	00b = Current values 01b = Changeable values 10b = Default values
Page Code: Mode page to return	00h = No page data 01h = Read/Write Error Recovery page 02h = Disconnect–Reconnect page 0Fh = Data Compression page 10h = Device Configuration page 18h = Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control page 19h = Fibre Channel Port Control page 1Ch = Tape Alert page 1Dh = Medium Configuration page 3Fh = All pages
Allocation Length:	Maximum number of bytes to transfer to the host If both PC and Page Code are 00, no page data is returned.

Mode Sense Header Data

Mode Sense—6 Byte Command returns a 4-byte header.

Table 79. Mode Sense (6) Header Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Mode Data Length							
1	Medium Type							
2	WP	Buffered Mode			Speed			
3	Block Descriptor Length							

Mode Sense—10 Byte Command returns an 8-byte header

Table 80. Mode Sense (10) Header Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Mode Data Length (LSB)							
1								
2	Medium Type							
3	WP	Buffered Mode			Speed			
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Block Descriptor Length (LSB)							
7								

Parameter	Value
Medium Type:	0 = Vendor-specific (reserved)
WP: Write Protect	0 = Not file-protected 1 = File-protected
Buffered Mode:	000b = Return Status on write commands after the data is written on tape. 001b = Return status on write commands after data has been transferred to the drive's data buffer
Speed:	0 = Default speed

Mode Sense Block Descriptor Data

Table 81. Mode Sense Block Descriptor Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Density Code							
1	(MSB) Block Count (LSB)							
3								
4	Reserved							
5	(MSB) Block Length (LSB)							
7								

Parameter	Value
Density Code:	4Ah = T10000A default density 4Bh = T10000B default density
Block Count:	Will always be 0
Block Length:	Variable block mode length is 0 Fixed block mode length 1 to 2,097,152

Read/Write Error Recovery Page

Table 82. Mode Sense Read/Write Error Recovery Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (01h)					
1	Page Length (0Ah)							
2	Reserved		TB	RSVD	EER	PER	DTE	DCR
3	Read Retry Count							
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
7								
8	Write Retry Count							
9	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
11								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
TB: Transfer Block	0 = Unrecoverable data block not transferred
ERR: Enable Early Recovery	0 = Normal error recovery
PER: Post Error	0 = Normal mode
DTE: Disable Transfer on Error	0 = Normal mode
DCR: Disable Correction	0 = Always use error correction codes
Read Retry Count:	Extent of error recovery during read operations 64h = Default value, always maximum recovery
WriteRetry Count:	Extent of error recovery during the write operations 0h = 5 minutes (same as default) 1h - 13h = 10 seconds 14h - 3Bh = 1 minute 3Ch - 63h = 3 minutes 64h - 77h = 5 minutes 78h - C7h = 6 minutes C8h - FFh = 10 minutes 64h = Default value

Disconnect–Reconnect Page

Table 83. Mode Sense Disconnect–Reconnect Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (02h)					
1	Page Length (0Eh)							
2	Buffer full ratio							
3	Buffer empty ratio							
4	(MSB)	Bus Inactivity Limit						(LSB)
5								
6	(MSB)	Disconnect Time Limit						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Connect Time Limit						(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)	Maximum Burst Size						(LSB)
11								
12	EMDP	FARd	FAWr	FASat	Reserved			
13	Reserved							
14	(MSB)	First Burst Size						(LSB)
15								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
Buffer Full Ratio:	0 = Not supported
Buffer Empty Ratio:	0 = Not supported
Bus Inactivity Limit:	0 = Not supported
Disconnect Time Limit:	0 = Not supported
Connect Time Limit:	0 = Not supported
Maximum Burst Size:	0 = No limit
EMDP: Enable Modify Data Pointers	0 = Disabled
FARd: Loop Fairness Algorithm Read	0 = Target chooses
FAWr: Loop Fairness Algorithm Write	0 = Target chooses
FASat: Loop Fairness Algorithm Status	0 = Target chooses
First Burst Size:	0 = No limit

Data Compression Page

Table 84. Mode Sense Data Compression Page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (0Fh)					
1	Page Length (0Eh)							
2	DCE	DCC	Reserved					
3	DDE	RED		Reserved				
4	(MSB) Compression Algorithm (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Decompression Algorithm (LSB)							
11								
12	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
15								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
DCE: Data Compression Enabled	0 = Data compression on writes is disabled 1 = Data compression on writes is enabled
DCC: Data Compression	Capable Controlled by operator configuration menu 0 = Not supported 1 = Supported
DDE: Data Decompression Enable	1 = Data decompression on reads is enabled
RED: Report Exception on Decompression	0 = Not supported
Compression Algorithm:	01h = Default algorithm
Decompression Algorithm:	01h = Default algorithm

Device Configuration Page

Table 85. Mode Sense Device Configuration Page

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (10h)						
1	Page Length (0Eh)								
2	RSVD	CAP	CAF	Active Format					
3	Active Partition								
4	Write Buffer Full Ratio								
5	Read Buffer Empty Ratio								
6	(MSB) Write Delay Time (LSB)								
7									
8	DBR	BIS	RSMK	AVC	SOCF		RBO	REW	
9	Gap Size								
10	EOD Defined			EEG	SEW	SWP	Reserved		
11	(MSB) Buffer Size at Early Warning (LSB)								
13									
14	Select Data Compression Algorithm								
15	Reserved				ASOCWP	PERSWP	PRMWP		

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
CAP: Change Active Partition	0 = Active partition not changeable
CAF: Change Active Format	0 = Active format not changeable
Active Format:	0 = Default format not changeable
Active Partition:	0 = Default partition not changeable
Write Buffer Full Ratio:	0 = Controlled by device
Read Buffer Empty Ratio:	0 = Controlled by device
Write Delay Time:	64h = 10 seconds
DBR: Data Buffer Recovery	0 = Recovered buffer data not supported
BIS: Block IDs Supported	1 = Tape format includes block ID
RSMK: Report Setmarks	0 = Setmarks not supported
AVC: Automatic Velocity Control	1 = Speed automatically selected
SOCF: Stop On Consecutive Filemarks	00b = Stop read ahead when buffer is full
RBO: Recover Buffer Order	0 = Not supported
REW: Report Early Warning	0 = Report early warning only on Write and Write Filemarks commands
Gap Size:	0 = Gap size not selectable
EOD Defined: End Of Data	000b = Default EOD only
EEG: EOD Enabled Generation	1 = EOD generated per EOD field
SEW: Synchronize at Early Warning (LEOT)	0 = Buffered write data and filemarks not flushed to the tape when LEOT is detected 1 = Buffered write data and filemarks written to the tape when LEOT is detected
SWP: Soft Write Protect	0 = Not supported
Buffer Size at Early Warning:	0 = Buffer size not selectable
Select Algorithm: Select Data Compression Algorithm	Default is operator configurable 00h = No data compression 01h = LZ1 compression of write records
ASOCWP: Associated Write Protect	0 = Not supported
PERSWP: Persistent Write Protect	0 = Not supported
PRMWP: Permanent Write Protect	0 = Not supported

Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page

Table 86. Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Page (18h)

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (18h)						
1	Page Length (06h)								
2	Reserved								
3	Reserved							EPDC	
4	(MSB) Reserved								
7	(LSB)								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
EPDC: Enable Precise Delivery Checking	0 = Not supported

Fibre Channel Port Control Page

Table 87. Fibre Channel Port Control Page (19h)

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (19h)					
1	Page Length (06h)							
2	Reserved							
3	DTFD	PLPB	DDIS	DLM	DSA	ALWI	DTIPE	DTOLI
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	Reserved					RR_TOV units		
7	Resource Recovery Time Out Value (RR_TOV)							

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
DTFD: Disable Target Fabric Discovery	0 = Public Loop behavior supported
PLPB: Prevent Loop Port Bypass	0 = Not supported
DDIS: Disable Discovery	0 = Not supported
DLM: Disable Loop Master	0 = Not supported
DSA: Disable Soft Address	0 = Not supported
ALWI: Allow Login Without Loop Initialization	0 = Not supported
DTIPE: Disable Target Initiated Port Enable	0 = Not supported
DTOLI: Disable Target Originated Loop Initialization	0 = Not supported
RR_TOV units:	101b = 10 second units
RR_TOV value:	1Eh = 300 seconds

TapeAlert Page

Table 88. Mode Sense Tape Alert page

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (1Ch)					
1	Page Length (0Ah)							
2	Perf	Reserved			DExcpt	Test	RSVD	LogErr
3	Reserved				MRIE (3h)			
4	Interval Timer (MSB) (LSB)							
7								
8	Report Counter / Test Flag Number (MSB) (LSB)							
11								

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
Perf: Performance	0 = Informational exception operations that causes delays are acceptable
DExcpt: Disable Exception	1 = Target disables all information exception operations ignoring the MRIE field. In this mode the software must poll the TapeAlert Log page.
Test: Test operations	0 = Do not generate any false/test informational exception conditions
LogErr: Log Errors	0 = Logging of informational exception conditions is vendor-specific
MRIE:	Method the drive uses to Report Informational Exception conditions. 0h = No reporting of informational exception conditions
Interval Timer:	Will always be 0
Report Counter/Test Flag Number:	Will always be 0

Medium Configuration Page

Table 89. Mode Sense Medium Configuration Page

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	PS	RSVD	Page Code (1Dh)						
1	Page Length (1Eh)								
2	Reserved							WORMM	
3	Reserved								
4	WORM Mode Label Restrictions								
5	WORM Mode Filemark Restrictions								
6	Reserved								
31									

Parameter	Value
PS: Parameters Savable	0 = Not supported
WORMM	0 = Normal mode 1 = WORM (VolSafe) mode
WORM Mode Label Restrictions	1 = Some types of format labels may be overwritten
WORM Mode Filemark Restrictions	2 = All but one filemark at the EOD may be overwritten.

■ Persistent Reserve In Command

The Persistent Reserve In command returns information about registered persistent reservation keys and the currently active persistent reservations.

Table 90. Persistent Reserve In Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (5Eh)							
1	Reserved			Service Action				
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Service Action:	00h = Read Keys: Returns a list of all registered persistent reservation keys. 01h = Read Reservation: Returns information about the currently active persistent reservation. 02h = Report Capabilities: Returns information on persistent reservation features.
Allocation Length:	Maximum length of parameter data to return

Read Keys Parameter Data

A Persistent Reserve In command with a Service Action of 00h (Read Keys) will return a list of the reservation keys for all currently registered initiators.

Table 91. Read Keys Parameter Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Generation (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Additional Length (n-7) (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Reservation Keys (8 bytes each) (LSB)							
n								

Parameter	Value
Generation:	A 32-bit counter that is incremented when persistent reservations are changed or registration keys are modified
Additional Length:	Length of the Reservation Keys list. If 0, no Reservation Keys are active.
Reservation Keys:	A list of all registered reservation keys known by the device

Read Reservations Parameter Data

A Persistent Reserve In command with a Service Action of 01h (Read Reservations) will return information about the currently active persistent reservation.

Table 92. Read Reservations Parameter Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Generation (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Additional Length (n-7) (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Reservation descriptor(s) (see Table 93) (LSB)							
n								

Read Reservations Descriptors

Table 93. Reservation Descriptors

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reservation Key (MSB) (LSB)							
7								
8	Scope-Specific Address (MSB) (LSB)							
11								
12	Reserved							
13	Scope				Type			
14	Obsolete (MSB) (LSB)							
15								

Parameter	Value
Generation:	A 32-bit counter that is incremented when persistent reservations are changed or registration keys are modified.
Additional Length:	Length of the Reservation Descriptors that follow. This will be 16 if a persistent reservation is active. If no persistent reservation is active, this field will be 0 and the following fields will not be returned.
Reservation Keys:	Reservation key for the active Persistent Reservation.
Scope Specific Address:	0 = Not supported
Scope:	0 = Persistent Reservation is for the Logical Unit
Type:	Persistent Reservation type 3h = Exclusive Access for one initiator 6h = Exclusive Access by all registered initiators

Report Capabilities Parameter Data

Table 94. Report Capabilities Parameter Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Length (0008h) (LSB)							
1								
2	Reserved			CRH	SIP_C	ATP_C	RSVD	PTPL_C
3	TMV							PTPL_A
4	(MSB) Persistent Reservation Type Mask (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
7								

Parameter	Value
Length:	Length in bytes of parameter data.
CRH: Compatible Reservation Handling	1= Supports exceptions to the SPC-2 Reserve and Release commands
SIP_C: Specify Initiator Ports Compatible	0 = Not supported
ATP_C: All Target Ports Capable	0 = Not supported
PTPL_C: Persist Through Power Loss Capable	0 = Not supported
TMV: Type Mask Valid	1 = Persistent reservation type mask valid
PTPL_A: Persist Through Power Loss Activated:	0 = Not supported

Table 95. Persistent Reservation Type Mask Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
4	WR_EX_AR	EX_AC_RO	WR_EX_RO	RSVD	EX_AC	RSVD	WR_EX	RSVD
5	Reserved							EX_AC_AR

Parameter	Value
WR_EX_AR:	WRite EXclusive - All Registrants 0 = Not supported
EX_AC_RO:	EXclusive ACcess - Registrants Only 1 = Supported
WR_EX_RO:	WRite EXclusive - Registrants Only 0 = Not supported
EX_AC:	EXclusivE ACcess 1 = Supported
WR_EX:	WRite EXclusive 0 = Not supported
EX_AC_AR:	EXclusive ACcess- All Registrants 0 = Not supported

■ Persistent Reserve Out Command

The Persistent Reserve Out command is used to register Reservation Keys and create Persistent Reservations using these keys.

