



Uniform Driver Interface

UDISCSI Driver Specification

Version 1.01



UDI SCSI Driver Specification

Abstract

The UDI SCSI Driver Specification defines the required interfaces and semantics for UDI environments that support SCSI Drivers. This is an optional extension to the UDI Core Specification, which is defined in a separate book. See the Document Organization chapter in the UDI Core Specification for a description of the other books in the UDI Specification, as well as references to additional tutorial materials. The intended audience for this book includes driver writers, environment implementors, and metalanguage implementors.

Status of This Document

This document has been reviewed by Project UDI Members and other interested parties and has been endorsed as a Final Specification. It is a stable document and may be used as reference material or cited as a normative reference from another document. This version of the specification is intended to be ready for use in product design and implementation. Every attempt has been made to ensure a consistent and implementable specification. Implementations should ensure compliance with this version.

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Preface

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SCSI Driver Introduction

1

1.1 Introduction

A UDI SCSI Driver is a conformant UDI driver which uses the SCSI Metalanguage, either in the SCSI Peripheral Driver (PD) role or the SCSI HBA Driver (HD) role. This document, the UDI SCSI Driver Specification, defines interfaces for communicating between SCSI PDs and HDs.

1.2 Scope

The UDI SCSI Driver Specification defines the complete set of interfaces available for communication between SCSI Peripheral Drivers (PDs) and SCSI HBA Drivers (HDs). These interfaces cover drivers which control SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3 compliant devices, and can be used in any configuration where the SCSI protocol is used or desired – including encapsulated SCSI across serial links such as Fibre Channel.

The UDI SCSI Driver Specification also defines the responsibilities and requirements on PDs and HDs, and specifies SCSI-specific bindings to the UDI Core Specification.

1.3 Normative References

The UDI SCSI Driver Specification references the following non-UDI standards, listed below. These standards contain provisions that, through reference in this document, constitute provisions of the UDI SCSI Driver Specification.

1. ANSI X3.131-1986 (SCSI-1).
2. ANSI X3.131-1994 (SCSI-2).
3. ANSI X3.270-1996 (SCSI-3 Architectural Model).
4. SCSI-3 Architectural Model - 2 (SAM-2), Revision 11, 16 July 1999

The UDI SCSI Driver Specification also references and depends upon the UDI Core Specification.

1.4 Conformance

A conforming UDI SCSI PD implementation attaches to the child end of a SCSI metalanguage channel, and uses only the interfaces specified in this document for communication across that channel to its parent HD. Similarly, a SCSI HD attaches to the parent end of a SCSI Metalanguage channel, and uses only the interfaces specified in this document for communication across that channel to its child PD.

Furthermore, conforming SCSI PDs and HDs follow all of the rules and requirements specified in this document, as well as any other relevant UDI specifications, including the use of header files and versioning, and the responsibilities shared or owned by the PD versus the HD.

1.5 Terminology

This section defines common terminology and acronyms with specific usage or meaning in the UDI SCSI Driver Specification.

adapter	See definition in the “Terminology” chapter of the UDI Core Specification.
Bus Number	A value that uniquely identifies a SCSI bus/link interface on an HBA with respect to the set of bus/links controlled by a given instance of the HBA Driver (HD). This value is zero for single-port SCSI HBAs (i.e., SCSI HBAs with a single SCSI bus attachment) and is also zero for multi-port HBAs whose buses are independently controlled (i.e., HBAs in which each attached bus is controlled by a separate instance of the HD). Otherwise, where a single HD instance controls N SCSI buses, the HD will export bus number values in the range 0..N-1. This is the first level of SCSI I/O addressing for the SCSI Metalanguage. Refer to Section 2.3, "SCSI I/O Addressing" for further details.
HBA	Host Bus Adapter. Refers to the hardware or software entity that the HBA Driver (see HD) controls. For parallel SCSI HDs this typically refers to the hardware adapter between the host and the parallel SCSI bus. When the adjective single-port or multi-port precedes it, this term typically refers to the physical card. Otherwise, and more commonly in UDI, this term refers to the specific hardware or software function(s) that are controlled by a single instance of the HD.
HD	SCSI HBA Driver. UDI driver that receives and processes SCSI Metalanguage requests from a SCSI Peripheral Driver; i.e., the driver which provides the parent role on the SCSI Metalanguage channel.
LUN	Logical Unit Number. An externally addressable entity within a target (see target) that implements the functions of a device module (e.g., part of a node on a SCSI bus). The LUN is the third level of SCSI I/O addressing for the SCSI Metalanguage. The LUN addresses one of many peripheral devices (like a SCSI disk) on the target interface which connects to the SCSI interconnect. Refer to Section 2.3, “SCSI I/O Addressing” for further details.
PD	SCSI Peripheral Driver. UDI driver that controls a specific type of peripheral device or class of devices attached to a SCSI interconnect; i.e., the driver which provides the child role on a SCSI Metalanguage channel.
SAM	SCSI-3 Architectural Model.
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface. SCSI refers to the ANSI standards SCSI-1 (X3.131-1986), SCSI-2 (X3.131-1994), and the set of working drafts which comprise the in-progress SCSI-3 standard. SCSI defines a protocol for interconnecting computers and peripheral devices. A primary objective of SCSI has been to provide host computers with device independence within a set of defined device models. Thus, SCSI defines a set of device models for various classes of devices, each with their own device model specific command set.

- SCSI Interconnect** A SCSI interconnect is either the SCSI parallel bus defined in SCSI-1 or SCSI-2, or one of the supported I/O interconnects defined for SCSI-3 (parallel bus, Fibre Channel, SSA, 1394, etc.).
- tag** The fourth level of SCSI I/O addressing for the SCSI Metalanguage. The “tag” designates a specific I/O request. The use of tags is typical in “tagged command queuing” on SCSI-2 and “tagged tasks” on SCSI-3. Refer to Section 2.3, “SCSI I/O Addressing” for further details.
- Target ID (Target)** The second level of SCSI I/O addressing for the SCSI Metalanguage. The Target ID corresponds to the hardware entity (“target”) that directly connects to the SCSI interconnect. The target typically is an access interface behind which multiple SCSI devices are presented via the third level of addressing - the LUN. Although traditionally set to the physical address of the target on the SCSI interconnect, in UDI the Target ID value is a logical handle exported by the HD (when it enumerates its devices) and is potentially different from the value used by other HDs on the same interconnect. Refer to Section 2.3, “SCSI I/O Addressing” for further details.



