

X3T9.2/87-168

N 429
ISO/TC97/SC13(JAPAN)
September, 1987

Some proposals of SCSI-2
(from Japanese Host-Adapter implementers)

Table of contents

1. Asynchronous interrupt procedure
2. Phase transition between information transfer phase
3. SCSI bus timing
4. The validity of the ABORT message
5. Disagreement of the data count between the initiator and target

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 timing

Only selection timeout delay is shown in the SCSI BUS timing.
The following value should be shown (At least recommended value).

- (1) The maximum time for a target device from reselection to indicate the MESSAGE IN phase (ID message send).
- (2) The maximum time for a target device from being selected to indicate the first information transfer phase.

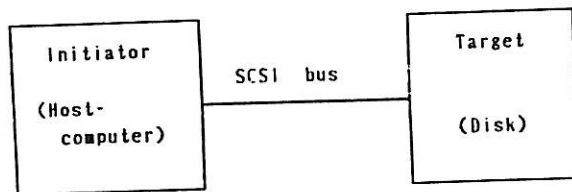
4. The validity of the ABORT message

The initiator sends a READ COMMAND to the target (see fig.1)
After the Command phase, the target performs the DISCONNECT procedure and it shall release the SCSI soon.

If the initiator desires to cease this command during this term, it shall select the target again, then send the ABORT message.

Is this message valid? This procedure is not defined in the SCSI standard.

45



(fig.1)

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

If the initiator misunderstands the data count 1-byte fewer in the READ command operation, the phase sequence shall be locked in the DATA IN phase.

Because the target asserts REQ of the last data, but the initiator shall not respond with the ACK.

That is, the initiator already finished the DATA IN phase.