Table 96. Persistent Reserve Out Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (5Fh)							
1	Reserved				Service Action			
2	Scope				Type			
3	Reserved (MSB) (LSB)							
6								
7	Parameter List Length (18h) (MSB) (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Service Action:	Persistent Reserve function to perform 00h = Register. Register a Reservation Key. 01h = Reserve. Create a persistent reservation using a previously registered reservation key. 02h = Release. Release a persistent reservation 03h = Clear. Remove all reservation keys and reservations 04h = Pre-empt. Take over a reservation previously made by another initiator 05h = Pre-empt and Abort. Take over a reservation and abort commands 06h = Register and Ignore existing key
Scope:	00h = Logical Unit reservations
Type:	Type of reservation to make or release 03h = Exclusive Access 06h = Exclusive Access, registrants only
Parameter List Length:	Length of parameter data sent (must be 18h)

Persistent Reserve Out Parameter List

Table 97. Persistent Reserve Out Parameter List

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Reservation Key (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Service Action Reservation Key (LSB)							
15								
16	(MSB) Obsolete (LSB)							
19								
20	Reserved			SPEC_I_PT	ALL_TG_PT		APTPL	
21	Reserved							
22	(MSB) Obsolete (LSB)							
23								

Parameter	Value
Reservation Key:	Contains the currently registered key for the initiator. An unregistered initiator sets this field to zero when registering
Service Action Reservation Key:	Contains the new Reservation Key for a Register, Pre-empt, or Pre-empt and Abort or Register and Ignore service action
SPEC_I_PT:	SPECify Initiator PorTs 0 = Not supported
ALL_TG_PT:	ALL TarGet PorTs 0 = Not supported
APTPL:	Active Persist Through Power Lost 0 = Reservations will be cleared when power is lost.

Registering a Reservation Key

An initiator must register a key before performing any other Persistent Reserve Out commands. To register a key, the initiator sends a Persistent Reserve Out command with the Service Action field set to Register (0h), and the Parameter List length set to 18h. The Scope and Type fields will be ignored. In the parameter data, the Reservation Key field is set to 0h, the Service Action Reservation Key is set to the desired key value and the APTPL bit to 0h. If the initiator is already registered, the key can be changed by sending the same command with the Reservation Key field set to the current reserved key.

A key may be registered without regard to whether one had been previously established by setting the Service Action field to Register and Ignore (06h).

Once an initiator has registered a key, it becomes a registered initiator and can perform other Persistent Reserve functions.

Creating a Persistent Reservation

To create a Persistent Reservation, a registered initiator sends a Persistent Reserve Out command with a Service Action field of Reserve (01h). The Scope field is set to 0, the Type field to Exclusive Access (03h) or Exclusive Access Registrants Only (06h), and the Parameter List Length to 18h. In the parameter data, the Reservation Key is set to the currently registered key for this initiator, the Service Action Reservation Key field is ignored, and the APTPL bit is set to zero.

A Type field of Exclusive Access will reserve the device for this initiator only. A Type field of Exclusive Access, Registrants Only will allow access by all registered initiators.

When a reservation of type Exclusive Access, Registrants Only is cleared, a unit attention condition is established for the initiators holding the reservation.

Releasing a Persistent Reservation

To release a Persistent Reservation, a registered initiator sends a Persistent Reserve Out command with a Service Action field of Release (02h). The Scope and Type fields must match those used when making the reservation. The Parameter List Length is set to 18h. In the parameter data, the Reservation Key is set to the currently registered key for this initiator, the Service Action Reservation Key field is ignored and the APTPL bit is set to zero.

When a reservation of type Exclusive Access, Registrants Only is released, a unit attention condition is established for the other registered initiators.

Clearing all Persistent Reservations and Keys

To clear all Persistent Reservations and key registrations, a registered initiator sends a Persistent Reserve Out command with a Service Action field of Clear (03h). The Scope and Type fields are ignored. The Parameter List Length is set to 18h. In the parameter data, the Reservation Key is set to the currently registered key for this initiator, the Service Action Reservation Key field is ignored and the APTPL bit is set to zero.

Clearing reservations should only be done in an error recovery situation.

Pre-empting Reservations Made by Another Initiator

A registered initiator can clear active reservations and registration keys by issuing a Persistent Reserve Out command. The Service Action field is set to Pre-empt, the Scope and Type fields are ignored. The Parameter List Length is set to 18h. In the parameter data, the Reservation Key is set to the currently registered key for this initiator. The Service Action Reservation Key field contains the registered key to be cleared. If the Service Action Reservation Key was used to make the currently active persistent reservation, the reservation is released.

If the Service Action field is set to Pre-empt and Abort instead of Pre-empt, all commands belonging to initiators who registered with the cleared key will be aborted.

When a reservation of type Exclusive Access, Registrants Only is Pre-empted, a unit attention condition is established for the Pre-empted initiators.

■ Prevent/Allow Medium Removal Command

The Prevent/Allow Medium Removal command enables and disables the unload switch. The switch is enabled unless this command is used.

Table 98. Prevent/Allow Medium Removal Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Eh)							
1	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
3								
4	Reserved						Prevent	
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Prevent:	Prevent medium removal: 00 = Allow medium removal (enable switch) 01 = Prevent medium removal (disable switch)

Notes:

1. The tape does not have to be ready when a Prevent command is issued. The Prevent Medium Removal command disables only the unload switch. Unload commands from the host are still permitted.
2. Allow Medium Removal returns status to the host only after all buffered data is written on tape (the tape must be loaded and ready).
3. Medium removal is allowed only after all initiators that issued a Prevent have issued an Allow Medium Removal command.
4. A reset condition clears the prevent condition.

■ Read Command

The Read command transfers the next record or records from tape to the host. After successful completion of a Read Command, the tape is positioned after the last block read.

Table 99. Read Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (08h)							
1	Reserved						SILI	Fixed
2	(MSB) Transfer Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
SILI: Suppress Illegal Length Indication	<p>0 = Check condition status is returned if the record length does not match Transfer Length. ILI (Illegal Length Indication) and Valid bits in sense data are set.</p> <p>In variable block mode, the Information bytes are set to the Transfer Length minus the actual record size.</p> <p>In fixed block mode, Information bytes are set to the Transfer Length minus the number of blocks transferred, not including the incorrect length block.</p> <p>1 = Return Check Condition status only when the actual record length is larger than transfer length, and the Mode Sense block length field is not zero.</p> <p>Note: This option is not allowed if the fixed bit is 1.</p>
Fixed:	<p>Indicates the block mode for data transfer:</p> <p>0 = Variable block mode. Transfer Length is the number of bytes requested.</p> <p>1 = Fixed block mode. Transfer Length is the number of blocks requested.</p>
Transfer Length:	Number of blocks or bytes requested.

Notes:

1. Setting of the Fixed bit is only allowed if the fixed block length is not zero. In fixed block mode, the record size is specified by the block length. The Mode Sense command reports the fixed block length.
2. If a filemark is encountered, Check Condition status is returned, the filemark and valid bits in sense data are set, and tape is positioned after the file mark. In variable block mode the Information bytes are set to transfer length. In fixed block mode, Information bytes are set to transfer length minus the actual number of blocks read, not counting the filemark.
3. If end-of-data is encountered, Check Condition status is returned, the Sense Key is set to Blank Check, and the valid bit is set. Tape is positioned after the last valid record. Information Bytes are calculated as for a file mark.
4. A Read past the logical end-of-tape (LEOT) does not generate a Check Condition. Reading into the physical end-of-tape (PEOT) generates Check Condition status with a sense key indicating Medium Error.
5. After a Read command, the drive continues reading records into the buffer until the buffer is full or end of data or consecutive filemarks are found. Reading ahead allows faster response to subsequent Read commands.
6. A transfer length of zero will not transfer any data, does not generate Check Condition status, and does not change the position of the tape.

■ Read Block Limits Command

The Read Block Limits command establishes the longest and shortest record size supported by the tape drive. Six bytes of data are returned by this command.

Table 100. Read Block Limits Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (05h)							
1	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Read Block Limits Data

Table 101. Read Block Limits Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved				Granularity			
1	(MSB) Maximum Block Length (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Minimum Block Length (LSB)							
5								

Parameter	Value
Granularity	0
Maximum block length	2,097,152 bytes
Minimum block length	1 byte

■ Read Buffer Command

The Read Buffer Command retrieves trace dump data. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* this operation starts.

Table 102. Read Buffer Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (3Ch)							
1	Reserved			Mode				
2	Buffer ID							
3	(MSB) Buffer Offset (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Vendor-specific	Reserved					Flag	Link

Parameter	Value
Mode:	Read buffer mode 01h = Vendor-specific 03h = Descriptor 0Ah = Echo buffer 0Bh = Echo buffer descriptor
Buffer ID:	FDh = Permanent error trace data FEh = Event log data FFh = Dump buffer
Buffer Offset:	Offset from start of buffer (this field is ignored)
Allocation Length:	Maximum length of dump data to transfer

Notes:

1. The tape drive must be unloaded when reading dump, permanent error trace, or event log data. The minimum allocation length is 4096 bytes.
2. Multiple Read Buffer commands may be required to read the entire contents of a particular buffer. Blocks of data are transferred in sequential order. The last transfer may be truncated. All Read Buffer commands needed to read a complete buffer must use the same allocation length. The sequence of read buffer commands required to read a complete buffer should continue uninterrupted until a sense key of Blank Check is returned.

3. The dump buffer may contain multiple dumps up to a maximum of 12 MB of data.
4. The maximum amount of permanent error trace data or event log data is 524KB.
5. If no data remains to be transferred, Check Condition status is returned. The sense key is set to Blank Check with the valid bit set.

Table 103. Read Buffer Descriptor

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Offset Boundary							
1	(MSB) Buffer Capacity							
3	(LSB)							

Parameter	Value
Offset Boundary:	FFh = 0 is the only supported offset boundary
Buffer Capacity:	Size of selected buffer in bytes

Table 104. Echo Buffer Descriptor

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved							EBOS
1	(MSB) Reserved							
2	Reserved		(LSB)	(MSB)		Buffer Capacity		
3	Buffer Capacity							(LSB)

Parameter	Value
Buffer Capacity:	Size of Echo Buffer in the bytes aligned to a four byte boundary. Maximum size is 4096 bytes
EBOS:	Echo Buffer Overwritten Supported 1 = Supported. Illegal Request, echo buffer overwritten additional sense code is returned if data was not previously written by the same initiator.

■ Read Media Serial Number Command

The Read Media Serial Number Command returns the serial number of the currently mounted tape.

Table 105. Read Media Serial Number Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (ABh)							
1	Reserved				Service Action (01h)			
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
9								
10	Reserved							
11	Control							

Parameter	Value
Allocation Length:	Maximum length of data to transfer

Read Media Serial Number Parameter Data

Table 106. Read Media Serial Number Parameter Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Media Serial Number Length (4n-4) (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Media Serial Number (LSB)							
4n-1								

Parameter	Value
Media Serial Number Length:	Number of bytes modulo four
Media Serial Number:	Vendor specific

■ Read Position Command

The Read Position command returns information about the current logical and physical block address of the tape. This command returns 20 bytes of data from the logical unit.

Note: Block addresses are used with the Locate and Recover Buffered Data commands.