SCSI Driver Requirements & Bindings

2

2.1 General Requirements

2.1.1 Versioning

All functions and structures defined in the UDI SCSI Driver Specification are part of the “`udi_scsi`” interface, currently at version “0x101”. A driver that conforms to and uses the UDI SCSI Driver Specification, Version 1.01, must include the following declaration in its `udiprops.txt` file (see Chapter 30, “*Static Driver Properties*”, of the UDI Core Specification):

```
requires udi_scsi 0x101
```

In each UDI SCSI driver source file, before including any UDI header files, the driver must define the preprocessor symbol, `UDI SCSI_VERSION`, to indicate the version of the UDI SCSI Driver Specification to which it conforms, which must be the same as the interface version defined above:

```
#define UDI SCSI_VERSION 0x101
```

A portable implementation of the SCSI Metalanguage Library must include a corresponding “provides” declaration in its `udiprops.txt` file, must define `UDI SCSI_VERSION`, and must conform to the requirements specified in the Metalanguage-to-Environment (MEI) interface defined in Chapters 27 and 28 of the UDI Core Specification.

As defined in Section 30.4.6, “Requires Declaration,” on page 30-6 of the UDI Core Specification, the two least-significant hexadecimal digits of the interface version represent the minor number; the rest of the hex digits represent the major number. Versions that have the same “major version number” as an earlier version shall be backward compatible with that earlier version (i.e. a strict superset).

2.1.2 Header Files

Each UDI SCSI driver source file must include the file “`udi_scsi.h`” after it includes “`udi.h`”, as follows:

```
#include <udi.h>
#include <udi_scsi.h>
```

The “`udi_scsi.h`” header file contains function prototypes and other definitions needed to use the UDI SCSI interfaces.¹

1. As an exception to this version compatibility, version 1.0 (0x100) is not forward compatible with any other versions bearing the major number of 1; version 1.0 of the specification cannot be wholly implemented as a functional product.

2.2 SCSI Metalanguage Model

The SCSI Metalanguage is designed to allow for exactly one HD instance attached to a given HBA, but multiple instances of a PD may be attached to a given LUN. A PD is either a multi-lun PD (see the definition of the “`scsi_multi_lun`” attribute in Section 2.5.2.1, “Enumeration Attributes” below), or a single-lun PD which controls a single LUN. PDs are generally single-lun in nature, but special PDs can be configured which control multiple LUNs.

While there is a 1-to-1 correspondence between an HD and an HBA (as defined in Section 1.5, “Terminology”), there isn’t necessarily a 1-to-1 correspondence between HDs and SCSI buses or interconnects. For example, a non-independent multi-port HBA (an HBA with multiple SCSI buses that can’t be controlled independently) will have a single instance of an HD which controls multiple SCSI buses/links. This is the reason for the “`scsi_bus`” enumeration attribute.

For purposes of exclusive access (see the exclusive bind flags in the `udi_scsi_bind_cb_t` below) and SCSI event notification, unless stated otherwise in the SCSI interfaces, a multi-lun PD is treated as if there is a single-lun PD attached to each possible LUN. Thus, a multi-lun PD which is exclusively bound prohibits all other PD bindings to the HD, effectively giving the multi-lun PD exclusive access to the HD. A multi-lun PD which is non-exclusively bound prevents any other PD from binding exclusively (although another PD could in this case still do a “temporary exclusive bind”). If a SCSI event occurs which affects the PDs on a given LUN, any multi-lun PDs which have the event enabled will be notified along with the single-lun PDs attached to the LUN.

2.3 SCSI I/O Addressing

The SCSI Metalanguage recognizes 4 levels of SCSI I/O addressing: Bus Number, Target ID, LUN, and Tag. The Tag is not strictly an addressing component (it is a request identifier within a LUN from a given initiator) and is therefore not described in detail in this section. Tag use and assignment is typically HD and/or SCSI interconnect dependent. However, the PD is allowed to specify Tag types (Head of Queue, Ordered, etc) for each SCSI I/O issued to the HD.

The SCSI Metalanguage is designed to set up bindings between the PDs and HDs such that I/O request packets passed between the PD and HD need not specify Bus Number, Target ID, or LUN values (with the single exception of the multi-lun PD). The addressing values are a property of the enumerated PD instance and are inherent in the channel used for communication between the PD and the HD. For the multi-lun PD, the Bus Number, Target ID, and LUN values are encoded into the SCSI I/O control block.

2.3.1 Bus Number

The Bus Number represents a SCSI bus/link interface on an HBA. Typical HBA’s are single ported (containing a single SCSI interface) or if multi-ported, enumerate their hardware such that separate and independent hardware instances are created for each SCSI interface. In these cases, the Bus Number is zero. For the multi-ported HBA’s that contain interdependent SCSI interfaces (e.g. only one HD instance is enumerated for multiple SCSI interfaces), the Bus Number represents which of the SCSI interfaces on the HBA the I/O should be issued on. The Bus Number values are relative to the HBA’s HD. Multiple HDs whose hardware is connected to the same SCSI interconnect, may export different Bus Numbers for the same SCSI interconnect.

The Bus Number addressing component is specified by the HD as an enumeration attribute when it enumerates the PD instances. On a per-request basis, the Bus Number is specified only in SCSI I/O requests made by a multi-lun PD; I/O requests from all other PDs have the Bus Number inherent in the channel that the I/O request is issued on.

2.3.2 Target ID

The Target ID represents a hardware entity attached to the SCSI interconnect. The value is assigned by the HD and, depending on the HD implementation, may or may not be persistent across driver restarts. As the Target ID value is HD dependent, multiple HD's attached to the same SCSI interconnect may export different Target ID values for the same hardware entity.

Although the Target ID value has historically been set to the physical value of the hardware entity on the interconnect, the SCSI Metalanguage recognizes that there are inherent problems in doing so, especially with new SCSI-3 interconnects where physical addresses are temporal, much larger, sparsely populated, and may be changed while I/O is in flight. Historical mappings also suffer from additional issues regarding delays and interconnect utilization when I/O is sent to Target IDs that are non-existent.

The SCSI Metalanguage expects an HD to support a maximum number (N) of Target IDs, whose values range from 0 to N-1. During enumeration, an HD may enumerate devices that it detects are present at some subset of the Target IDs. All N Target IDs can be addressed by the multi-lun PD (even if not enumerated), with the value of N being given to the multi-lun PD during the binding sequence via an enumeration attribute (see the **scsi_max_targets** attribute).

The Target ID addressing component is specified by the HD as an enumeration attribute on all non-multi-lun PD instances that it enumerates. On a per-request basis, the Target ID component is specified only in SCSI I/O requests made by a multi-lun PD. I/O requests from all other PDs have the Target ID inherent in the channel that the I/O request is issued on.

2.3.3 LUN - Logical Unit Number

As per the SCSI Architecture Model - 2 (SAM-2) specification: the LUN represents a target-resident entity which implements a device model and executes SCSI commands sent by an application client. The LUN value is an encoded 64 bit (8 byte) identifier for a SCSI logical unit. A detailed definition of a logical unit number may be found in the SAM-2 specification.

Logical Unit values are typically obtained from the Target ID (e.g. the physical device) via the use of the SCSI-3 REPORT LUNS SCSI command issued to LUN zero. However, some SCSI device hardware and interconnects do not fully support the SCSI-3 concept of an 8-byte LUN value or do not support the use of the SCSI-3 REPORT LUNS command. In such cases, it is expected that the HD will support 256 logical units or less, and report it's maximum LUN value during the binding process. All LUN values between 0 and the maximum can be addressed by the multi-lun PD (even if not enumerated). When specifying or interpreting the 8-byte LUN value for these non-SCSI-3 cases, the LUN value shall conform to the Single Level LUN Structure as per SAM-2 (i.e, byte 0 is zero, byte 1 contains the LUN value, and the remaining 6 bytes are zero).

