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Small computer system interface (SCSI) –
Part 413:
Architecture model-3 (SAM-3)**



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Information technology – Small computer system interface (SCSI) – Part 413: Architecture model-3 (SAM-3)

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	7
Introduction	8
1 General	10
1.1 Scope	10
1.2 Precedence requirements	10
2 Normative references	12
3 Definitions, symbols, abbreviations, and conventions	13
3.1 Definitions	13
3.2 Acronyms	21
3.3 Keywords	22
3.4 Editorial conventions	23
3.5 Numeric conventions	23
3.6 Notation conventions	24
3.6.1 Hierarchy diagram conventions	24
3.6.2 Notation for procedure calls	26
3.6.3 Notation for state diagrams	27
4 SCSI architecture model	28
4.1 Introduction	28
4.2 The SCSI distributed service model	28
4.3 The SCSI client - server model	29
4.4 The SCSI structural model	31
4.5 SCSI domain	32
4.6 The service delivery subsystem	33
4.6.1 The service delivery subsystem object	33
4.6.2 Synchronizing client and server states	33
4.6.3 Request/Response ordering	33
4.7 SCSI devices	34
4.7.1 General	34
4.7.2 SCSI initiator device	34
4.7.3 SCSI target device	35
4.7.4 SCSI target/initiator device	37
4.7.5 SCSI port identifier	38
4.7.6 Relative port identifier	38
4.7.7 SCSI task router	38
4.7.8 SCSI device name	38
4.7.9 SCSI port name	39
4.8 Logical units	39
4.9 Logical unit numbers	40
4.9.1 Introduction	40
4.9.2 Logical unit numbers overview	40
4.9.3 Minimum LUN addressing requirements	40
4.9.4 Single level logical unit number structure	41
4.9.5 Eight byte logical unit number structure	42
4.9.6 Peripheral device addressing method	44
4.9.7 Flat space addressing method	45
4.9.8 Logical unit addressing method	45
4.9.9 Extended logical unit addressing	45
4.9.10 Well-known logical unit addressing	47
4.9.11 Logical unit not specified addressing	48
4.10 Well-known logical units	48
4.11 Tasks and task tags	49
4.12 The nexus object	49
4.13 SCSI ports	50

4.13.1 SCSI port configurations.....	50
4.13.2 SCSI devices with multiple ports	50
4.13.3 Multiple port SCSI target device structure	51
4.13.4 Multiple port SCSI initiator device structure.....	52
4.13.5 Multiple port SCSI target/initiator device structure	53
4.13.6 SCSI initiator device view of a multiple port SCSI target device	53
4.13.7 SCSI target device view of a multiple port SCSI initiator device	56
4.14 Model for dependent logical units.....	57
4.15 The SCSI model for distributed communication	59
5 SCSI command model	64
5.1 The Execute Command procedure call	64
5.2 Command descriptor block (CDB).....	65
5.3 Status	67
5.3.1 Status codes.....	67
5.3.2 Status precedence	69
5.4 SCSI transport protocol services in support of Execute Command.....	69
5.4.1 Overview.....	69
5.4.2 Execute Command request/confirmation SCSI transport protocol services.....	69
5.4.3 Data transfer SCSI transport protocol services	72
5.4.3.1 Introduction.....	72
5.4.3.2 Data-In delivery service	73
5.4.3.3 Data-Out delivery service	74
5.4.3.4 Terminate Data Transfer service.....	74
5.5 Task and command lifetimes.....	75
5.6 Task management function lifetime.....	76
5.7 Aborting tasks.....	77
5.7.1 Mechanisms that cause tasks to be aborted.....	77
5.7.2 When a SCSI initiator port aborts tasks received on its own I_T nexus	77
5.7.3 When a SCSI initiator port aborts tasks received on other I_T nexuses	78
5.8 Command processing examples	78
5.8.1 Unlinked command example	78
5.8.2 Linked command example.....	79
5.9 Command processing considerations and exception conditions.....	80
5.9.1 Commands that complete with CHECK CONDITION status.....	80
5.9.1.1 Overview.....	80
5.9.1.2 Handling tasks when ACA is not in effect.....	80
5.9.1.3 Aborting other tasks when CHECK CONDITION status is returned without establishing an ACA.....	80
5.9.2 Auto contingent allegiance (ACA).....	80
5.9.2.1 ACA Overview	80
5.9.2.2 Establishing an ACA.....	81
5.9.2.3 Handling new tasks received on the faulted I_T nexus when ACA is in effect.....	81
5.9.2.4 Handling new tasks received on non-faulted I_T nexuses when ACA is in effect.....	82
5.9.2.4.1 Command processing permitted for tasks received on non-faulted I_T nexuses during ACA	82
5.9.2.4.2 Handling new tasks received on non-faulted I_T nexuses when ACA is in effect.....	83
5.9.2.5 Clearing an ACA condition	83
5.9.3 Overlapped commands	84
5.9.4 Incorrect logical unit selection	84
5.9.5 Task attribute exception conditions	84
5.9.6 Sense data	85
5.9.7 Unit Attention condition.....	85
6 SCSI events and event notification model	87
6.1 SCSI events overview	87
6.2 Establishing a unit attention condition subsequent to detection of an event	88
6.3 Conditions resulting from SCSI events.....	89
6.3.1 Power on	89
6.3.2 Hard reset.....	89
6.3.3 Logical unit reset	90
6.3.4 I_T nexus loss	90