Table 107. Read Position Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (34h)							
1	Reserved					TCLP	LONG	BT
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
8								
9	PPI	Control Byte						

Parameter	Value
TCLP: Total Current Logical Position	0 = Return first and last block location
LONG: Long Format	0 = Return 20 bytes of data 1 = Return 32 bytes of data
BT: Block address Type	0 = SCSI logical block address 1 = Vendor specific (ignored)
PPI: Physical Position Indicator	0 = Return read position data 1 = Return Physical Position Indicator data

Read Position Data

Table 108. Read Position Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	BOP	EOP	BCU	BYCU	RSVD	BPU	PERR	RSVD
1	Partition Number							
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) First Block Location (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Last Block Location (LSB)							
11								
12	Reserved							
13	(MSB) Number of Blocks in Buffer (LSB)							
15								
16	(MSB) Number of Bytes in Buffer (LSB)							
19								

Parameter	Value
BOP: Beginning-of-Partition	0 = Tape is not positioned at BOT 1 = Tape is positioned at BOT
EOP: End-of-Partition:	0 = Tape is not past LEOT 1 = Tape is past LEOT
BCU: Block Count Unknown	0 = Blocks in buffer field are valid 1 = Blocks in buffer field are invalid
BYCU: Byte Count Unknown	0 = Byte count field is valid 1 = Byte count field is invalid
BPU: Block Position Unknown	0 = Block positions are valid 1 = Current positions are unknown or not available
PERR: Position Error	0 = Location fields are valid 1 = Location fields have overflowed and are invalid
Partition Number	0 = Only partition supported
First Block	Address of the next record in the buffer assuming the next host operation is a write.
Last Block	Address of the next record on tape assuming the next operation is a write.
Number of blocks	Number of write records separating buffer logical position from the actual position of the tape. If this field is zero, the host and tape are synchronized.
Number of bytes	The number of uncompressed write bytes in the buffer.

Physical Position Indicator Data

Table 109. Physical Position Indicator Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Wrap							
1	Section							
2	Track Density				Length			
3	Section Layout							
4	Cartridge Type							
5	Last Tape Speed				Next Tape Speed			
6	(MSB) Partition Size (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Host Side ID (LSB)							
13								
14	(MSB) Device Side ID (LSB)							
19								
20	(MSB) Matrix Count (LSB)							
23								
24	(MSB) Space Remaining (LSB)							
27								
28	(MSB) Servo Position (LSB)							
31								

Parameter	Value
Wrap:	Wrap number
Section:	Section number
Track Density:	Number of tracks 1h = 768 tracks 2h = 1,152 tracks
Length:	Tape length 2h = Standard cartridge 4h = Sport cartridge
Section Layout:	Number of sections 01 = One section
Cartridge Type:	10h = Data tape 20h = Code load tape 40h = Dump tape
Last Tape Speed:	0h = Low speed 1h = High speed
Next Tape Speed:	0h = Low speed 1h = High speed
Partition Size:	Capacity in GB
Host Side ID:	Next block to be written or read from the drive buffer
Device Side ID:	Next block to be written or read from the tape
Matrix Count:	Number of matrices down the tape
Space Remaining:	Space remaining on the tape in 4K byte blocks
Servo Position:	Longitudinal position

■ Receive Diagnostic Results

The receive diagnostic results command returns diagnostic information.

Table 110. Receive Diagnostic Results Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Ch)							
1	Reserved							PCV
2	Page Code							
3	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
PCV: Page Code Valid	0 = Return data defined by resent Send Diagnostic Command. 1 = Return data defined by page code
Page Code: Diagnostic data page to return	00 = List of supported pages C0 = Diagnostics results page
Allocation Length:	Maximum Allowed Length in Bytes of Returned Data.

Receive Diagnostic Results Page Format

Table 111. Receive Diagnostic Results Page Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code							
1	Reserved							
2	(MSB) Page Length (n-3) (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Diagnostic Parameter (LSB)							
n								

Parameter	Value
Page Code:	Identifies Diagnostic Page
Note:	The page length reflects the absolute length of the page, and is not adjusted because of the allocation length.

■ Release Unit Command

The Release Unit command cancels reservations made by the Reserve Unit Command. If the unit is reserved by another initiator, good status is returned, but the unit is not released. If the unit is not currently reserved, good status is also returned.

Table 112. Release Unit—6 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (17h)							
1	Reserved			Obsolete				
2	Reservation Identification							
3	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Table 113. Release Unit—10 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (57h)							
1	Reserved			3rd Pty	Reserved		LongID	Obsolete
2	Reservation Identification							
3	Third Party Device ID							
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
3rd Party:	Third party reservations (not supported) 0 = Cancel reservations for current host
Long ID:	SCSI ID for third party release 0 = Not supported
Reservation Identification:	0 = Not supported
Third Party Device ID:	0 = Not supported
Parameter List Length:	0 = Not supported

■ Report Density Support Command

The Report Density command returns information about the density codes and recording formats.

Table 114. Report Density Support Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (44h)							
1	Reserved							Media
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Media:	0 = Report densities supported by this tape drive 1 = Report densities supported by currently mounted media
Allocation Length:	Maximum size of data returned
Note:	If the media bit is set to one, the tape drive must have a tape loaded.

Report Density Support Data

Table 115. Density Support Header

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Available Density Support Length (LSB)							
1								
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Density Support Block Descriptors (LSB)							
n								

Parameter	Value
Available Density Support Length:	Control data that follows. 36h = One density support block returned for T10000A 6Ah = Two density support blocks returned for T10000B
Density Support Block Descriptors	

Density Support Block Descriptor

Table 116. Density Support Data Block Descriptor

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Primary Density Code							
1	Secondary Density Code							
2	WRTOK	DUP	Deflt	Reserved				
3	(MSB)	Reserved						(LSB)
4								
5	(MSB)	Bits per MM						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Media Width						(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)	Tracks						(LSB)
11								
12	(MSB)	Capacity						(LSB)
15								
16	(MSB)	Assigning Organizations						(LSB)
23								
24	(MSB)	Density Name						(LSB)
31								
32	(MSB)	Description						(LSB)
51								

Report Density Support Command

Parameter	Value
Primary Density Code:	4Ah = Density code for T10000A 4Bh = Density code for T10000B
Secondary Density Code:	4Ah = Primary density code, no secondary density code for T10000A 4Bh = Primary density code, no secondary density code for T10000B
WR TOK: Write Support	0 = Writes not permitted with this density code 1 = Drive is capable of writing at this density
DUP: Duplicate Density Support Block	0 = Only 1 density support data block for this density code
Deflt: Default density code	1 = This is the default density code
Bits Per MM:	Bit Density per Millimeter for This Recording Format 0 = Not applicable
Media Width:	Width of Media in Tenths of a Millimeter 127(7Fh) = 1/2 inch
Tracks:	Number of tracks with this recording format 768 (300h) tracks for T10000A tape drive 1,152 (480h) tracks for T10000B tape drive
Capacity:	Approximate capacity of the media in 1,000,000 byte measurement units 500,000 (7A120h) = T10000A cartridge tape capacity 120,000 (1D4C0) = T10000A Sport cartridge tape capacity 1,000,000 (F4240h) = T10000B cartridge tape capacity 240,000 (3A980h) = T10000B Sport cartridge tape capacity
Assigning Organization:	ASCII organization defining this recording format STK = Format defined by StorageTek, Sun Microsystems
Density Name:	ASCII name for this recording format T1 – 500 = T10000A recording format TS – 120 = T10000A Sport tape T1 – 1000 = T10000B recording format TS – 240 = T10000B Sport tape
Description:	ASCII description for this recording format T1 - 500 GB = T10000A recording format TS - 120 GB = T10000A Sport tape T1 - 1000 GB = T10000B recording format TS - 240 GB = T10000B Sport tape

■ Report LUNs Command

The Report LUNs command reports the address of the available logical units.

Table 117. Report LUNs Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (A0h)							
1	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
9								
10	Reserved							
11	Control Byte							

Allocation Length: Maximum allowed length in bytes of returned data.

Report LUNs Parameter Data

Table 118. Report LUNs Parameter Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) LUN List Length (8h) (LSB)							
3								
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) LUN Address (LSB)							
15								

LUN Address: Address of supported logical unit.

■ Report Supported Operation Codes

The Report Supported Operation Codes command returns information about the commands supported by the tape drive.

Table 119. Report Supported Operation Codes Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (A3h)							
1	Reserved			Service Action (0Ch)				
2	RCTD	Reserved			Reporting Options			
3	Requested Operation Code							
4	Requested Service Action							
5								
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
9								
10	Reserved							
11	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
RCTD	Return Code Timeout Descriptor 0 = Do not return timeout descriptor. 1 = Return a timeout descriptor with each command description.
Reporting operations	0 = Return a list of all operation codes and service actions supported by the tape drive. 1 = Return command support data for the requested operation code. 2 = Return command support data for the requested operation code and service action.
Requested operation code	Operation code for reporting options 1 and 2.
Requested service action	Service action for reporting option 2.
Allocation length	Maximum length of data to return.

■ Report Supported Task Management Functions

The Report Supported Task Management Functions command returns information about the task management functions supported by the tape drive.

Table 120. Report Supported Task Management Functions Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (A3h)							
1	Reserved			Service Action (0Dh)				
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
9								
10	Reserved							
11	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Allocation length	Maximum length of data to return (4 or larger).

Supported Task Management Functions Data Format

Table 121. Report Supported Task Management Functions Data Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	ATS	ATSS	CACAS	CTSS	LURS	QTS	TRS	WAKEUP
1								ITNRS
2	Reserved							
3								
								(LSB)

Parameter	Value
ATS	1 = About task supported
ATSS	1 = About task set supported
CACAS	0 = Clear ACA not supported
CTSS	1 = Clear task set supported
LURS	1 = Logical unit reset supported
QTS	0 = Query task not supported
TRS	1 = Target reset supported
WAKEUP	0 = Wakeup not supported
ITNRS	0 = I_T Nexus reset not supported

■ Request Sense Command

The Request Sense command transfers sense data to the initiator.

Table 122. Request Sense Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (03h)							
1	Reserved (MSB) (LSB)							
3								
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control Byte							

Allocation Length: Maximum length of sense data to return to the host. The device currently supports 26 bytes of sense data.

Notes:

1. FCP requires that Check Conditions be reported in the Response of the failing command with the Sense Bytes, this is called Auto Sense. When these Sense Bytes have been presented they are cleared. Therefore, there is no need to issue a Request Sense command after a command has completed with Check Condition.
2. The Request Sense command can only return Check Condition status to report errors with the Request Sense command CDB. The Sense Bytes describing the error will be in the Response as Auto Sense.
3. If a Request Sense command is issued to a tape drive that does not exist, a Check Condition is reported in the response, Auto Sense is returned with a sense key of Illegal Request.

One of the following types of sense data may be returned for an unsolicited Request Sense command:

- Good – Sense key = 0, No Sense
- Unit Attention – Sense key = 6, Unit Attention
- Deferred Errors – Response Code = 71h, Deferred Error

Sense data is cleared after:

- Resets: Power-on, LIP (AL_PD, AL_PS), SCSI Target, and SCSI Logical Unit
- Auto Sense presented to the Initiator in the command response
- A Request Sense command from the Initiator

Sense Data

Table 123. Sense Data Format

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Valid	Response Code (70h or 71h)						
1	Reserved							
2	Filemark	EOM	ILI	RSVD	Sense Key			
3	(MSB) Information (LSB)							
6								
7	Additional Sense Length (n-7)							
8	(MSB) Command Specific Information (LSB)							
11								
12	Additional Sense Code							
13	Additional Sense Code Qualifier							
14	Field Replaceable Unit Code							
15	SKSV	(MSB) Sense Key Specific (LSB)						
17								
18	(MSB) Fault Symptom Codes 1-3 (LSB)							
23								
24	Tape Type				DAvail	MIRBad	Volsafe	TapeEOL
25	Reserved						LibAtt	RSVD

Parameter	Value
Valid:	0 = Information field does not contain valid data 1 = Information field contains valid data
Response Code:	70h = Current error, sense data is for the command that received the check condition 71h = Deferred error, sense data is for a previously issued command. The current command that received check condition was not executed.
Filemark:	0 = Normal 1 = A Read or Space command encountered a filemark
EOM: End Of Media	0 = Normal 1 = A Forward command encountered End Of Media, or a Reverse Space command encountered BOT.

Parameter	Value
ILI: Illegal Length Indication	0 = Normal 1 = Requested record size did not match actual record size
Sense Key:	Indicates general type of error or other condition.
Information:	Contains residual or other information when the Valid bit is 1.
Additional Sense Length:	Indicates the number of sense bytes that follow.
Command-specific Information:	0 = Not supported
ASC: Additional Sense Code	Provides more detail about the error or other condition. Used with the Sense Key and ASCQ fields. See Table 127 .
ASCQ: Additional Sense Code Qualifier	Provides additional detail about the error when used with ASC and Sense Key. See Table 127 .
Field Replaceable Unit Code:	0 = Not supported

Table 124. Field Pointer Sense Key Illegal Request Specific Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	SKSV	C/D	Reserved		BPV	Bit Pointer		
1	Field Pointer (MSB) (LSB)							
2								

Parameter	Value
SKSV:	Sense Key Specific fields Valid 0 = C/D and Field Pointer fields do not contain valid information. 1 = C/D and Field Pointer fields are valid. Only set when Sense Key is 5.
C/D:	Command or Data field. 0 = Illegal field in parameter data. 1 = Illegal field in Command Descriptor Block.
BPV: Bit Pointer Valid	0 = Not supported
Bit Pointer:	0 = Not supported
Field Pointer:	Indicates which field in parameter data or CDB is invalid. In the case of a multiple byte field, will point to the first byte of field in error.