The LUN addressing component is specified by the HD as an enumeration attribute on all non-multi-lun PD instances that it enumerates. On a per-request basis, the LUN component is specified only in SCSI I/O requests made by a multi-lun PD. I/O requests from all other PDs have the LUN value inherent in the channel that the I/O request is issued on.

Peripheral Driver & HBA Driver Responsibilities

2.4 Peripheral Driver & HBA Driver Responsibilities

The SCSI Metalanguage divides operation and decision-making between PDs and HDs. In general, PDs make decisions specific to a particular SCSI device, and HDs make decisions that apply to an entire SCSI bus. This section provides some clarifications on each driver's responsibilities.

2.4.1 Retries

Both the PD and the HD may retry I/Os. However, any request that can affect device state must not be retried by the HD. The HD guarantees that it is immediately ready to accept a retry attempt from the PD, but, as with other operations, it may not be committed to the hardware instantly.

2.4.2 Timeouts

Both the PD and the HD may time I/Os or other requests. However, as defined in the `udi_scsi_io_cb_t` definition on page 3-16, the HD must time I/O requests received via a `udi_scsi_io_req` if the PD specifies a nonzero timeout value in the request. If the request doesn't complete within the specified *timeout* period the HD must abort the request and complete it with status `UDI_STAT_TIMEOUT`.

The timeout value specified by the PD in the `udi_scsi_io_req` should be much longer than the longest time that the specified request is expected to physically take in the device. To reduce variability, the HD must time the request only from the time it starts the request on the SCSI interconnect (not from the time it first receives the request from the PD); the HD must guarantee forward progress of internally queued requests. If a condition exists that prohibits forward progress, the HD must abort the request, returning it to the PD with the appropriate error indication. Even with the HD guaranteeing forward progress, there can still be significant variability in the delivery time across the interconnect to the device, so when specifying a timeout on a `udi_scsi_io_req` operation the PD must include the `hd_timeout_increase` value as defined in the `udi_scsi_bind_ack` definition on p. 3-11.

2.4.3 Aborts

The PD aborts individual SCSI I/O requests by using `udi_channel_op_abort`, passing the control block pointer for the original request. If the original request is still in the HD, the HD will receive a `udi_channel_event_ind` of type `UDI_CHANNEL_OP_ABORTED`, with the pointer to the original request. The HD is to then abort and then ack (or nak as appropriate) the original request to the PD. If the original request is no longer pending in the HD, the `udi_channel_op_abort` request will be discarded.

Control requests, which affect multiple SCSI I/O requests (Target Reset, etc), shall result in the desired function performed by the HD, followed by the the HD generating an ack (or nak as appropriate) of all affected I/O requests back to the PD. The HD will not respond with the corresponding ack for the control request until the function is performed and all affected requests have been returned to the PD.

2.4.4 Transfer Negotiation

The HD is responsible for maintaining the current state of transfer parameter negotiation (e.g., synchronous and wide parameters on parallel SCSI). It will renegotiate with the device whenever it believes that the negotiation has been lost, such as after a Unit Attention indicating SCSI bus reset. The

HD will always negotiate for the maximum transfer rate the device and HBA are capable of, unless limited by the per-PD instance attribute “@scsi_max_xfer_rate” having been set on any of the PDs associated with the device, or by the “%scsi_max_xfer_rate” parameter.

2.4.5 Task/Queue Management

The HD generates and maintains the tag values associated with tagged SCSI commands. Since multiple PDs can be bound to the same LUN, the HD must keep track of these tags on a per-LUN basis (or higher level of granularity such as per-target or per-bus), not merely on a per-PD basis.

The HD is responsible for ensuring that the task ordering rules of SCSI are followed; this includes ensuring that tagged and untagged requests are not pending for the same device simultaneously.

The PD specifies its device's queue depth to the HD in the scsi bind request, and it is then the responsibility of the HD to guarantee that the queue depth to the device (i.e., the minimum of the queue depths specified by the PDs attached to a given LUN, with the exception of the multi-lun PDs which are excluded from this minimum calculation as noted below) is not exceeded. In this model the PD can send as many requests as it likes to the HD and the HD must manage per-LUN request queues to make sure that the number of requests outstanding on the device is not exceeded.

The PD can dynamically adjust its queue depth via the scsi_ctl request, in which case the queue depth change takes effect with respect to subsequent requests received from the PD.

It is the responsibility of the PD to handle QUEUE FULL conditions by reducing its queue depth as necessary to reduce the likelihood of QUEUE FULLs. This can occur for example in the presence of PDs on other initiators attached to the same LUN.

Note – multi-lun PDs are excluded from the minimum calculation of queue depth for a given LUN since a multi-LUN PD is effectively a generic SCSI pass-through driver which can address any target and LUN. Therefore, the HD must ignore the queue depth specified by multi-lun PDs (so as to not affect the queue depth requirements of more specific PDs).

2.4.6 SCSI Bus/Link Errors

The HD is responsible for detecting bus hangs or link errors, and responding appropriately to alleviate or recover from the condition where possible. Any affected I/O requests or control operations not recoverable at the link level will be returned to the requesting PD, with appropriate status, whether started at the device or not.

2.5 Bindings to the UDI Core Specification

2.5.1 Static Driver Properties Bindings

Some of the bindings for the static driver properties are defined in Section 2.1.1, “Versioning”. This includes the definition of the relevant interface name(s) (i.e., the <interface_name> parameter on the “requires” and “provides” and other property declarations), and the definition of the interface version number for this version of this Specification.

The driver category to be used with the “category” declaration (see Section 30.5.3, “Category Declaration,” on page 30-11 of the UDI Core Specification) by a portable implementation of the SCSI Metalanguage Library shall be “SCSI Host Bus Adapters”.

The <attr_name> parameter values defined for use with the “custom” declaration (see Section 30.6.10, “Custom Declaration,” on page 30-20 of the UDI Core Specification) are specified in Section 2.5.2.5, “Custom Parameters for HD Drivers” below.

2.5.2 Instance Attributes Bindings

In each of the attribute tables below, the **ATTRIBUTE NAME** is a null-terminated string (see “Instance Attribute Names” on page 15-1 of the UDI Core Specification); the **TYPE** column specifies an attribute data type as defined in “udi_instance_attr_type_t” on page 15-7 of the UDI Core Specification; and the **SIZE** column specifies the valid sizes, in bytes, for each attribute.

