1. Asynchronous interrupt procedure

The target has no procedure to inform an initiator that the target has some informations in the BUS FREE phase.
The asynchronous (unsolicited) interrupt from a target device should be defined.

Some examples give as follows:
(1) A target power fail or power on
(2) A medium is removed or inserted

2. Phase transition between information transfer phase

2.1 Restriction of SCSI BUS phase sequence

There are no restrictions on the sequences between information transfer phases. But practically, the initiator should define some regal sequence on the information transfer phases.
For example, the STATUS phase before the COMMAND phase is invalid for the initiator.
The regal phase sequence should be defined.
3. **SCSI BUS I M W B W S**

   Only selection timeout delays shown in the SCSI BUS timing.

   (1) The maximum time should be shown (at least recommended value).

   (2) The maximum time for a target device from being selected to indicate the first information transfer phase.

   **4.** The validity of the ABORT message after the command completes in the target (see field).

   After the command phase, the target performs the DISCONNECT procedure and it shall release the SCSI ID.

   If the initiator desires to cease this command during this phase, it shall send the ABORT message. This procedure is not define in the SCSI standard.

   **5.** Disagreement of the data count between the initiator and the target.

   Because the target asserts RE of the last data, but the initiator shall not respond with the ACK. That is, the initiator already finished the data in phase.