To: T10 Technical Committee
From: Rob Elliott, HP (elliott@hp.com)
Date: 2 January 2008
Subject: 08-041r0 SAS-2 Use American numbering convention

Revision history
Revision 0 (2 January 2008) First revision

Related documents
sas2r13 - Serial Attached SCSI - 2 (SAS-2) revision 13
T11/07-410v1 Rules for decimal demarcations for T11 standards (Bob Snively, Brocade)

Overview
SAS-2 should use the American style numbering convention - separate the integral part from the decimal part of a number with periods rather than commas (and avoid commas altogether). Incorporation of the 6 Gbps physical layer specification is a good time to make the transition, as that clause contains the most numbers. This is in line with other committees:

a) T11 (Fibre Channel) recently decided to adopt the American style (see 07-410v1).
b) T13 (ATA) uses American style.
c) Serial ATA uses American style.
d) SFF specifications referenced by SAS use a mix:
   A) Mini SAS connectors (SFF-8086, 8087, 8088) use American style
   B) SAS 4i connector (SFF-8484) and 4x (SFF-8470) use American style
   C) SAS Drive connector (SFF-8482) uses American style
   D) Form factors (SFF-8223, 8323, 8523) use American style
   E) Serial GPIO (SFF-8485) uses ISO style, but is open for revision right now

Suggested changes

3.4 Editorial conventions

This standard uses the ISOAmerican convention for representing decimal numbers (e.g., the thousands and higher multiples are separated by a space, and a comma is used as the decimal point). Table 1 shows some examples of decimal numbers using the ISO and American numbering conventions.

Table 1 — ISO and American numbering conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,141 592 65</td>
<td>3.14159265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 323 462,95</td>
<td>1,323,462.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A decimal number represented in this standard with an overline over one or more digits following the decimal point is a number where the overlined digits are infinitely repeating (e.g., $666\overline{,6}$ means $666.666...$ or $666 \overline{2}/3$, and $12.142 \ 857$ means $12.142 \ 857 \ 142 \ 857...$ or $12 \ \overline{1}/7$).

Editor’s Note 1: Change all text and figures in the standard to follow this convention. Most numbers appear in clause 5 (Physical layer).