2.5.2.1 Enumeration Attributes

The enumeration attributes specified in Table 2-1 are defined for the enumeration of SCSI devices, including the multi-lun pseudo-device and the HBA’s initiator devices. Prior to enumerating any other devices, the SCSI HD must first enumerate exactly one multi-lun pseudo device using an *attr_list* containing only the *scsi_multi_lun*, *scsi_max_buses*, *scsi_max_tgts*, and *scsi_max_luns* attributes. Note that only one multi-lun enumeration is needed per HD instance, even if the HD instance controls multiple SCSI buses.

The HBA’s initiator devices, one for each applicable *scsi_bus* value, must be enumerated as part of an enumeration START/NEXT cycle, with *scsi_target* equal to the corresponding initiator id, and *scsi_lun* equal to zero. If the *%scsi_initiator_id* attribute (or its nonzero bus number flavors) exists and is programmable by the driver in its hardware, its value must be used in enumerating the corresponding initiator device node. If the device isn’t programmable the HD must compare the device’s initiator id value (whether hard-coded or mechanically switchable) to the value of the *%scsi_initiator_id* attribute (or its default value if the attribute doesn’t exist) and if not equal the HD must fail its parent binding with status *UDI_STAT_ATTR_MISMATCH* as described in Section 2.5.2.5. If and only if enumerating an initiator device node, the *scsi_target_mode_supported* attribute must also be present, and in this version of the Specification its value must be *FALSE*.

Table 2-1 SCSI Enumeration Attributes

ATTRIBUTE NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
scsi_bus	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	SCSI bus number for this adapter, from 0
scsi_target	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	SCSI Target ID
scsi_lun	UDI_ATTR_ARRAY8	1..8	8 bytes of SCSI LUN
scsi_dev_pqual	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	SCSI Peripheral Qualifier (from INQUIRY)
scsi_dev_type	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	SCSI Peripheral Device Type (from INQUIRY)
scsi_vendor_id	UDI_ATTR_STRING	1..9	SCSI Device Vendor ID (from INQUIRY)
scsi_product_id	UDI_ATTR_STRING	1..17	SCSI Device Product ID (from INQUIRY)
scsi_product_rev	UDI_ATTR_STRING	1..5	SCSI Device Product Revision (from INQUIRY)
scsi_inquiry	UDI_ATTR_ARRAY8	1..36	First 36 bytes of the SCSI INQUIRY data
scsi_tgt_wwid	UDI_ATTR_ARRAY8	2..32	Target World-Wide ID
scsi_lun_wwid	UDI_ATTR_ARRAY8	8..16	LUN World-Wide ID
identifier	UDI_ATTR_STRING	1..45	Hex-encoding of LUN WWID or INQUIRY data
address_locator	UDI_ATTR_STRING	27	Hex-encoded concatenation of bus, target, LUN
scsi_target_mode_supported	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	The initiator device can operate in target mode
scsi_multi_lun	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Multi-LUN pseudo-device
scsi_max_buses	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Max number of buses enumerated by an instance of the HD
scsi_max_tgts	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Max number of targets per bus
scsi_max_luns	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Max number of LUNs per target

As the enumeration values describe the end device explicitly, including its addressing components, if a hot plug event takes place, which is detected by the driver and results in the change of any enumeration parameters, the previous device is to be denumerated (potentially causing it to be unbound) and the newly detected device enumerated.

SCSI-3 architecturally allows for Target IDs and LUNs up to 64 bits in size. The LUN value follows the format as described in SAM-2. The Target ID value is a logical value, 32 bits in size, constructed by the HD. It is the HD's responsibility to map this to larger Target address spaces, where applicable. Refer to Section 2.3, "SCSI I/O Addressing" for additional details.

The "scsi_bus" attribute specifies the peripheral device's SCSI bus number, which is needed to distinguish among buses attached to non-independently-controlled multi-port SCSI HBAs (i.e., HBAs that have multiple SCSI buses which, due to hardware inter-dependencies, must be controlled by a single SCSI HD instance). The range of this value is from 0 to 255.

The “`scsi_dev_pqual`” attribute is equivalent to the Peripheral Qualifier field in the high-order 3 bits of the first byte (byte 0) of the INQUIRY data. Note that it is a 4 byte integer attribute even though only the high order 3 bits are needed for the data. The high-order 3 bits of the first byte of the INQUIRY data are masked and the result, unshifted, is set using the `UDI_ATTR32_SET` or `UDI_ATTR32_INIT` utilities.

The “`scsi_dev_type`” attribute is equivalent to the Peripheral Device Type field in the low-order 5 bits of the first byte (byte 0) of the INQUIRY data. Note that it is a 4 byte integer attribute even though only the low order 5 bits are needed for the data.

The “`scsi_vendor_id`” attribute provides an up to 9-byte vendor ID string (including a null terminator). The contents of this attribute are the 8 bytes of vendor ID in the SCSI INQUIRY data with trailing blanks and null characters removed and a null terminator appended. If the device does not provide a vendor ID string, this attribute shall be set to a null string.

The “`scsi_product_id`” attribute provides an up to 17-byte product ID string (including a null terminator). The contents of this attribute are the 16 bytes of product ID in the SCSI INQUIRY data with trailing blanks and null characters removed and a null terminator appended. If the device does not provide a product ID string, this attribute shall be set to a null string.

The “`scsi_product_rev`” attribute provides an up to 5-byte product revision string (including a null terminator). The contents of this attribute are the 4 bytes of product revision in the SCSI INQUIRY data with trailing blanks and null characters removed and a null terminator appended. If the device does not provide a product revision string, this attribute shall be set to a null string.

Note – The utility function, **`udi_strncpy_rtrim`** on page 20-6 of the UDI Core Specification, can be used to convert the corresponding character arrays in the SCSI INQUIRY data to the null-terminated strings required in the “`scsi_vendor_id`”, “`scsi_product_id`”, and “`scsi_product_rev`” attributes.

The “`scsi_inquiry`” attribute provides the first 36 bytes of SCSI INQUIRY data associated with the peripheral device, or as many bytes as received from the device if less than 36 bytes were received.

The “`scsi_tgt_wwid`” attribute provides an up to 32-byte world-wide ID string associated with the target device the logical unit is connected to. In many SCSI-3 interconnects, the target has a unique interconnect-specific world-wide identifier. For Fibre Channel, this attribute shall be set to the 16-byte `N*_Port <PortName,NodeName>` pair (in that order). For SIP (SCSI-3 Interlocked Protocol), this shall be the 32-byte SCAM (SCSI Configured Auto-Matically) identification string, as defined in Annex B of the SCSI-3 Parallel Interface specification (SPI). For SBP (the IEEE 1394 Serial Bus Protocol), this shall be the 2-byte Node ID, as defined by IEEE 1394-1995. If the interconnect does not support one of these world-wide identifiers, or if the identifier cannot be obtained, then this attribute must not be enumerated.

The “`scsi_lun_wwid`” attribute provides the world-wide ID string associated with the logical unit. Although there are several potential device identifiers, only two types of world-wide ID values shall be valid for use with this attribute. The first is the 8-byte FC-PH IEEE Registered value obtained via the Vital Product Data Device Identification page (page 0x83) of the SCSI INQUIRY command. The second is the 16-byte FC-PH IEEE Registered Extended value obtained via the Vital Product Data Device Identification page (page 0x83) of the SCSI INQUIRY command. If the device does not support either of these identifiers or the Vital Products Data page, or if the identifier cannot otherwise be obtained, the attribute must not be enumerated.