Table 125. Progress Indication Sense Key Not Ready or No Sense Specific Data

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	SKSV	Reserved						
1	(MSB)	Progress Indication						(LSB)
2								

Parameter	Value
SKSV: Sense Key Specific Fields Valid	0 = Progress indication not valid 1 = Progress indication valid. Only set when sense key is 0.
Progress Indication:	Percent complete 0000h to FFFFh
FSC-1:	Fault Symptom Code for the first error encountered while attempting the requested operation. The FSC codes are specific to the T10000 tape drives.
FSC-2:	Fault Symptom Code for second error encountered.
FSC-3:	Fault Symptom Code for last error encountered.
TapeType:	Identifies type of tape currently loaded in drive. 1000b = Cleaning tape 0100b = Dump tape 0010b = Code load tape 0001b = Data tape 0000b = Unknown type
D Avail:	.Diagnostic information is Available
MIRBad:	Metadata on the currently loaded tape is defective
Volsafe:	.Current tape is append only
TapeEOL:	Tape currently loaded is at End Of Life
LibAtt:	Drive is Attached to a library

Sense Keys

Table 126 lists the Sense Keys that provides basic information about an error. The Sense Key, with the ASC and ASCQ, provides a description about an error.

Table 126. Sense Key Code Descriptions

Code	Description
0	No Sense Indicates there is no specific sense key information to be reported. A sense key of 0 indicates a successful command or a command that received a Check Condition status because of a filemark, end-of-medium, or illegal length indication. A sense key of 0 also indicates the tape drive needs cleaning.
2	Not Ready Indicates the addressed logical unit is not ready for tape motion commands (tape is not loaded, device is not ready).
3	Medium Error Indicates an unrecovered error condition that was probably caused by a defect in the tape or an error in the recorded data. This sense key may also be returned if the device cannot distinguish between a defect in the tape and/or a hardware failure, Sense Key 4.
4	Hardware Error Indicates the device detected an unrecoverable hardware failure while performing the command or during a self-test.
5	Illegal Request Indicates an illegal parameter in the Command Descriptor Block or parameter data.
6	Unit Attention Indicates a tape may have been changed, the device was reset, or parameters were changed by another host.
7	Data Protect Indicates a command that writes to the tape was attempted on a block that is protected from this operation. A write operation was not performed.
8	Blank Check Indicates the device encountered blank tape.
B	Aborted Command Indicates the device aborted the command. The initiator may be able to recover by trying the command again.
D	Volume Overflow Indicates a buffered device has reached the end-of-tape and data remains in the buffer.

Additional Sense Codes and Qualifiers

Table 127 lists the Additional Sense Code and Qualifiers found in Bytes 12 and 13 of the sense data. These codes provide additional information about an error.

Table 127. Sense Key with ASC and ASCQ

Key	Byte		Description
	12	13	
0	00	00	No additional sense information
	00	01	Filemark detected
	00	02	End of partition/medium detected
	00	04	Beginning of partition/medium detected (read or space reverse into BOT)
	00	17	Cleaning requested
	00	18	Erase operation in progress
	5B	02	Log counter at maximum
2	04	01	Logical unit is in the process of becoming ready (load immediate command)
	04	03	Logical unit not ready, manual intervention required (drive is offline)
	30	03	Cleaning cartridge installed (cleaning)
	3A	00	Medium not present
	53	00	Media load or eject failed
3	00	02	End of partition/medium detected
	0C	00	Write error (write data check)
	11	01	Read retries exhausted (read data check)
	11	02	Error too long to correct
	11	0E	Decompression failure (can't decompress using this algorithm)
	14	04	Block sequence error (block ID in record header was out of sequence)
	15	00	Random positioning error
	26	05	Data decryption error
	30	00	Incompatible medium installed (tape too long)

Table 127. Sense Key with ASC and ASCQ (Continued)

Key	Byte		Description
	12	13	
3	30	01	Cannot read medium, unknown format (density ID read failed)
	30	02	Cannot read medium, incompatible format (illegal data format)
	31	00	Medium format corrupted (cannot write density ID)
	33	00	Tape length error (short tape error)
	3B	00	Sequential positioning error
	3B	01	Tape position error at beginning-of-tape
	3B	08	Reposition error (CU ERP failed and we are lost)
	51	00	Erase failure (long erase check)
4	03	00	Peripheral device write fault (used when a prior check message locks out a load display command)
	04	80	Drive reported failure
	08	00	Logical unit or communication failure
	08	01	Logical unit timeout
	15	01	Mechanical positioning error (tape lost tension)
	24	8B	Firmware corrupted
	26	81	No encryption keys loaded
	40	80	Diagnostic failure on component (Self-test failed)
	44	00	Internal target failure (internally detected hardware errors)
	44	B0	Multiple bus drivers detected during buffer DMA
	44	B1	RAM port parity error detected during buffer DMA
	44	B3	CRC/LRC generation failed during buffer DMA
	44	B4	CRC/LRC check failed during buffer DMA
	44	B5	DMA zero byte count flag not set after completion
	44	B6	Tape drive detected a hardware error in the data path
	44	B7	Hardware error in the servo or a bad sensor
	44	B8	Permanent hardware malfunction in the tape drive
	44	C0	Internal DMA transmit failure
44	C1	Internal DMA receive failure	

Table 127. Sense Key with ASC and ASCQ (Continued)

Key	Byte		Description
	12	13	
4	45	00	Select or reselect failure
	4B	80	Under run during data phase
	4B	81	Over run during data phase
	4B	82	DMA error during data phase
	51	00	Erase fault
	52	00	Cartridge fault (a load/eject command failure reported by CSL)
	53	01	Unload tape failure (tape unload check)
5	1A	00	Parameter list length error (mode select or other parameter data was truncated)
	20	00	Invalid command operation code (first byte of CDB is not supported command)
	21	00	Logical block address out of range
	24	00	Invalid field in CDB (unsupported or illegal bits are set, field pointer indicates where)
	24	80	Fixed bit set in variable mode
	24	82	Media loaded in drive (attempted Write Buffer or Read Buffer command with tape in the drive)
	24	8E	Invalid firmware image
	25	00	Logical unit not supported (only LUN 0 supported)
	26	00	Invalid field in parameter list (unsupported or reserved bits are set, field pointer indicates where)
	26	04	Invalid release of Persistent Reservation
	2C	00	Command sequence error
	39	00	Saving parameters not supported
	3F	0F	Echo buffer overwritten
	4B	90	FCP_DL field not sufficient to complete the transfer
	80	00	CSL not present (a load command was issued, but CSL not installed)
	80	01	Invalid CSL position requested
	80	02	CSL not ready (no cartridge loaded)
80	03	Load command received and the load is in progress	

Table 127. Sense Key with ASC and ASCQ (Continued)

Key	Byte		Description
	12	13	
6	28	00	Not ready to ready transition (medium may have changed)
	29	00	Power on or reset occurred
	2A	00	Parameters changed
	2A	01	Mode parameters changed by another host
	2A	02	Log parameters changed by another host
	2A	03	Reservation pre-empted by another host
	2A	04	Reservations released by another host
	2A	05	Reservation pre-empted by another host
	3F	01	Microcode has been changed
7	27	00	Write protected (and a write-type of command was attempted)
	27	80	Unable to overwrite data
	30	05	Cannot write medium - incompatible format (attempt to overwrite low density tape in high density drive when not as BOT)
8	00	05	End-of-data detected
	14	00	Recorded entity not found (no EOD, but tape appears to be blank).
B	00	06	I/O process terminated due to errors
	11	00	Unrecovered read error during FCP-2 recovery
	47	00	SCSI parity error (retries not successful)
	48	00	Initiator detected error message received
	49	00	Invalid message error
	4A	00	Command phase error
	4B	00	Data phase error
	4B	83	Command timeout
	4B	84	Re-selection timeout
	4E	00	Overlapped commands attempted
D	00	02	End-of-partition/medium detected (unable to write all data to tape)
	00	04	Beginning-of-partition/medium detected

■ Reserve Command

The Reserve Unit command reserves a device for the exclusive use of one initiator. The device returns Reservation Conflict status if any other initiator sends a command to the device except for Sense, Inquiry, or Release Unit Commands. Reservations are canceled with a reset or Release Unit.

Table 128. Reserve—6 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (16h)							
1	Reserved				Obsolete			
2	Reservation Identification							
3	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Table 129. Reserve—10 Byte Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (56h)							
1	Reserved			3rd Pty	Reserved		LongID	Obsolete
2	Reservation Identification							
3	Third Party Device ID							
4	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
6								
7	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Parameter List Length:	0 = Not supported
3rd Pty:	0 = Not supported
LongID:	0 = Not supported
Reservation ID:	0 = Not supported
Third Party Device ID:	0 = Not supported

■ Rewind Command

The Rewind command causes the device to rewind the media to the beginning-of-tape (BOT). The device writes any buffered write data on tape before the rewind starts.



Caution: If the drive is in Buffered Mode and a previous command terminated with Check Condition status (such as, buffered data unwritten to tape and the condition was not cleared or otherwise recovered), the drive will discard any unwritten buffered data and filemarks before this operation starts.

Table 130. Rewind Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (01h)							
1	Reserved							Immed
2	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Immed:	Immediate bit: 0 = Return status when rewind completes 1 = Return status after all buffered data is written on tape and rewind starts.

Note:

Issuing a Test Unit Ready command after a Rewind command with the Immed bit set returns Busy status until the rewind completes.

■ Security Protocol In

The Security Protocol In command returns information about security and encryption.

Table 131. Security Protocol In Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Dh)							
1	Security Protocol							
2	(MSB) Security Protocol Specific (LSB)							
3								
4	I512	Reserved						
5	Reserved							
6	(MSB) Allocation Length (LSB)							
9								
10	Reserved							
11	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Security Protocol	00h = Return security protocol information 20h = Return tape data encryption information
Security Protocol Specific	Specifies type of security protocol or tape data encryption to return
I 512	0 = Normal allocation length 1 = Allocation length is number of 512 byte blocks

■ Send Diagnostic Command

The Send Diagnostic command provides a self-test that verifies the operation of the device. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* this operation starts.

Table 132. Send Diagnostic Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Dh)							
1	Reserved			PF	RSVD	SelfTest	DevOfI	UnitOfI
2	Reserved							
3	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Force Dump			Control Byte				

Parameter	Value
PF:	Page Formatted data 0 = Parameter data sent is not page formatted 1 = Parameter data sent is page formatted
SelfTest: Self Test	1 = Perform default self test
DevOfI: Device Offline	0 = Diagnostics will not affect all logical units
UnitOfI: Unit Offline	0 = Diagnostics will not affect media loaded on logical unit
Parameter List Length:	Length in bytes of parameter data transferred to the drive.
Force Dump: Force dump	11b: Force a dump

Note:

The command returns Good status if the test runs without errors, and Check Condition status if the test indicates a problem.

No parameter data is transferred when the Self Test option is set.

■ Space Command

The Space command moves the logical position of the tape. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* this operation starts.
 Note: The Space command does not always move tape.

Table 133. Space Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (11h)							
1	Reserved					Code		
2	(MSB) Count (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Code:	Type of space operation: 000b = Space blocks 001b = Space filemarks 011b = End-of-data (EOD)
Count:	Number of blocks or filemarks to move. A negative count (two's complement notation) moves tape in reverse direction (toward BOT).

Notes:

1. A zero in the Count field does not move tape.
2. If a filemark is encountered during a Space Blocks command, Check Condition status is returned and the tape is positioned past the filemark. The Valid and Filemark bits in the sense data are set and the Information Bytes are set to the Count minus the actual number of blocks moved (not counting the filemark).
3. If an end-of-data is encountered during any space command (except space to end of data), Check Condition status is returned and the tape is positioned after the last valid record.

For space blocks and filemarks, the Valid bit is set and the Information Bytes contains the Count minus the actual number of blocks or filemarks moved. The Sense Key is set to Blank Check. If the tape is positioned past LEOT, EOM is also set.