6.4 Event notification SCSI transport protocol services.....	91
7 Task management functions.....	92
7.1 Introduction.....	92
7.2 ABORT TASK.....	93
7.3 ABORT TASK SET.....	93
7.4 CLEAR ACA.....	94
7.5 CLEAR TASK SET.....	94
7.6 LOGICAL UNIT RESET.....	95
7.7 QUERY TASK.....	95
7.8 Task management SCSI transport protocol services.....	95
7.9 Task management function example.....	97
8 Task set management.....	99
8.1 Introduction to task set management.....	99
8.2 Implicit head of queue.....	99
8.3 Task management models.....	99
8.3.1 Task management model management features.....	99
8.3.2 Full task management model.....	99
8.3.3 Basic task management model.....	100
8.4 Task management events.....	100
8.5 Task states.....	101
8.5.1 Overview.....	101
8.5.1.1 Task state nomenclature.....	101
8.5.1.2 Suspended information.....	101
8.5.2 Enabled task state.....	101
8.5.3 Blocked task state.....	101
8.5.4 Dormant task state.....	101
8.5.5 Ended task state.....	101
8.5.6 Task states and task lifetimes.....	102
8.6 Task attributes.....	103
8.6.1 Overview.....	103
8.6.2 Simple task.....	103
8.6.3 Ordered task.....	103
8.6.4 Head of queue task.....	103
8.6.5 ACA task.....	103
8.7 Task priority.....	104
8.8 Task state transitions.....	105
8.9 Task set management examples.....	106
8.9.1 Introduction.....	106
8.9.2 Head of queue tasks.....	107
8.9.3 Ordered tasks.....	108
8.9.4 ACA task.....	109
Annex A (informative) Identifiers and names for objects.....	110
A.1 Identifiers and names overview.....	110
A.2 Identifiers and names.....	110
A.3 SCSI transport protocol acronyms and bibliography.....	113
Annex B (informative) Terminology mapping.....	115
Bibliography.....	116