The "scsi_target_mode_supported" attribute indicates whether or not an initiator device node supports responding as a target device. It is only applicable to initiator device node enumerations, and in this version of the Specification must always be set to FALSE.

The "scsi_multi_lun" attribute is used to enumerate a multi-lun pseudo-device for use in instantiating multi-lun PD instances. Multi-lun PD instances pass the Bus Number, Target ID and LUN on each I/O request, in the CDB memory area. As a result, multi-lun PDs must include 16 additional bytes in *cdb_mem_size* when initializing their SCSI I/O control block properties. See the *cdb_ptr* definition in the *udi_scsi_io_cb_t* for additional details.

The "scsi_max_buses", "scsi_max_tgts", and "scsi_max_luns" attributes must be used when doing the multi-lun enumeration, and are only applicable in that case. The *scsi_max_buses* attribute specifies the maximum number of buses that the HD can enumerate. This attribute must have a non-zero value and must have the value one if the HBA's attached buses are independently controlled buses that are each controlled by separate instances of the HD. The *scsi_max_tgts* attribute specifies the maximum number of targets that the HD can enumerate per bus. This can be an interconnect-specific limit or an HBA or driver-specific limit, and must be non-zero. The *scsi_max_luns* attribute specifies the maximum number of LUNs per target addressable by the HD and its associated hardware, if in the range 1..256; otherwise *scsi_max_luns* must be set to zero indicating that the HD and its associated hardware support full SCSI-3 LUN addressing per the SAM-2 Eight Byte LUN structure definition.

The remaining SCSI enumeration attributes are generic enumeration attributes, described below.

2.5.2.2 Generic Enumeration Attributes

2.5.2.2.1 identifier attribute

For SCSI peripheral devices, the "identifier" attribute encodes the device's LUN WWID value, if present, or its INQUIRY data, as a null-terminated string.

If the device has a "scsi_lun_wwid" value, then "identifier" encodes this value as a string of upper-case hexadecimal digits, two for each byte of the 8-byte value, with the first byte of data corresponding to the first two characters in the string, and so on.

If the device does not have a "scsi_lun_wwid" value, then "identifier" encodes up to 36 bytes of the SCSI INQUIRY data, with the first 8 bytes encoded as upper-case hexadecimal digits (two for each byte, starting with the first byte), followed by the next 28 bytes forced to be printable ASCII characters by replacing any byte outside the range 33..126 with the value 46 (ASCII for the period character, '.'). If there are fewer than 36 INQUIRY bytes, the "identifier" string is truncated accordingly.

Note – The utility function, **udi_scsi_inquiry_to_string** on page 3-35, can be used to convert SCSI INQUIRY to an "identifier" string.

2.5.2.2.2 address_locator attribute

For SCSI peripheral devices, the “address_locator” attribute encodes a concatenation of the bus, target, and lun attributes using the following syntax:

address_locator = BBTTTTTTTTLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL

where BB is a two-digit upper-case hexadecimal-encoded ASCII representation of scsi_bus, TTTTTTTT is a four-digit upper-case hexadecimal-encoded ASCII representing scsi_target (first two digits encode the most significant byte, and so on), and LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL is an 8-digit upper-case hexadecimal-encoded ASCII representation of scsi_lun (first two digits encode the first byte, and so on), respectively.

2.5.2.2.3 physical_locator attribute

No “physical_locator” attribute is defined for the SCSI metalanguage.

2.5.2.2.4 physical_label attribute

No “physical_label” attribute is defined generically for the SCSI metalanguage. Platforms that have access to such information may set physical_label attributes.

2.5.2.3 Enumeration Attribute Ranking

To support the ranking of enumerated devices against available drivers for the udi_mei_enumerate_rank_func_t, the following combinations of enumeration attribute matches yield the corresponding ranking values. Attribute combinations not specified return a relative rank of 0 (the lowest possible rank). The combinations are unchanged by matches of non-rankable attributes.

Table 2-2 SCSI Enumeration Attribute Ranking

Rankable Attributes ¹	Rank Value																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
identifier																			Y	
scsi_lun_wwid																		Y		Y
scsi_tgt_wwid																	Y			Y
scsi_inquiry																Y				
scsi_product_rev												Y	Y	Y	Y					
scsi_product_id							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
scsi_vendor_id				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
scsi_dev_type		Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y					
scsi_dev_pqual	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y					

1. Y indicates the valid match of the attribute. Only the attributes listed are rankable; all other enumeration attributes have no effect on the ranking value.

The matching of some attributes may imply the matching of others. For example, a match of vendor id and product id typically implies a specific type of device (i.e., a specific value of `scsi_dev_type`), so a driver may very well decide to specify just those two attributes in a "device" line in its `udiprops.txt` file without specifying `scsi_dev_type`. But since this may not always be the case, a higher rank is assigned if all three match.

2.5.2.4 Filter Attributes

Of the above listed enumeration attributes, the following shall be supported as filter attributes for enumeration filtering:

```
scsi_bus
scsi_target
scsi_lun
```

Excepting `scsi_lun`, the **attr_stride** in the filter element structure (see **udi_filter_element_t** on page 24-16 of the UDI Core Specification) is interpreted linearly; that is, the stride value is simply added to the numeric value of these attributes. For `scsi_lun`, the **attr_stride** in the filter element structure will only apply to SCSI LUN values that conform to the Single Level LUN Structure as per SAM-2. In which case, the stride will be interpreted linearly on the encapsulated LUN value.

2.5.2.5 Custom Parameters for HD Drivers

For appropriate configuration and operation of the HD, the following well-known attributes must be included, if applicable to the SCSI interconnect or to any of the HBAs controllable by the HD, as "custom" declarations with **device** scope in the HD's `udiprops.txt` static driver properties file (see Section 30.6.10, "Custom Declaration," on page 30-20 of the UDI Core Specification). HDs controlling parallel SCSI buses must provide custom declarations for each of the attributes specified in this section, regardless of whether or not the attribute is programmable by the HD, as long as the attribute is applicable to the HBA (even if only as a hard-coded or mechanically switchable value). It is expected that each of the attributes in this section should be applicable in that sense to all parallel SCSI HBAs, with the exception of auto-termination whose requirements are defined below.

There are two categories of custom attributes used by HDs: per HD instance attributes, defined in the next section (2.5.2.5.1) below, and per-PD attributes that are visible to the HD (also known as parent-visible attributes), defined in Section 2.5.2.5.2 below. A third sub-section (2.5.2.5.3) specifies the subset of the HD's custom attributes that are dynamically changeable, and defines the requirements on the HD for re-reading these attributes.

For each custom attribute defined below, the default value specified must be used if the attribute doesn't exist. Boolean attributes are enabled with a value of TRUE (1), and disabled with a value of FALSE (0).