4. A forward space into PEOT returns Check Condition status and sets the EOM bit, and a sense key of Media Error. The information bytes contain the count minus the actual number of blocks or filemarks moved.
5. A reverse space operation into BOT returns Check Condition, sets the Valid and EOM bits, and sets the information bytes to the count minus the actual number of blocks or filemarks moved.
6. A space to end of data positions the tape after the last block or filemark.
7. A Check Condition caused by early termination of any space command does not result in a negative value in the information bytes.
8. A Reverse Space Operation of any type that does not complete successfully returns the count in the information bytes as a positive residual.

■ Test Unit Ready Command

The Test Unit Ready command checks if a device is loaded and ready to receive a command that accesses the media, such as Read or Write commands.

Table 134. Test Unit Ready Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (00h)							
1	(MSB) Reserved (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Notes:

1. Good status is returned if the tape drive is loaded and ready.
2. Check Condition status with a sense key of Not Ready is returned if the tape drive is not loaded.
3. Busy status is returned if a Rewind, Erase, Load/Unload, or Locate command with the immediate bit set was previously issued and the tape drive has not completed the command.

■ Verify Command

The Verify command reads one or more blocks of data from the tape without transferring the data to the host.

Table 135. Verify Command

Byte	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	Operation Code (13h)								
1	Reserved					Immed	BYTCMP	Fixed	
2	(MSB) Verification Length (LSB)								
4									
5	Control Byte								

Parameter	Value
Immed:	Immediate 0 = Return status when verify is completed
BYTCMP:	Byte compare 0 = Medium verification
Fixed:	Block mode 0 = Variable block 1 = Fixed block
Verification Length:	Number of bytes or blocks to verify

■ Write Command

The Write command transfers one or more blocks of data from the host to tape.

Table 136. Write Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (0Ah)							
1	Reserved							Fixed
2	(MSB) Transfer Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Fixed:	<p>Indicates the block mode for data transfer:</p> <p>0 = Variable block mode. Transfer Length specifies the length of the block in bytes to be written. A single block is transferred from the initiator.</p> <p>1 = Fixed block mode. Transfer Length specifies the number of blocks to be transferred to the device.</p>
Transfer Length:	Number of blocks or bytes requested

Notes:

1. Setting of the fixed bit is only allowed if the fixed block length is not zero. If block length is 0, the drive is in variable block mode. In fixed block mode, the record size is specified by the block length.

The Mode Sense command reports the block length.

2. The Buffered Mode field of the Mode Select command controls when status is returned. If Buffered Mode is:
 - 0 = Status is returned after all data is written on the tape.
 - 1 = Status is returned after all data is in the buffer.
3. If the logical end-of-tape (LEOT) is encountered while writing on the tape, Check Condition status is returned and the end-of-medium (EOM) bit is set in sense data. The SEW bit in the mode sense device configuration page controls when data is written to the tape at LEOT.
4. If the physical end-of-tape (PEOT) is encountered, Check Condition status is returned and the sense key is set to Volume Overflow.
5. An un-correctable media error generates Check Condition status with a sense key of Media Error. Buffered records or filemarks trapped by a media error may be recovered using the Recover Buffered Data command. Other tape motion commands are not allowed until the buffer is cleared by Rewind, Unload, or Recover Buffered Data commands.
6. If a Write command returns Check Condition status, the valid bit in the Request Sense data is set.
7. The Request Sense information bytes are zeros if all data was written on tape. In variable block mode, the data indicates the total number of bytes not written on tape.
8. In fixed block mode, the information bytes return the total number of blocks not written on tape. A filemark is counted as one byte or block.
9. In buffered mode this total may include records from previous Write or Write Filemarks commands.
10. The error code is set to Deferred Error if records from other than this command remain in the buffer.

■ Write Buffer Command

The Write Buffer command updates the functional microcode for the drive. The process of updating microcode is called a download. A change in the initiator from one Write Buffer command to another during a download is interpreted as a new download process request and terminates the active process. This allows another initiator to download microcode if the first initiator goes down before completing its download request.

A successful download writes new microcode to memory and resets the tape drive after the final Write Buffer command completes. A failure of the writing process causes the drive to retain the current version of the microcode. A CRC check is performed over the entire microcode after the last command. A Unit Attention condition is set for all initiators other than the initiator that requested the download with the additional sense code set to Microcode Has Been Changed. Any buffered write data and filemarks are written on the tape *before* this operation starts.

Table 137. Write Buffer Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (3B)							
1	Reserved			Mode				
2	Buffer ID							
3	(MSB) Buffer Offset (LSB)							
5								
6	(MSB) Parameter List Length (LSB)							
8								
9	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
Mode:	<p>Indicates the type of download:</p> <p>06h = Download Microcode with Offsets</p> <p>Multiple transfers are required to download the microcode. The first Write Buffer command must contain data for the start of the image. Subsequent Write Buffer commands must transfer data in sequential order.</p> <p>This mode is used for all Write Buffer commands in a download except for the last one.</p>

Parameter	Value
Mode:	<p><i>Indicates the type of download:</i></p> <p>07h = Download Microcode with Offsets and Save</p> <p>This mode is used only once per download. It is used in conjunction with the Download Microcode with Offsets (110b) mode to indicate the last Write Buffer command of a download. This indicates that the download is finished and the microcode should be written to memory. A parameter list length of 0 is allowed for this mode.</p> <p>0Ah = Write echo buffer</p>
Buffer ID:	Indicates the region of memory to be modified (must be 00h).
Buffer Offset:	Offset from start of the buffer area (this field is ignored).
Parameter List Length:	Number of bytes to transfer.
Notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of updating firmware is called a download. A successful download writes new firmware to memory and resets the tape drive after the final Write Buffer command completes. A failure of the writing process causes the drive to retain the current version of the firmware. A CRC check is performed over the entire download after the last command. A Unit Attention condition is set following a successful firmware download. 2. The tape drive must be unloaded to perform this command. 3. Blocks of firmware data must be transferred in sequential order. Each block except the last block transferred must be 262,144 bytes long. A parameter list length of 0 is allowed for mode 111b only. 4. For compatibility with existing systems, mode field values 100b and 101b are accepted as equivalent to 110b and 111b. New implementations should not use 100b and 101b. 5. The sequence of Write Buffer commands for a code download should be uninterrupted by other commands. It is suggested that the device be reserved during a code download.

■ Write Filemarks Command

The Write Filemarks command writes one or more filemarks on tape starting at the current logical position.

Table 138. Write Filemarks Command

Byte	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (10h)							
1	Reserved						WSmk	Immed
2	(MSB) Transfer Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control Byte							

Parameter	Value
WSmk: Write Setmark bit	0 = Write filemarks
Immed: Immediate mode:	0 = Return status after filemarks is written on tape 1 = Return status after filemarks is in the buffer.
	Note: Must be in buffered mode if the immediate bit is set otherwise the command is rejected.
Transfer Length:	Number of filemarks to write A Write Filemarks command with Transfer Length of 0, and Immed of 0 forces all buffered data to be written on tape. No additional filemarks are written and Good status is returned after all buffered data is on the tape.

Note:

Refer to the Write command for information about media errors and LEOT.

Glossary

This glossary defines terms and abbreviations used in this manual. For definitions of other Fibre Channel or StorageTek terms refer to the glossary in the appropriate document.

Numbers

8B/10B A type of encoding and decoding algorithm of bytes, invented and patented by IBM, to reduce transmission errors. This algorithm was adopted as part of the FC-PH-1 Standard in 1991.

A

Abort Exchange (ABTX) The Abort Exchange command can be used with Abort Sequence - Last Sequence (ABTS - LS) (SCSI-PLDA), by itself, or with ABTS Fibre Channel Link Encapsulation (FC-LE) protocol. The Abort Exchange Command used in the Extended Link Services, and is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Abort Sequence (ABTS) The protocol that is invoked by devices supporting the Fibre Channel Protocol for SCSI to abort the exchange whenever a Sequence Error is detected. It comes in two protocols: Abort Sequence - Last Sequence (ABTS - LS) (SCSI-PLDA), by itself, or with ABTS Fibre Channel Link Encapsulation (FC-LE).

ABTS See Abort Sequence.

ABTX See Abort Exchange.

ACA Auto Contingent Alliance.

ACC Accept.

ACK See Acknowledge.

Acknowledge A response or confirmation to an address, message, or poll.

Additional Sense Bytes The additional sense bytes contain data specific to either or both the command or peripheral device, and further define the nature of the FCP_SNS_INFO feature of the FCP_RSP payload.

Addressing Scheme The order in which node and port names are presented to the recipient in a Fibre Channel transaction.

ADISC See Discover Address.

ADVC See Advise Credit.

Advise Credit The Advise Credit Command used in Extended Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

AEN See Asynchronous Event Notification.

AL_PA See Arbitrated Loop Physical Address.

AL_PD Arbitrated Loop physical destination address.

AL_PS Arbitrated Loop physical source address.

AL_TOV Arbitrated loop timeout value.

Allowable A function of Fibre Channel that allows a feature or parameter to be used between an initiator and a target.

American National Standards Institute A standards development organization that is not associated with the U.S. government, but that develops standards that can be used voluntarily by product vendors in the United States. The name of the organization was recently changed to the National Committee for Information Technology Standards (NCITS).

ANSI See American National Standards Institute.

Arbitrate to win loop In an arbitrated loop topology, the process that a port performs to

select another port to send data to or receive data from that same port.

Arbitrated Loop A topology in Fibre Channel that provides multiple connections for devices that share a single loop, over which only two devices can communicate at once. Similar to the SCSI protocol of the same name, it provides an “arbitrate and win” scenario between more than two devices when those devices want to communicate on the bus. The sending device must arbitrate and win the connection with the receiving device before communication can begin.

Arbitrated Loop Physical Address A one-byte value that identifies a port in an arbitrated loop topology.

arbitration Any process by which a user of a shared resource negotiates with other users for the right to use the resource. A port connected to a shared bus must win arbitration before it transmits data on the bus

Asynchronous Event Notification A form of communication used between processes to notify a process of an asynchronous action, such as an input/output activity or message transmission.

B

b The abbreviation for bit.

B The abbreviation for byte.

BB_Credit See buffer-to-buffer credit.

Buffer Size The amount of storage space allocated to the buffer, which is a storage space reserved temporarily for a given purpose. In Fibre Channel, this buffer is usually larger than a single frame, up to the size of an entire sequence.

Buffer-to-Buffer Credit This is a value which is managed by the R_RDY primitive signal on a link, and is used by a transmitter to determine the permission to transmit frames. If permission is granted by the recipient, this value also tells the transmitter how many are permitted. The transmitter may transmit a frame when Available BB_Credit is greater than 0. This differs from End_to_End Credit.

Buffer-to-Buffer A method of transferring information in which neither the initiator nor receiver of the information knows the contents.

Byte A group of eight bits.

C

CDB Command descriptor block. A structure for SCSI commands.

Channel An I/O interface between a central processor and peripheral device in which large amounts of data are transferred at the highest rate of speed possible for the transmission medium.

Class of Service The Fibre Channel method of defining a data transmission strategy between devices. There are three FC Classes of Service currently specified in the FC-PH-1, and StorageTek’s implementation includes only one, Class 3.

Class 3 The Fibre Channel Class of Service in which the initiator sends a message to a receiving device without expecting or requiring an acknowledgement. It is analogous to the human communication method of sending an advertisement in hopes that the message is received.

CLS Close.

Company ID A unique address in IEEE proposed format.

Control Byte The last byte of every Command Descriptor Block. The Control Byte contains two vendor-specific bits, four reserved bits, one flag bit, and one link bit.

CRC See Cyclic Redundancy Check

Cyclic Redundancy Check A mechanism used for error detection that calculates a numeric value by using a special algorithm applied to a series of bytes that are generally appended to the data. If no error has occurred when the receiver executes the algorithm on the received data, the newly generated CRC value should be the same as the CRC value originally transmitted.

D

Delimiter In FC, a special transmission word that marks either the beginning, or ending, of a frame in an FC transmission.

Deserialization The process of receiving data, one bit at a time, and re-compiling it into a larger data unit, such as a transmission character or a byte.

Destination Address In the frame header of each frame transmitted, the destination address is a value that identifies the port in a node that is to receive the frame.

Device See Node and Peripheral Device.

Device Addressing One of two levels of addressing in an I/O interface, the other being link-level. Device addressing identifies the channel or control unit when the control unit has been determined through link-level addressing.

Device management Defines communications for transferring data between initiators and recipients using FCP_CMND, FCP_XFER_RDY, FCP_DATA, and FCP_RSP information units (IUs).

DF_CTL Data field control indicates optional headers in the frame.