Tables

	Page
1 ISO/IEC and American numbering conventions examples	24
2 Single level logical unit number structure for logical unit numbers 255 and below	41
3 Single level logical unit number structure for logical unit numbers 16 383 and below	41
4 Eight byte logical unit number structure adjustments	42
5 Eight byte logical unit number structure	43
6 Format of addressing fields.....	43
7 ADDRESS METHOD field values.....	43
8 Peripheral device addressing.....	44
9 Flat space addressing.....	45
10 Logical unit addressing	45
11 Extended logical unit addressing	46
12 LENGTH field values and related sizes	46
13 Two byte extended logical unit addressing format.....	46
14 Four byte extended logical unit addressing format	46
15 Six byte extended logical unit addressing format.....	46
17 Logical unit extended addressing	47
18 Well-known logical unit extended address format.....	47
16 Eight byte extended logical unit addressing format	47
19 Logical unit not specified extended address format.....	48
20 Mapping nexus to SAM-2 identifiers.....	49
21 CONTROL byte	66
22 Status codes	67
23 Actions that affect task(s) received on this or other I_T nexuses.....	77
24 Task handling when ACA is not in effect	80
25 Aborting tasks when an ACA is not established.....	81
26 Blocking and aborting tasks when an ACA is established	82
27 Handling for new tasks received on a faulted I_T nexus during ACA.....	82
28 Handling for new tasks received on non-faulted I_T nexuses during ACA.....	83
29 Unit attention additional sense codes for events detected by SCSI target devices	88
30 Task Management Functions.....	92
31 Task State Nomenclature	101
32 Task attributes	103
33 Task attribute and state indications in examples	106
34 Dormant task blocking boundary requirements	108
A.1 Object size and support requirements.....	110
A.2 Object identifier size for each SCSI transport protocol.....	110
A.3 Object identifier format for each SCSI transport protocol.....	111
A.4 Object name size for each SCSI transport protocol	112
A.5 Object name format for each SCSI transport protocol.....	113
B.1 SAM-3 to SAM terminology mapping	115

Figures

	Page
0 SCSI document structure	8
1 Requirements precedence	10
2 Example hierarchy diagram	24
3 Example state diagram	27
4 Client-Server model	29
5 SCSI client - server model	30
6 SCSI I/O system and domain model	31
7 Overall SCSI domain model	32
8 SCSI domain model	32
9 SCSI initiator device model	35
10 SCSI target device model	36
11 SCSI target/initiator device with SCSI target/initiator ports model	37
12 SCSI target/initiator device without SCSI target/initiator ports model	37
13 Logical unit model	39
14 Eight byte logical unit number structure adjustments	42
15 SCSI device functional models	50
16 Multiple port target SCSI device structure model	51
17 Multiple port SCSI initiator device structure model	52
18 Multiple port target/initiator SCSI device structure model	53
19 SCSI target device configured in a single SCSI domain	54
20 SCSI target device configured in multiple SCSI domains	55
21 SCSI target device and SCSI initiator device configured in a single SCSI domain	56
22 Dependent logical unit model	57
23 Example of hierarchical system diagram	58
24 Protocol service reference model	59
25 SCSI transport protocol service model	60
26 Request-Response SAL transaction and related STPL services	61
27 SCSI transport protocol service model for data transfers	61
28 Device server data transfer transaction and related STPL services	62
29 SCSI transport protocol service model for Terminate Data Transfer	62
30 Device server Terminate Data Transfer transaction and related STPL services	63
31 Model for Data-In and Data-Out data transfers	72
32 Command processing events	78
33 Linked command processing events	79
34 Events and event notifications for SCSI target devices	87
35 Events and event notifications for SCSI initiator devices	88
36 Task management processing events	97
37 Example of Dormant state task behavior	102
38 Task states	105
39 Head of queue tasks and blocking boundaries (example 1)	107
40 Head of queue tasks and blocking boundaries (example 2)	107
41 Ordered tasks and blocking boundaries	108
42 ACA task example	109

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEM INTERFACE (SCSI) –

Part 413: Architecture model-3 (SAM-3)

FOREWORD

- 1) ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any ISO and IEC member body interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with ISO and IEC also participate in this preparation.
- 2) In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.
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International Standard 14776-413 was prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the title page.

A list of all parts of the ISO/IEC 14776 series, under the general title *Information technology – Small computer system interface (SCSI)*, can be found on the IEC website.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

INTRODUCTION

SCSI standards family

The term SCSI is used to refer to the family of standards described in this subclause.

Figure 0 shows the relationship of this standard to the other standards and related projects in the SCSI family of standards as of the publication of this standard.