2.5.2.5.1 Custom Parameters for HDs (per-HD instance)

The attributes in this sub-section are set by the environment on each instance of the HD. The following such attributes are defined:

Table 2-3 SCSI Custom Parameter Attributes for HDs (Per-HD instance)

ATTRIBUTE NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
%scsi_initiator_id	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	HBA's own Target ID. Defaults to 7.
%scsi_max_xfer_rate	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Maximum transfer rate (in Mega-xfers/sec) on the SCSI bus. Defaults to the maximum rate that the HBA is capable of. The smaller of this parameter and @scsi_max_xfer_rate (when it exists for a given device) must be used when negotiating the transfer rate with a device.
%scsi_bus_width	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Parallel SCSI Bus Width. Valid values are 8, 16, and 32. Defaults to the width that the HBA is capable of. If this attribute value (or its default) is 8, any @scsi_wdtr_allowed attribute must be treated as if it's disabled.
%scsi_disconnect_allowed	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Enable/disable allowing devices to disconnect from the SCSI bus. Defaults to enabled. If this parameter is disabled it overrides the @scsi_disconnect_allowed parameter; otherwise @scsi_disconnect_allowed, when it exists, takes precedence with respect to a given device.
%scsi_parity_checking	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Enable/disable parity checking on the SCSI bus. Defaults to enabled (true).
%scsi_auto_termination	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Enable/disable auto-termination on the HBA. If neither of the next two attributes exist this attribute defaults to enabled (true); otherwise the values of the next two attributes are used to determine the auto-termination settings. If this parameter exists it takes precedence over the next two attributes which must be ignored.
%scsi_auto_term_internal	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Enable/disable auto-termination on the HBA's internal connector. The value 0 disables, 1 enables, 2 enables only for the low-order 8 data lines, and 3 enables only for the upper 8 data lines. This attribute applies only if the %scsi_auto_termination attribute doesn't exist. Defaults to 1.
%scsi_auto_term_external	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Enable/disable auto-termination on the HBA's external connector. Same value definitions as %scsi_auto_term_internal. Only applicable if %scsi_auto_termination attribute doesn't exist. Defaults to 1.

Each of the attributes in Table 2-3 applies to bus number 0 on the HBA. If the HBA has multiple buses, the above attribute names must be suffixed with an underscore followed by an ASCII-encoded decimal string representing the bus number, for bus numbers greater than zero.

Unless otherwise indicated below, the following rules apply with respect to the programmability of these attributes.

If the above attribute values are programmable on the device, the driver must obtain them and, if they exist, use the values of these parameters to set in the HBA device when it's initialized.

If an attribute is not programmable then the device's value for the attribute (whether hard-coded or mechanically switchable) must be compared to the value of the attribute (or its default value if the attribute doesn't exist) and if not equal the HD must fail its parent binding with status `UDI_STAT_ATTR_MISMATCH` on the corresponding `udi_channel_event_complete` and make a call to `udi_log_write` detailing the mismatched attribute names and values. These attribute comparisons must be done after receiving the `UDI_CHANNEL_BOUND` indication on the parent bind channel and, if the HBA device needs to be accessed (e.g., to read the device's attribute setting), would need to be done after a successful metalanguage-specific binding has been completed with the parent.

The `%scsi_bus_width` provides the width of the physical SCSI bus/connector attached to the corresponding SCSI port on the HBA. When it exists, the HD's initiator device must neither accept nor request negotiations for data transfer of a greater width than is specified by the `%scsi_bus_width` attribute.

A common case where `%scsi_bus_width` is needed is when a narrow port is connected to a wide-capable SCSI controller and there's no programmatically readable indicator on the HBA for this. Without such an attribute (indicating in this case that the `%scsi_bus_width` is 8 rather than the 16 that the SCSI protocol chip is capable of) the HD could inappropriately negotiate for wide transfers.

Auto-termination on a parallel SCSI HBA can be implemented in various ways, but typically auto-termination operates by sensing a pin on the internal and external connectors to see if a powered device (or a physical terminator) is connected. If both connectors have devices connected then the HBA will disable its on-board termination circuits; otherwise the on-board termination is enabled. The auto-termination mechanism can be affected by programmatic controls or by mechanical controls (e.g., jumpers) on the card.

The auto-termination attributes are only applicable to HBAs that either support on-board auto-termination or provide a mechanism to programmatically determine if physical termination has been applied. In the latter case (an HBA that doesn't provide on-board auto-termination but does allow the HD to programmatically determine if physical termination has been applied to the connectors), an attribute mismatch must be indicated if `%scsi_auto_termination` is `TRUE` (or defaults to enabled) and physical termination has not been applied, or if `%scsi_auto_termination` is `FALSE` and physical termination has been applied. If auto-termination is not applicable to the HBA, the HD must not include any corresponding custom declarations in its `udiprops.txt` file. With such HBAs, if physical termination has not been appropriately applied, there will be no indication of anything being wrong at configuration time; any resulting improper operation of the SCSI bus will only be noticed later.

The `%scsi_auto_term_internal` and `%scsi_auto_term_external` attributes are used to provide more fine-grained control of the on-board termination for special types of configurations. These attributes only need to be requested for HBAs which have the corresponding fine-grained controls (or some useful subset thereof), and then only if the `%scsi_auto_termination` attribute doesn't exist. In that case, if only one of the two attributes exists, the non-existent one defaults to enabled.

2.5.2.5.2 Custom Parameters for HDs (per-PD instance)

The second category of custom attributes for HDs are Parent-Visible instance attributes. As defined in Chapter 15, “Instance Attribute Management”, of the UDI Core Specification, these are attributes that the system sets on a PD instance, but are only visible to the HD. The following such attributes are defined:

Table 2-4 SCSI Custom Parameter Attributes for HDs (Parent-Visible, per-PD attributes)

ATTRIBUTE NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
@scsi_max_xfer_rate	UDI_ATTR_UBIT32	4	Maximum transfer rate (in Mega-transfers/sec) when communicating with this PD’s device. Defaults to the maximum rate the device is capable of.
@scsi_wdtr_allowed	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Enable/disable initiating Wide negotiation with the SCSI device associated with this PD. Defaults to disabled if the value of %scsi_bus_width (or its default) is 8; otherwise it defaults to enabled.
@scsi_disconnect_allowed	UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN	1	Enable/disable allowing the SCSI device associated with this PD to disconnect from the SCSI bus. Defaults to enabled. See the %scsi_disconnect_allowed definition for precedence rules.

These attributes must be requested by the HD during child binding. For each of these, on parallel SCSI, the attribute is expected to be programmable on the bus and should therefore not require any attribute mismatch errors as described for the attributes in Table 2-3. If attribute mismatch errors are needed for these attributes for any reason they must be indicated via a UDI_STAT_ATTR_MISMATCH status on the `scsi_bind_ack`, along with a call to `udi_log_write` detailing the mismatched attribute names and values.