Disassembly The process of splitting out a source buffer into payloads. These payloads are then transmitted in frames.

Discover Address (ADISC) The Discover Address command used in Extended Link Services. It is invocable when originated by the initiator, required as a response by the drive, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

Discover F_Port Parameters (FDISC) The Discover F_Port Parameters command used in Extended Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

Discover N_Port Parameters (PDISC) The Discover N_Port Parameters command used in Extended Link Services. It is invocable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by the drive, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Disparity A form of error detection for frame transmission. Running disparity adds a second dimension to the transmission of characters that provides a balance of ones and zeros and helps protect transmission characters and controls the heat output of the transmitter.

Drive Response One of the functions of Extended Link Services.

E

E_D_TOV See Error Detect Timeout value.

Echo The Echo command used in Extended Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

ECMA European Computer Manufacturers Association

Encoding The process used to change the original form in which information is available, into another form. An example of this is changing handwritten text into computer bytes.

End-of-Frame Delimiter A special transmission word in a frame used to mark the end of that frame.

Enterprise System Connection (ESCON) An IBM-patented set of products and services that provide a dynamically connected environment, over fiber optic cable, within a mainframe or client server enterprise.

EOF Delimiter See End-of-Frame Delimiter.

EOFa End of frame abort.

EOFn End of frame normal.

EOFni End of frame normal invalid.

EOFt End of frame terminate.

Error Detect Timeout Value The minimum period of time that an L_Port can wait for the sequence to complete before initiating a recovery action.

ESCON Enterprise Systems Connection.

Establish Streaming (ESTS) The Establish Streaming command used in Extended Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the

initiator, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

ESTC Estimate Credit command

Estimate Credit (ESTC) The Estimate Credit command used in Extended Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

ESTS See Establish Streaming.

Exchange The administrative layer that controls overall operations across FC. An exchange is established when an N_Port sends a sequence of at least one frame to another N_Port.

Exchange Identifier The field (OX_ID) in the frame header that identifies a process in the source during a transmission from one N_Port to another. An exchange is established between the N_Ports when the first frame of a new operation is accepted by the destination N_Port.

F

F_CTL Frame control. Controls information within a frame. A portion of the FC-2 Sequence Chaining feature.

F_Port A port within the Fabric which attaches to an N_Port through a link.

Fabric The FC topology that is similar to a telephone switch in that the initiator of a "call" to the receiving port simply provides the receiver with the port address, and the fabric routes the transmission to the proper port. A fabric differs from a point-to-point or arbitrated loop topology in that it provides for interconnections between ports without having a point-to-point connection. The fabric also serves as a media type converter.

FACT Fabric active alias_ID.

FAN Fabric address notification.

Fault Symptom Code Four hexadecimal digits that identify a cartridge subsystem error.

FC Fibre Channel.

FC_AL Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop standard.

FC-PH-1 The FC Physical and Signaling Interface defined in the ANSI X3.230-1994.

FC-PH-2 An extension of the FC Physical and Signaling Interface defined in the ANSI X3.230-1994 that specifies several extra protocol levels.

FC-0 The level of the FC-PH-1 Standard that defines the physical level. FC-0 defines the media types and connectors, as well as the electrical and optical characteristics, necessary for connecting ports. This level can be found in the FC-PH-1 Standard, clauses 5 to 10, and 12 to 15.

FC-1 The level of the FC-PH-1 Standard that defines the transmission protocol. FC-1 includes the 8B/10B encoding/decoding scheme, word order transmission, and error detection. This level can be found in the FC-PH-1 Standard, clauses 11, 16, and 17.

FC-2 The level of the FC-PH-1 Standard that defines the framing and signaling protocol. FC-2 includes the frame layout, frame header content, and rules for use. This level can be found in the FC-PH-1 Standard, clauses 18 to 29.

FC-3 The level of the FC-PH-1 Standard that defines the common services level that may be available across multiple ports in a node. This level has no current standard in the FC-PH-1 Standard.

FC-4 The level of the FC-PH-1 Standard that defines the mapping of protocols between the lower levels of FC, and the command sets that use FC. Separate standards exist for SCSI-3, IP, IPI-3, HIPPI, and others.

FCP See Fibre Channel protocol.

FCP_CMND Fibre channel SCSI-3 command service request.

FCP_DATA The action of delivering data.

FCP_RSP SCSI-3 response such as Status.

FCP_XFER_RDY The request for data.

FDACT Fabric deactivate alias_ID

FDDI See Fiber Distributed Data Interface.

FDISC See Discover F_Port Parameters

Fiber A wire or strand of optical cable. Fiber is spelled "Fibre" in Fibre Channel.

Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) An NCITS standard for transmitting data at 100 mega-baud over fiber optic cable.

Fiber Optic Cable A jacketed cable of thin strands of glass which carry pulses of light that transmit data for high-speed transmissions over medium to long distances. The cable can be single mode, which carries a single signal from a laser or LED light source, or multi-mode, which carries multiple signals from either light source.

Fibre Channel The ANSI standard that defines an ultra high-speed, content independent, multi-level data transmission interface that can support multiple protocols simultaneously, support connectivity to millions of devices over copper and/or fiber optic physical media, and provides the best characteristics of both networks and channels, over diverse topologies.

Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface (FC-PH-1) See FC-PH-1.

Fibre Channel Protocol The mapping of SCSI-3 commands over a fibre channel interface.

FIFO First in first out.

Fill Word A word transmitted between frames containing no information essential to either frame. The fill words are defined by the topology. The Idle primitive signal is an example of a fill word.

FL_Port An F_Port within the Fabric which also contains the Loop Port State Machine as defined in FC-AL-2. The FL_Port attaches to an NL_Port through a link.

FLOGI Fabric Login.

Flow Control The process of limiting the number of single frames or groups of frames received by the receiving port. This is accomplished using a credit system. See Buffer-to-Buffer Credit (BB_Credit) and End-to-End Credit (EE_Credit).

Frame An indivisible, encapsulated data structure containing a beginning-of-frame (BOF) and end-of-frame (EOF) designator, which carries a payload of both control data and user data from one FC port to another.

Frame Header The first field in a frame that contains addressing information, as well as other control information, about the frame.

FRU Field replaceable unit.

FSC See Fault Symptom Code.

Full Duplex A communication protocol that allows signals to be transmitted and received simultaneously, and usually contains flow control.

G

GAID Get alias_ID.

GBIC Giga-bit interface converter.

H

Half Duplex A communications protocol that permits a port to transmit or receive frames at any point in time, but not simultaneously, as in full duplex. The one exception to this is with link control frames, which are always allowed in full duplex.

HBA See host bus adapter.

Header Data The part of a message that contains system-defined control information. This data may contain, but not be restricted to, one or more destination fields, initiator and receiver address, and priority level of the message.

Hexadecimal A number system with a base of 16 instead of 10.

High Performance Parallel Interface The NCITS standard that defines high-speed information transfer using dual simplex, over a short parallel bus.

HIPPI See High Performance Parallel Interface.

Host A processor, usually composed of a CPU and memory, that typically communicates with peripheral devices over channels and/or networks, to perform I/O operations such as network control. It also provides end users with computation services and database access.

host bus adapter (HBA) A circuit installed in a multi-platform host or device that interfaces between the device and the bus.

HSSDC High speed serial data connectors. StorageTek tape drives use this type of connector at the interface card.

Hub A piece of hardware, separate from the actual FC interface accessible on the backplane of a device, which houses the port bypass circuitry for configurations of 8 to 16 ports per hub. Hubs may be stacked to support larger configurations, and can usually support a mix of both electrical and optical media ports in the same hub.

I

Idle A special type of fill word sent from a transmitting port to a receiving port that contains no data or control information, but communicates that the transmitting port has more frames to send. The idle word is necessary because FC needs a continuous flow of transmissions and receptions to remain operational.

ILI Illegal length indicator.

Inbound Fiber The fiber in a link that carries information into a receiving port.

Information Unit A unit of information defined by FC-4 mapping transferred as sequences.

Intelligent Peripheral Interface The NCITS standard used in host computers to control peripheral devices at a speed of up to 100 MB/s. In its FC implementation, IPI remains half-duplex within I/O operations.

Internet Protocol A stacked set of protocols, developed by the U.S. Department of Defense, to facilitate communication between dissimilar computers over networks.

Invokable A function of Fibre Channel that allows a feature to be used between an initiator and a recipient (such as cartridge subsystem). Thus, if a feature or parameter is invoked, the recipient must implement and respond to the feature or parameter.

IP See Internet Protocol.

IPI See Intelligent Peripheral Interface.

ips Inches per second, a tape movement measurement.

IU See information unit.

J

Jitter The deviation of timing in an exchange.

L

L_Port It is either an FL_Port or an NL_Port.

Laser A term meaning Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Laser devices generate coherent radiation in the visible, ultraviolet, and infrared portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Regarding FC, lasers can be transmitting either short waves or long waves, depending on the composition of the arbitrated loop or fabric.

LC connector A standard connector for 2 Gbps Fibre Channel data transfer. This type of connector is used on fiber-optic cables.

LIFO Last in first out.

Link A two-fiber connection made between two FC ports in which one fiber is transmitting, the other receiving, information.

Link Bit The link bit allows the initiator to “link” or continue the input/output process. This bit allows devices that support command linking to indicate to the initiator that the command was accepted by returning a status of “Intermediate” to the initiator.

Link Service The set of commands used by FC to manage functions such as port management, login/logout, and abort operations. There are both basic and extended link services, which StorageTek cartridge tape subsystems support.

Link Services Command Reject The code returned by a recipient device (such as a cartridge subsystem) receiving a request for Extended Link Services which are unsupported. The recipient returns a reason code of “Command not supported.”

Linking (1) The activity of connecting one inbound fiber and one outbound fiber to a port. (2) The activity of linking commands, as identified in the INquiry data, where the flag bit of the Command Descriptor Block is set to zero.

LIP See Loop initialization primitive.

LIRP Loop Initialization Report.

LIS_HOLD_TIME Loop Initialization Sequence Hold time.

LISM Loop Initialization Select Master.

Login The FC-required process used by any initiating N_Port or NL_Port in an FC fabric to sign in with any other receiving N_Port or NL_Port port with which it plans to communicate. The signing in process provides the initiator with critical information about the attributes of the recipient port before it attempts to make a connection with it.

Login_BB_Credit On an Arbitrated Loop, this signal is the value equal to the number of receive buffers that a recipient NL_Port guarantees to have available once a loop circuit is established. Login_BB_Credit is communicated via the FLOGI, PLOGI, or PDISC Extended Link Services.

Logout An Extended Link Services command that terminates all open Exchanges with the SCSI initiator and its target. LOGO is invokable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by the drive, required when originated by the drive, and requires a response by the initiator.

LOGO See Logout.

Loop initialization primitive Assigns up to a possible 127 addresses to different ports on the loop and builds a map of these addresses.

LPSM Loop port state machine.

LRC Longitudinal redundancy check.

LSB Least Significant Bit.

LS_RJT See Link Services Command Reject.

LUN Logical unit number. A SCSI device address.

M

MB Abbreviation for megabyte (2^{20} or 1,048,076 bits).

MB/s Abbreviation for megabytes per second.

Mb/s Abbreviation for megabits per second.

MB/sec Abbreviation for megabytes per second.

Mb/sec Abbreviation for megabits per second.

Mode Select Command The command used in Fibre Channel that specifies operational parameters and options for a logical unit. The fields that can be changed by the Mode Select Command and what the default values are for these fields.

MSB Most Significant Bit.

multi mode A graded-index or step-index optical fiber that allows more than one bound mode to propagate. Contrast with single mode.

multimode fiber An optical fiber designed to carry multiple signals, distinguished by frequency or phase, at the same time.

N

N_Port A Port within the node that attaches to a link.

N_Port ID The identifier of an N_Port in a point-to-point or fabric FC topology.

N_Port Login (PLOGI) The N_Port Login command used in Extended Link Services. It is required when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Nanometers (nm) One billionth meters.

National Committee for Information Technology Standards Formerly the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

NCITS See National Committee for Information Technology Standards.

Network An arrangement of nodes and branches, connecting data processing devices to one another via software and hardware links, to facilitate information interchange.

NL_Port An N_Port within the Node which also contains the Loop Port State Machine as defined in FC-AL-2. The NL_Port attaches to either an FL_Port or an NL_Port through a link.

nm Abbreviation for nanometers.

No Operation (NOP) The No Operation command used in Basic Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

Node A device that contains a minimum of one N_Port or NL_Port.

Node Name A 64-bit concatenation of the Port Name, Company ID, and drive serial number, in an IEEE extended format.

NOP See No Operation.