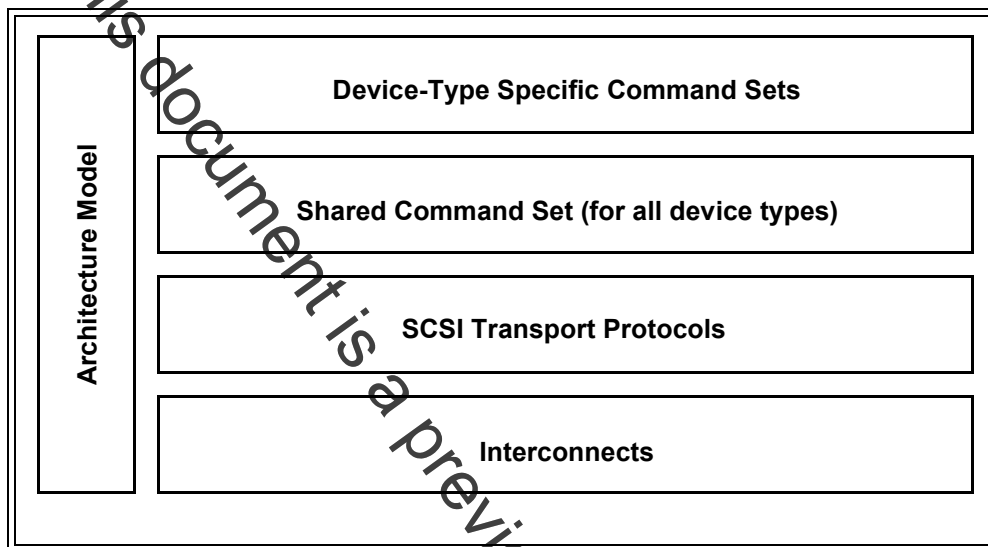


Figure 0 — SCSI document structure

The roadmap in figure 0 is intended to show the general applicability of the documents to one another. Figure 0 is not intended to imply a relationship such as a hierarchy, protocol stack or system architecture.

The functional areas identified in figure 0 characterize the scope of standards within a group as follows:

Architecture Model: Defines the SCSI systems model, the functional partitioning of the SCSI standard set and requirements applicable to all SCSI implementations and implementation standards.

Device-Type Specific Command Sets: Implementation standards that define specific device types including a device model for each device type. These standards specify the required commands and behavior that is specific to a given device type and prescribe the requirements to be followed by a SCSI initiator device when sending commands to a SCSI target device having the specific device type. The commands and behaviors for a specific device type may include by reference commands and behaviors that are shared by all SCSI devices.

Shared Command Set: An implementation standard that defines a model for all SCSI device types. This standard specifies the required commands and behavior that is common to all SCSI devices, regardless of device type, and prescribes the requirements to be followed by a SCSI initiator device when sending commands to any SCSI target device.

SCSI Transport Protocols: Implementation standards that define the requirements for exchanging information so that different SCSI devices are capable of communicating.

Interconnects: Implementation standards that define the communications mechanism employed by the SCSI transport protocols. These standards may describe the electrical and signaling requirements essential for SCSI devices to interoperate over a given interconnect. Interconnect standards may allow the interconnection of devices other than SCSI devices in ways that are outside the scope of this standard.

At the time this standard was generated, examples of the SCSI general structure included a number of Interconnects, SCSI Transport Protocols, Shared Command Sets, Device-Type Specific Command Sets and Architecture Models listed in the bibliography.

The purpose of this standard is to provide a basis for the coordination of SCSI standards development and to define requirements, common to all SCSI technologies and implementations, that are essential for compatibility with host SCSI application software and device-resident firmware across all SCSI transport protocols. These requirements are defined through a reference model that specifies the behavior and abstract structure that is generic to all SCSI I/O system implementations.

The SCSI Architecture Model - 3 (SAM-3) standard is divided into the following clauses and annexes:

Clause 1 is the scope.

Clause 2 enumerates the normative references that apply to this standard.

Clause 3 describes the definitions, symbols, and abbreviations used in this standard.

Clause 4 describes the overall SCSI architectural model.