If the “@scsi_max_xfer_rate” attribute exists for a given child, the HD must not attempt to negotiate with respect to that child’s device for a transfer rate, in Mega-transfers per second, that is greater than the value of “@scsi_max_xfer_rate”.

2.5.2.5.3 Dynamically Changeable HD Custom Parameters

Most of the HD’s custom attributes can change dynamically during the operation of the HD. The following, called *dynamically changeable attributes*, can change at any time:

- %scsi_max_xfer_rate
- %scsi_disconnect_allowed
- %scsi_parity_checking
- @scsi_max_xfer_rate
- @scsi_disconnect_allowed

HDs must be prepared to receive a `udi_usage_ind` at any time indicating that one or more of these attributes have changed and then re-read them and change the corresponding operating parameters in the device.

Additionally, the following attributes may change across a hot-plug event. HDs must re-read the *dynamically changeable attributes* as well as the following, called *hot-plug changeable attributes*, during the handling of a `udi_devmgmt_req` of type `UDI_DMGMGT_RESUME`:

- `%scsi_initiator_id`
- `%scsi_bus_width`
- `%scsi_auto_termination`
- `%scsi_auto_term_internal`
- `%scsi_auto_term_external`
- `%scsi_wdtr_allowed`

When re-reading, the specified attribute dependency rules still apply. So, for example, the `%scsi_auto_term_internal` and `%scsi_auto_term_external` attributes only need to be read if the `%scsi_auto_termination` attribute doesn't exist.

2.5.2.6 Custom Parameters for PD Drivers

The following well-known attributes must be included, if applicable to the PD or its device, as "custom" declarations in the PD's `udiprops.txt` static driver properties file for appropriate configuration and operation of the PD.

Table 2-5 SCSI Custom Parameter Attributes for PDs

ATTRIBUTE NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
<code>%scsi_pd_no_bus_reset</code>	<code>UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN</code>	1	If this attribute exists and is enabled, the PD is disallowed from performing BUS RESET SCSI control requests. Defaults to disabled.
<code>%scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl</code>	<code>UDI_ATTR_UBIT32</code>	4	Maximum time, in milliseconds, that a PD can hold a temporary exclusive binding. If this parameter value is zero such bindings are disallowed, and it is illegal for the PD to request such bindings. If not specified, the behavior should default to infinite (ie. no time limit).
<code>%scsi_pd_wce</code>	<code>UDI_ATTR_BOOLEAN</code>	1	Enable/disable the write-back cache on the SCSI device associated with this PD. Default is to use the device's power-on default.

The "`%scsi_pd_no_bus_reset`" attribute must be requested by the PD before attempting to perform a BUS RESET operation. If the attribute exists and is set to `TRUE`, the PD must not send any BUS RESET control requests to its HD parents.

The "`%scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl`" attribute must be requested by the PD before attempting a temporary exclusive binding to an HD parent. If the attribute doesn't exist, the environment is placing no restriction on the length of time that a temporary exclusive binding can be held. If the attribute exists and is zero, such bindings are disallowed and it is illegal for the PD to request such bindings. Otherwise, the PD must not hold such a binding for longer than the specified number of milliseconds.

Warning – To avoid potential system problems the PD must minimize the length of time it holds a temporary exclusive binding and be judicious in its use even when no time limit is imposed (i.e., when the `%scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl` attribute doesn't exist).

The “`%scsi_pd_wce`” attribute must be requested by the PD before sending any I/O requests to the device. If the attribute exists the write cache must be enabled or disabled on the device, as indicated by the value of the attribute, prior to doing any I/O to the device.

2.5.2.6.1 Dynamically Changeable PD Custom Parameters

Most of the PD's custom attributes can change dynamically during the operation of the PD. The following, called *dynamically changeable attributes*, can change at any time:

- `%scsi_pd_no_bus_reset`
- `%scsi_pd_wce`

PDs must be prepared to receive a `udi_usage_ind` at any time indicating that one or more of these attributes have changed and then re-read them and change the corresponding operating parameters in the device. Additionally, the PD must re-read the *dynamically changeable attributes* during the handling of a `UDI_DMGMGT_RESUME` device management request.

2.5.3 Trace Event Bindings

The following defines the rules and conventions in the SCSI Metalanguage for the use of the metalanguage-selectable trace events (see the “Metalanguage-Selectable Trace Events” #defines in `udi_trevent_t` on page 17-3 of the UDI Core Specification).

- `UDI_TREVENT_IO_SCHEDULED`
 - The HD should trace at least the size of the buffer (`data_buf->buf_size`) and the contents of the first byte of the CDB for `udi_scsi_io_req` operations, or the `ctrl_func` field for `udi_scsi_ctl_req` operations, as well as the corresponding control block pointer in either case.
- `UDI_TREVENT_IO_COMPLETED`
 - The HD should trace at least the contents of the first byte of the CDB and the `udi_scsi_status_t` structure (if non-zero) for `udi_scsi_io_req` operations, or the `ctrl_func` field for `udi_scsi_ctl_req` operations, as well as the corresponding control block pointer in either case. If an I/O request returns sense data, the trace should also include the sense key, additional sense code (ASC), and additional sense code qualifier (ASCQ) bytes. If an I/O request has an underrun, the number of bytes transferred should also be traced.
- `UDI_TREVENT_META_SPECIFIC_1`
 - The HD should trace the point at which a bus hang is detected, and should include at least the state of the SCSI bus lines if available. Both the PD and the HD should trace the sending or receiving of enabled SCSI events (from the events listed in the `udi_scsi_bind_req`), and should include at least the event code.

- UDI_TREVENT_META_SPECIFIC_2,
UDI_TREVENT_META_SPECIFIC_3,
UDI_TREVENT_META_SPECIFIC_4,
UDI_TREVENT_META_SPECIFIC_5
- Reserved for future use.

Note – All returned status values other than UDI_OK that indicate exceptional conditions must be logged and, when enabled, may also be traced, even if such events are expected.

2.6 Metalinguage State Diagram

See “Driver Instantiation” on page 24-2 of the UDI Core Specification for the general configuration sequence of UDI drivers. See “Management Metalinguage States” on page 24-37 of the UDI Core Specification for details on the Management Metalinguage states.

The following state diagram shows the SCSI metalinguage state diagram, which illustrates the set of states specific to use of the SCSI metalinguage. This same state diagram applies to both the PD and HD.