O

Operation Code Structure A component of the Command Descriptor Blocks that compose Byte 0 of both the 6-Byte and 10-Byte Command Descriptor.

OPN Open.

Ordered Set Special types of transmission words, either fill words or control words, that have special meanings in a transmission. Ordered sets include primitive signals, primitive sequences, and frame delimiters.

Originated by Drive An action taken by the recipient of either a Basic Link Service Command, or an Extended Link Service Command. These actions can be Allowable, Invokable, Prohibited, or Required.

Originated by Initiator An action taken by the initiator of either a Basic Link Service Command, or an Extended Link Service Command. These actions can be Allowable, Invokable, Prohibited, or Required.

Outbound Fiber The fiber in a link used to transmit information to a receiving port.

OX_ID Originator exchange identifier.

P

Parallel Transmission The transmission of bits over multiple fibers, either copper or glass, all at one time, and accomplished by dedicating each fiber to transmitting one bit at a time. This high

speed transmission method is good for short distances only. Contrast with serial transmission.

Payload The portion of the data field in a frame, not part of the optional header data, that contains the substantive information being transmitted between ports in FC.

PDISC See Discover N_Port Parameters.

PLDA See Private loop direct attach.

PLOGI See N_Port Login.

Point-to-Point A topology in which exactly two ports communicate. In FC, the two ports are N_Ports.

Port A specific end-point for communications within a host, or from a host to a peripheral device or vice versa. In FC, it is an access point in a device where a link attaches. Examples of this port are N_Port, NL_Port, F_Port, and FL_Port.

Port Addressing In FC, Port Addressing is used for login validation, and includes the Port Name, Node Name, and N_Port ID.

Port Name A 64-bit word consisting of the port number, Company ID, Tape Drive Number, and zeros.

Primitive Sequence A special type of ordered set transmission word sent repeatedly by a port until a proper response is received. The primitive sequence signals specific conditions such as online to offline, or link reset. See Ordered Set.

Primitive Signals A type of ordered set that is transmitted by a port, outside the confines of a frame transmission, to do a specific function not associated with transmitting data per se. Examples are Idle and Receiver Ready (R_RDY). A receiving port recognizes a primitive signal when it is received as a single entity, not grouped with other signals.

Private Loop An Arbitrated Loop that does not contain a participating FL_Port but does contain two or more NL_Ports.

Private Loop Direct Attach Defines a subset of standards for operations of serial devices (tape drives) on a private loop.

Private NL_Port An NL_Port that does not attempt a Fabric Login.

PRLI See Process Login.

PRLO See Process Logout.

Process Login (PRLI) The Process Login command used in Extended Link Services. It is required when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Process Logout (PRLO) The Process Logout command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, is invokable when originated by a drive, and requires a response by an initiator.

Prohibited The state of a function, parameter, or operation of FC not being allowed to be used between an initiator and a target.

Public Loop An Arbitrated Loop that includes a participating FL_Port and at least one NL_Port.

Public NL_Port An NL_Port that attempts a Fabric Login.

Q

QoS Quality of service request.

R

R_A_TOV See Resource Allocation Timeout.

R_CTL The Routing Control field in the frame header contains a routing bits sub-field, which has specific values indicating that FC-4 data will follow. It also contains an information category field, which indicates to the recipient the type of data that the frame contains.

R_RDY Receiver Ready.

R_T_TOV Receiver Transmitter timeout value.

RCS Read connection status block.

Read Exchange Status Block The Read Exchange Status Block command used in Extended Link Services. It is restricted when originated by the initiator, restricted when originated by a drive, and invokable when originated by a drive.

Read Link Error Status Block The Read Link Error Status Block command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, allowable when originated by a drive, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

Read Sequence Status Block The Read Sequence Status Block command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, allowable when originated by a drive, and prohibited when originated by a drive.

Receiver Read A primitive signal used in flow control by a receiving port to indicate to the transmitting port that the receiving port is ready to receive more information.

Reinstate Recovery Qualifier (RRQ) The Reinstate Recovery Qualifier Command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Remove Connection The Remove Connection Command used in Basic Link Services. It is prohibited when originated by the initiator, and is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Report Node Capabilities Information The Report Node Capabilities Information Command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Request Sequence Initiative The Request Sense Initiative Command used in Extended Link Services. It is invokable when originated by the initiator, allowable as a response by a drive, is required when originated by a drive, and requires a response by an initiator.

Required The state of a function, parameter, or operation of FC required to be implemented by both the initiator and target.

RES See Read Exchange Status Block.

Resource Allocation Timeout The minimum amount of time that an L_Port waits before reinstating the Recovery Qualifier.

Resource Recovery Timeout The minimum amount of time a target waits for an ADISC or PDISC Extended Link Service following a LIP

RLS See Read Link Error Status Block.

RMC See Remove Connection.

RNC See Report Node Capabilities Information.

RR_TOV See Resource Recovery timeout value.

RRQ See Reinstatement Recovery Qualifier.

RSCN Registered state change notification.

RSI See Request Sequence Initiative.

RSS See Read Sequence Status Block.

RTV Read timeout value.

RX_ID Responder exchange identifier.

S

SC connector A standard connector for 1 Gbps Fibre Channel data transfer. This type of connector is used on fiber-optic cable.

SCN State change notification.

SCSI See Small Computer System Interface.

SCSI Commands The SCSI-3 Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) commands issued by either the initiator or target in an arbitrated loop topology, to perform a specific SCSI task. There is a direct correspondence between the SCSI task and the FC exchange. A Fibre Channel exchange can correspond directly to either a single SCSI command, or group of linked SCSI commands.

SCSI-3 The set of SCSI commands used for Fibre Channel. SCSI-3 comes in a Generic Packetized Protocol (SCSI-3 GPP) and Fibre Channel Protocol (SCSI-3 FCP).

SEQ_CNT See Sequence Count.

SEQ_ID See Sequence Identifier.

Sequence A set of one or more frames identified as a unit within an interchange.

Sequence Count A value in a frame header that helps the receiving port identify the order in which a set of frames was transmitted.

Sequence Identifier In a transmission between a pair of terminal N_Ports, the field in the Sequence Content header portion of the

Sequence Management frame that separates one sequence from another. See SEQ_ID.

Serial Transmission A transmission in which bits are sent in a stream in a single fiber. Contrast this with a parallel transmission.

SFP See small form-factor pluggable.

single mode fiber Optical fiber in which only the lowest-order bound mode can propagate at the wavelength of interest.

Small Computer System Interface An input and output bus that supports the attachment of various devices to operating systems. Fibre Channel uses the SCSI-3 command set.

small form-factor pluggable Technology with 2-gigabit transfer speed over small connectors, cables, and transceivers for larger bandwidth capability.

SOF See Start of Frame Delimiter.

SOFi3 The abbreviation for Start of Frame Initiate Class 3 delimiter.

SOFn3 The abbreviation for Start of Frame Normal Class 3 delimiter.

Start-of-Frame Delimiter A delimiter used to mark the beginning of a frame, as well as specify the class of service used for the frame.

switch In Fibre Channel technology, a device that connects Fibre Channel devices together in a Fabric.

T

Task management Defines when a task or group of tasks must be aborted or terminated.

Third Party Process Logout The Third Party Process Logout Command used in Extended Link Services. It is invocable when originated by the initiator, requires a response by a drive, is prohibited when originated by a drive.

Topology A method or scheme for connecting ports for communicating in FC. FC topologies include Point-to-Point, Arbitrated Loop, and Fabric.

TPRLO See Third Party Process Logout Command.

Transmission Word A four-byte character containing 32 bits of information, which is the smallest information unit transmitted on Fibre Channel.

U

ULP Upper level protocol.

ULP_TOV Upper Level Protocol timeout value.

W

World Wide Name (WWN) A 64-bit integer that identifies a Fibre Channel port.

World Wide Node Name (WWNN) A 64-bit network address that identifies the company (in IEEE format) with a vendor specific identifier.

World Wide Port Name (WWPN) A 64-bit network address that identifies the port name.

X

X_ID A Class 3 Service Parameter used for Recipient Control. It contains one word with 29 bits, and a value of 0.

x Hexadecimal notation.

XFER Transfer.

Glossary

Index

Numerics

8B/10B encoding, 39

A

abort

- exchange, 30
- sequences, 29

ABTS, 29

ABTX, 30

ACA, 52

acquiring addresses, 16

address

- failures, 18
- scheme, 14

ADISC, 30, 55

ADVC, 30

advise credit, 30

AEN, 52

AL_PA, 16

AL_PD, 16

AL_PS, 16

AL_TIME, 41

alert messages in manual, xvi

allowable, 15

ANSI, 1

arbitrate to win loop, 13

arbitrated loop

- feature set, 21
- overview, 13
- physical address, 16
- timeout value, 41

ASC and ASCQ, 156

Asynchronous Event Notification, 52

attributes, task, 51

Auto Contingent Allegiance, 52

B

basic link

- data frame, 28
- services, 29

BB_Credit, 23, 24

block

- descriptor
 - Mode Select command, 96
 - Mode Sense command, 109
- lengths, 109

BPV, 153

buffer-to-buffer credit, 23, 24

Busy status, 53

C

cable

- length, maximum, 11
- markings, 12
- types, 11

camp on, 25, 27

capacity

- tape drive, 4

cascading hubs, 9

cautions, meaning of, xvi

CDB, 63

changing microcode, 170

check condition, 53

Class 3 service

- overview, 25
- parameters
 - fabric login, 27
 - port login, 25

classes, xvii

classes, training, xvi

clearing effects, 56

clearing Persistent Reservations & Keys, 127

close latencies, 22

codes

- additional sense, 156

Index

- fault symptom, 154
 - FCP response, 49
 - sense key, 155
 - status byte, 52
 - command
 - control byte, 64
 - descriptor blocks, 63
 - information unit, 46
 - linking, 52
 - Commands
 - basic, 29
 - Erase, 65
 - extended, 30
 - implementation requirements, 63
 - Inquiry, 66
 - link service, 29
 - list of supported commands, 61
 - Load Display, 74
 - Load/Unload, 76
 - Locate, 78
 - Log Select, 79
 - Log Sense, 80
 - Mode Select, 93
 - Mode Sense, 106
 - operation code, 63
 - overview of SCSI-3, 61
 - Persistent Reserve In, 119
 - Persistent Reserve Out, 124
 - Prevent/Allow Medium Removal, 128
 - Read, 129
 - Read Block Limits, 131
 - Read Buffer, 132
 - Read Position, 135
 - Release Unit, 142
 - Report Density Support, 143
 - Report LUNs, 147
 - Report Supported Operation Codes, 148
 - Report Supported Task Management Functions, 149
 - Request Sense, 151, 167
 - Reserve Unit, 160
 - Rewind, 140, 161
 - Security Protocol In, 162
 - See Fibre Channel
 - Send Diagnostic, 163
 - Space, 164
 - Test Unit Ready, 166
 - Write, 168
 - Write Buffer, 170
 - Write Filemarks, 172
 - commands and data, PRLI, 43
 - common service parameters, 23
 - company ID, 14
 - configuration page, media, 105, 118
 - connection status block, 31
 - connector
 - high speed serial data, 8
 - connectors
 - tape drive, 4
 - control byte, 64
 - courses, xvii
 - courses, descriptions for, xvi
 - CRC, 40
 - creating a Persistent Reservation, 126
 - Customer Resource Center (CRC), xviii
 - cyclic redundancy checks, 40
- ## D
- data
 - and response, 43
 - compression page
 - Mode Select command, 99
 - Mode Sense command, 112
 - field size, 23, 24
 - information unit, 47
 - decoding, 39
 - dedicated simplex, 25
 - definitions, 15
 - delimiters
 - end-of-frame, 40
 - start-of-frame, 25
 - density codes, 96
 - description
 - tape drive, 4
 - device
 - addressing, 14
 - configuration page data
 - Mode Select command, 100
 - Mode Sense command, 113
 - identification page, 70
 - serial number page, 70, 72, 73
 - dimensions
 - tape drive, 4
 - disconnect reconnect page data
 - Mode Select command, 98
 - Mode Sense command, 111
 - discover

- address, 30
- parameters, 30
- discovery, SCSI target
 - private loop, 54
 - public loop, 54
- disparity, 40
- drive states
 - offline, 20
 - online, 20
 - power down, 20
 - power up, 20
- dual port, 7, 11