Clause 5 describes the SCSI command model element of the SCSI architecture.

Clause 6 describes the events that may be detected by a SCSI device.

Clause 7 describes the task management functions common to SCSI devices.

Clause 8 describes the task set management capabilities common to SCSI devices.

Annex A summarizes the identifier and name definitions of the SCSI transport protocols.

Annex B identifies differences between the terminology used in this standard and previous versions of this standard.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEM INTERFACE (SCSI) –

Part 413: Architecture model-3 (SAM-3)

1 General

1.1 Scope

The set of SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) standards consists of this standard and the SCSI implementation standards described in the precedence requirements (see 1.2). This standard defines a reference model that specifies common behaviors for SCSI devices and an abstract structure that is generic to all SCSI I/O system implementations.

The set of SCSI standards specifies the interfaces, functions and operations necessary to ensure interoperability between conforming SCSI implementations. This part of ISO/IEC 14776 is a functional description. Conforming implementations may employ any design technique that does not violate interoperability.

The following architecture model concepts from previous versions of this standard are made obsolete by this edition:

- a) support for the SPI-5 SCSI transport protocol (except for informational listings in Annex A);
- b) contingent allegiance;
- c) the TARGET RESET task management function and
- d) untagged tasks.

1.2 Precedence requirements

This standard defines generic requirements that pertain to SCSI implementation standards and implementation requirements. An implementation requirement specifies behavior in terms of measurable or observable parameters that apply to an implementation. Examples of implementation requirements defined in this document are the status values to be returned upon command completion and the service responses to be returned upon task management function completion.

Generic requirements are transformed to implementation requirements by an implementation standard. An example of a generic requirement is the hard reset behavior specified in 6.3.2.

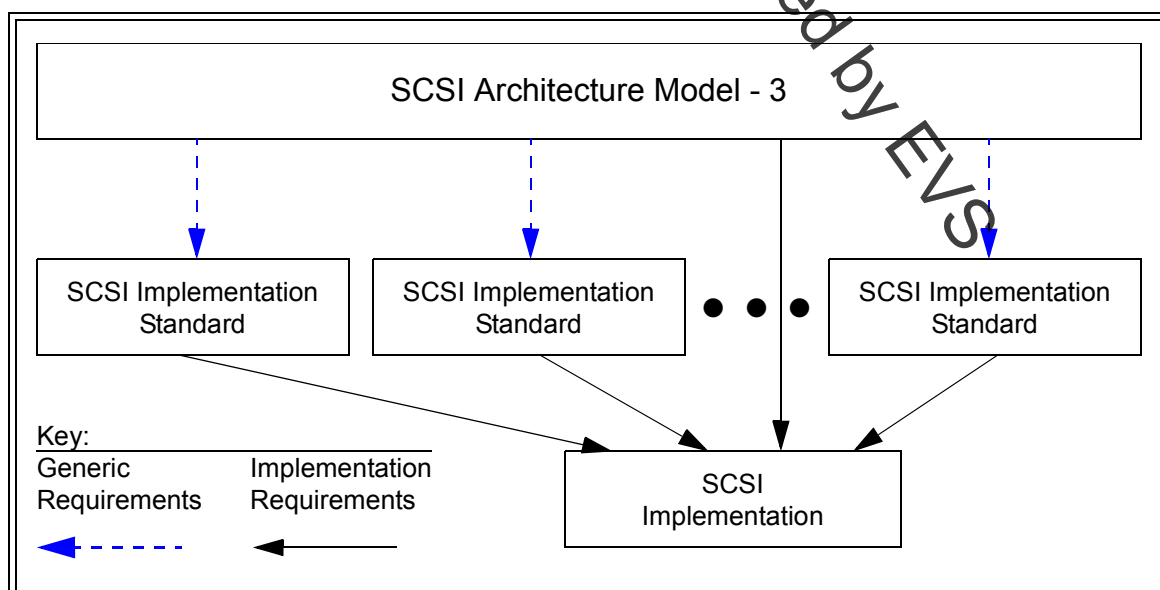


Figure 1 — Requirements precedence