SCSI ordering after exception on non interlocked transports

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Problem

◆ Exception at the target do not all cause ACA
  ◆ Task set full
  ◆ Busy
  ◆ reservation conflict
  ◆ ACA active

◆ The effects that commands get executed out of order and there is no way for the initiator to control this
Solutions

- Create an ACA like behavior (Charles Monia)
  - Close gate
  - Return first command after queue and drop all others
  - Initiator opens gate
  - Initiator resends all commands after

- Create “queue” frozen state at the target and associate it with a syndrome code (the exception cause)
  - Mark all received command after that that have the same syndrome and keep the as long as you can
  - A new “stop point” change syndrome
Solutions (cont.)

- Initiator
  - Thaw the queue for all commands with the same syndrome and refreeze if syndrome changes
  - Pro – no commands reissued if there is no need
  - But - complex
What should be done

- Specify it through SAM for all on interlocked protocols
- Choose one mechanism or both