E

- E_D_TOV, 42
- echo, 30
- education, xvii
- education, course descriptions, xvi
- encoding, 39
- encryption and security, 162
- encryption, key management, 67
- end-of-frame delimiters, 40
- EOF, 40
- Erase command, 65
- errors
 - detection, 38
 - fault symptom codes, 154
 - See failures
 - sequence, 38
- establish
 - image pair, PRLI, 43
 - streaming, 30
- ESTC, 30
- estimate credit, 30
- ESTS, 30
- exception bit
 - Mode Select command, 104
 - Mode Sense command, 117
- exchange
 - identifier, 34
 - management, 35
 - originator, 35
 - read status block, 31
 - responder, 36
- extended link
 - data frame, 28
 - service commands, 30

F

- F_CTL features, 28
- fabric
 - attachment, 13
 - attachment initialization, 19
 - login, 30
- failures
 - error detection, 38
 - loop, 17
 - See errors
- FAN, 54
- fault symptom code, description, 154
- FC Tape terms, 15
- FC-0, 2
- FC-1, 2
- FC-2, 2
- FC-2 features, 28
- FC-3, 2
- FC-4, 2
- FC-AL, 2
- FC-AL feature set, 21
- FCP
 - feature set, 43
 - information units, 45
 - other features, 52
 - task attributes, 51
- FCP_RSP, 49
- FC-PH, 2
- feature set, arbitrated loop, 21
- Fibre Channel
 - arbitrated loop feature set, 21
 - basic link service commands, 29
 - class 3 service
 - overview, 25
 - parameters, 27
 - parameters, port login, 25
 - common service parameters, 23
 - extended link service commands, 30
 - FC-2 features, 28
 - FCP feature set, 43
 - hierarchy
 - FC-0, 2
 - FC-1, 2
 - FC-2, 2
 - FC-3, 2
 - FC-4, 2
 - FC-AL, 2

- implementation
 - hardware and software, 3
 - requirements, 63
- information units, 45
- link service commands, 29
- list of standards, 1
- other features, 28
- overview, 2
- page data
 - data compression, Mode Select, 99
 - data compression, Mode Sense, 112
 - logical unit control, 102
 - port control, Mode Select, 103
 - port control, Mode Sense, 116
- port control
 - Mode Select command, 103
 - Mode Sense command, 116
- response to link services, 33
- timers, 41
- versions, 23, 24
- Fibre Channel See commands, 29
- flags
 - TapeAlert, 86
 - task, 50
- FLOGI, 30
- frame
 - control features, 28
 - header
 - contents, 34
 - exchange management, 35
 - format, 34
 - illustration of, 34
 - sequence management, 36
 - transmissions, 34

G

- GAID, 30
- GBIC
 - connectors, 8
 - description, 3
- general information, 1
- get alias, 30
- giga-bit interface connectors, 8
- Good status, 53

H

- hardcopy publications from StorageTek, xviii
- head of queue, 51
- header data
 - Mode Select command, 95
 - Mode Sense command, 108
- header frame, contents of, 34
- HSSDC, 8
- hubs
 - considerations, 8
 - guidelines, 8
 - limitations, 9

I

- identifier, sequence, 37
- IEEE addressing, 14
- implementation, 3
- Information Units
 - command, 46
 - data, 47
 - overview, 45
 - read data, 47
 - response, 47
 - task management flags, 50
 - transfer ready, 47
 - write data, 47
- initialization completion
 - private loop, 18
 - public loop, 19
- initiator
 - control, 26, 27
 - description of, 15
- Inquiry
 - command overview, 66
 - data returned, 67
 - device identification page, 70
 - device serial number page, 70, 72, 73
- interlock, 28
- intermix mode, 25, 27
- invokable, 15

J

- jitter, 8

K

Key Management Appliance, 68
 Key Management Station, 68
 KMA, 68
 KMS, 68

L

laser
 longwave, 11
 shortwave, 11
 latencies, 22
 LED transmissions, 11
 LIFA, 17
 LIHA, 18
 LILP, 18
 limitations of hubs, 9
 link error status block, 31
 link service
 commands, 29
 extended commands, 30
 responses to, 33
 linking, SCSI command, 52
 LIP, 8, 16
 LIPA, 17
 LIRP, 18
 LISA, 18
 LISM, 17
 Load Display
 command, 74
 data format, 74
 Load/Unload command, 76
 Locate command, description, 78
 Log Select command, 79
 Log Sense command
 description, 80
 non-medium error page, 85
 page format, 81, 141
 pages supported, 83
 parameter format, 82
 read error counter page, 84
 sequential access device page, 85
 TapeAlert, 86
 write error counter page, 84
 logical unit control
 Fibre Channel page data, 102
 page, Mode Sense command, 115

login

 BB credit, 21
 credits, 22

LOGO, 14, 30

logout services, 30

longwave laser, 11

loop

addresses, 16

arbitrated, 13

failures, 17

initialization

fabric assigned address, 17

features, 16

hard assigned, 18

loop position, 18

master, 17

previously acquired, 17

protocol, 8

report position, 18

soft assigned, 18

master, 17

port state machine, 8

LPSM, 8

M

maintenance port location, 4

management

error detection, 38

exchange, 35

sequence, 36

tasks, 50

markings, cable, 12

master, loop initialization, 17

Medium Configuration Page, 105, 118

microcode upgrades, 170

Mode Select command

block descriptor data, 96

data compression page data, 99

description, 93

device configuration page data, 100

disconnect reconnect page, 98

header data, 95

logical unit control page, 102

read/write error recovery page, 97

TapeAlert, 104

Mode Sense command

block descriptor, 109

- data compression page data, 112
- description, 106
- device configuration page, 113
- disconnect reconnect page, 111
- header data, 108
- logical unit control page, 115
- port control page, 116
- read/write error recovery, 110
- TapeAlert, 105, 117, 118

MRIE field

- Mode Select command, 104
- Mode Sense command, 117

N

N_Port

- alias, 31
- reclock, 8

no operation, 29

node, name format, 14

non-medium error page, 85

NOP, 29

notes, description, xvi

O

open

- full duplex, 21
- half duplex, 21
- initializing state, 17
- latencies, 22
- originators, 22
- sequence, 37

operation code, return supported operation codes, 148

optional headers, 28

ordered queue, 51

organization of information in this manual, xv

originator, exchange, 35

overview

- Fibre Channel, 2
- SCSI commands, 61
- tape drive, 4

OX_ID, 35

P

parameter formats, TapeAlert, 86

part numbers

- cables, 11
- reference documentation, 1

partial response, maximum likelihood, 4

Partners Web site, xviii

payload, response, 49

PDISC, 55

performance bit

- Mode Select command, 104
- Mode Sense command, 117

performance specifications, 5

Persistent Reservation

- clearing, 127
- creating, 126
- releasing, 126

Persistent Reserve In, 119

- command overview, 119
- Mode Select command, 119
- parameter data
 - Read Keys, 120
 - Read Reservations, 120
- Service Action
 - Read Keys Parameter Data, 120
 - Read Reservations, 120

Persistent Reserve Out, 124

- command overview, 124
- Mode Select command, 124
- parameter list, 125

physical

- specifications, 5

PLOGI, 31

port

- addressing, 14
- control, Fibre Channel page data, 103
- name, 14

power

- specifications, 6

power supply

- specifications, 6

preempting reservations, 127

Prevent/Allow Medium Removal command, 128

private loop initialization completion, 18

PRLI, 31, 43

PRLO, 31

PRML technology, 4
 process
 login, 31
 login parameters, 43
 logout, 31
 Process Associator, 43
 prohibited, 15
 public loop initialization completion, 19
 publications
 descriptions of, xvi

Q

quality of service, 31
 queue types
 head of queue, 51
 ordered, 51
 simple, 51
 untagged, 51

R

R_A_TOV, 42
 R_CTL features, 28
 R_T_TOV, 17, 41
 RCS, 31
 read
 block limits command
 data format, 131
 description, 131
 buffer command, 132
 buffer mode, 132
 command, 129
 connection status, 31
 data information unit, 47
 error counter page, 84
 keys
 Persistent Reserve In, 120
 position command
 data format, 136, 138
 description, 135
 reservations
 Persistent Reserve In, 120
 timeout value, 32
 read/write error recovery
 Mode Select command, 97
 Mode Sense command, 110
 rear panel connections, 4

REC_TOV, 42
 receiver_transmitter timeout, 41
 recipient control, 26, 27
 redundant paths, 11
 references, 1
 registered state change status, 32
 registering a Reservation Key, 126
 reinstate recovery qualifier, 32
 relative offset, 23
 Release Unit command, description, 142
 releasing a Persistent Reservation, 126
 remove connection, 29
 Report Density Support command
 data format, 144, 145
 description, 143
 Report LUNs
 command overview, 147, 148, 149
 parameter data format, 147
 report node capabilities, 32
 Report Supported Operation Codes, 148
 Report Supported Task Management Functions, 149
 reporting operations, 148
 Request Sense command
 codes and qualifiers, 156
 description, 151, 167
 sense data format, 152
 sense keys, 155
 request sequence initiative, 31
 required, 15
 RES, 31
 Reservation Conflict status, 53
 Reserve Unit command, 160
 residual checking, 48
 resource
 allocation timeouts, 42
 recovery timeout, 42
 responder, exchange, 36
 response
 codes, 49
 information unit, 47
 payload, 49
 to link services, 33
 Rewind command, 140, 161
 RLS, 31
 RMC, 29
 RNC, 32
 routing control, 28

RR_TOV, 42
 RRQ, 32
 RSCN, 32, 54
 RSI, 31
 RSS, 31
 RTV, 32
 running disparity, 40
 RVCS, 32
 RX_ID, 35

S

same sequence transmissions, 43
 SCN, 32
 SCR, 32
 SCSI
 commands
 list of, 61
 overview, 61
 implementation requirements, 63
 SCSI-3, 61
 security and encryption, 162
 Security Protocol In, 162
 selective resets, 17
 Send Diagnostic command, 162, 163
 sense
 data
 ASC and ASCQ codes, 156
 codes and qualifiers, 156
 format, 152, 153, 154
 sense key codes, 155
 key, 155
 length, 49
 qualifiers, additional, 156
 SEQ_CNT, 36
 SEQ_ID, 37
 sequence
 chaining, 28
 concurrent, 23
 errors, 38
 identifier, 37
 management, 36
 open, 37
 retransmission request, 32
 status block, 31
 Sequential Access Device Capabilities, 73
 sequential access device page, 85
 sequential delivery, 25, 27

service
 action, Persistent Reserve In
 Read Keys, 120
 Read Reservations, 120
 options, 25, 27
 parameters
 class 3, 27
 common, 23
 port login, class 3, 25
 service action, return supported operation
 codes, 148
 services, class 3, 25
 shortwave laser, 11
 simple queue, 51
 size of tape drive, 4
 SKSV, 153
 SOF, 25
 Space command, 164
 specifications
 list of, 5
 power supply, 6
 tape drive, 5
 SRR, 32
 stacked requests, 25, 27
 standards, list of, 1
 start-of-frame delimiters, 25
 state change
 notification, 32
 registration, 32
 status
 busy, 53
 byte
 codes, 52
 description of, 52
 check condition, 53
 good, 53
 reservation conflict, 53
 task set full, 53
 StorageTek
 Customer Resource Center (CRC), xviii
 hardcopy publications, xviii
 Partners site, xviii
 Web site, xviii
 Sun
 Customer Resource Center (CRC), xviii
 Partners Web site, xviii
 Web site, xviii
 Sun Microsystems, Inc, ii

supported task management functions data format, 150

T

T10000 Tape Drive

- capacity of the tape drive, 4
- connections, 4
- description of, 4
- rear panel connections, 4
- size, 4
- specifications, 5

Table 3-23, 50

tape drive See T10000 Tape Drive

tape transport interface (TTI), 4

TapeAlert

- flags, 86
- Log Sense command, 86
- Mode Select command, 104, 105, 117, 118

target, 15

target discovery, 54

task

- attributes, 51
- management, 50

task management functions command, 149

task management functions, data format, 150

Task Set Full status, 53

terminology in manual, xv

terms, 15

- FC Tape, 15
- StorageTek, 15

test process login state, 32

Test Unit Ready command, 166

third party, process logout, 32

timeout descriptor, return supported operation codes, 148

timeout values

- arbitrated loop, 41
- error detect, 42
- read exchange concise, 42
- receiver_transmitter, 41
- resource allocation, 42
- resource recovery, 42
- upper level protocol, 42

timers, 41

topologies, 7

TPRLO, 32

training, xvii

training and education, xvi

transfer ready information unit, 47

transmission word, 15

U

ULP_TOV, 42

untagged queue, 51

Upper Level Protocol timeout, 42

V

VC status, 32

VolSafe, 73

W

Webinars, xvii

WORM, 73

write

- buffer command, 170
- command, 168
- data information unit, 47
- error counter page, 84
- filemarks command, 172
- write once, read many, 73

Z

zero credits, 22

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