Figure 2-1 SCSI Metalinguage State Diagram

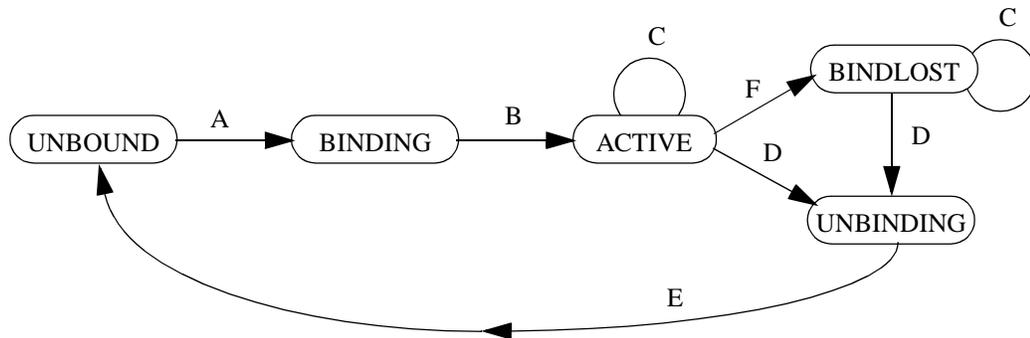


Table 2-6 SCSI Metalinguage Events

Event	Operation
A	udi_scsi_bind_req
B	udi_scsi_bind_ack
C	udi_scsi_io_req, udi_scsi_io_ack, udi_scsi_io_nak, udi_scsi_ctl_req, udi_scsi_ctl_ack, udi_scsi_event_ind, udi_scsi_event_res
D	udi_scsi_unbind_req
E	udi_scsi_unbind_ack
F	After binding UDI_SCSI_TEMP_BIND_EXCLUSIVE, the PD has remained bound longer than allowed by %scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl.

2.6.1 SCSI Metalanguage States

UNBOUND	A SCSI channel in the unbound state has been established between the two regions but has not yet been initialized in those regions for general use. The PD side of the SCSI channel should initiate the SCSI bind operation when in this state.
BINDING	This state occurs when the PD side of the SCSI channel has initiated a bind operation and is waiting for the HD side of the SCSI channel to complete its initialization and acknowledge that bind request.
ACTIVE	This state occurs when the SCSI channel is fully bound between the two regions. The channel may be used for SCSI I/O and control operations or event indications.
BINDLOST	This state occurs when the PD has bound with the HD with the UDI SCSI_TEMP_BIND_EXCLUSIVE indicator set, and has not initiated an unbind request within the time frame allowable by the %scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl attribute. When this state is encountered, the HD will reject all PD I/O and control requests with a UDI_STAT_INVALID_STATE status code, and will not post SCSI events to the PD.
UNBINDING	This indicates that the SCSI channel is being shut down. The PD can cause this state to be entered by issuing a udi_scsi_unbind_req. When the unbind operation is acknowledged, both the PD and the HD return to the UNBOUND state.



SCSI Metalanguage Interfaces

3

3.1 Introduction

This chapter specifies the channel operations and service calls of the SCSI Metalanguage. The SCSI Metalanguage defines the operations through which a SCSI peripheral driver (PD) communicates with a SCSI HBA driver (HD) and vice-versa. Subsections define the various channel operations' arguments, control block structures, constraints and guidelines for the use of each operation, along with any error conditions that can occur.

The SCSI Metalanguage operations are grouped into two roles: one for operations called by a PD to send an operation to the HD, and one for operations that are sent from the HD to the PD. Each role has a single channel ops vector. The PD-to-HD operations are called by a peripheral driver to request a service from the HBA driver, acknowledge an event from the HBA driver, or bind to the HBA driver. The HD-to-PD operations are called by an HBA driver to return completion information to the peripheral driver, to notify the peripheral driver of an asynchronous event, or to acknowledge a binding.

The only SCSI Metalanguage operation that is abortable with `udi_channel_op_abort` is `udi_scsi_io_req`. The only recoverable operations are `udi_scsi_io_req` and `udi_scsi_ctl_req` (see section 4.10 of the UDI Core Specification for a description of recoverable operations).

3.2 Overview of Interfaces and Data Structures

Channel operations in UDI are driver-callable functions that are used to communicate between driver modules. As alluded to above, there are two sets of channel operations in the SCSI Metalanguage which are distinguishable by the direction of communication: PD-to-HD operations are callable only by the PD, and HD-to-PD operations are callable only by the HD. Associated with each channel operation is a corresponding driver entry point in the target driver. Thus PD-to-HD operations are callable by PDs while HDs contain a corresponding driver entry point; and the reverse is true for HD-to-PD operations. Each driver registers its SCSI entry points by initializing a `udi_ops_init_t` in its `udi_init_info` to point to the driver's ops vector.

3.3 Control Blocks

The SCSI Metalanguage contains four types of control blocks for inter-driver communication: a **bind** control block for SCSI bind and unbind operations, an **io** control block for normal I/O requests on the SCSI interconnect, a **ctl** control block for control functions, and an **event** control block for asynchronous event notification and acknowledgment. These correspond to the four control block groups in the SCSI Metalanguage, one for each type of control block.

Control blocks contain space for an associated driver scratch area whose size requirement is specified in a corresponding `udi_cb_init_t` structure as part of `udi_init_info`. Access to the driver scratch area associated with a SCSI control block is provided via the `scratch` pointer in the `gcb` field at the front of the control block. This scratch area may be used for driver internal queuing, per-request state, or any other driver-specific purpose.

3.4 Status Codes

The following SCSI-specific status code values are defined in the SCSI Metalanguage. The semantic definitions of these statuses are given in the reference page where the status is used with a given operation or structure. The code values are consolidated here to simplify keeping the codes unique and to reduce clutter in the rest of the document. The value `MS` is replaced with

`UDI_STAT_META_SPECIFIC` in each `#define` below.

```
/* SCSI I/O NAK status codes */
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_NONZERO_STATUS_BYTE      ( 1 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_ACA_PENDING              ( 2 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_NOT_PRESENT              ( 3 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_DEVICE_PHASE_ERROR      ( 4 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_UNEXPECTED_BUS_FREE     ( 5 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_DEVICE_PARITY_ERROR     ( 6 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_HD_BUS_RESET    ( 7 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_RMT_BUS_RESET   ( 8 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_REQ_BUS_RESET   ( 9 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_REQ_TGT_RESET   (10 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_LINK_FAILURE            (11 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_SELECTION_TIMEOUT       (12 | MS )
#define UDI_SCSI_STAT_HD_ABORTED              (13 | MS )

/* SCSI Ctl Ack status codes */
#define UDI_SCSI_CTL_STAT_FAILED              (100 | MS )
```

3.5 Channel Ops Vectors

This section defines the channel ops vector types for use with the SCSI Metalanguage. There are two ops vector types in the SCSI Metalanguage: one that a PD uses on its end of a SCSI channel (`udi_scsi_pd_ops_t`) and one that an HD uses on its end of a SCSI channel (`udi_scsi_hd_ops_t`).

NAME	udi_scsi_pd_ops_t	<i>SCSI Peripheral Driver entry point ops vector</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef const struct { udi_channel_event_ind_op_t *channel_event_ind_op; udi_scsi_bind_ack_op_t *bind_ack_op; udi_scsi_unbind_ack_op_t *unbind_ack_op; udi_scsi_io_ack_op_t *io_ack_op; udi_scsi_io_nak_op_t *io_nak_op; udi_scsi_ctl_ack_op_t *ctl_ack_op; udi_scsi_event_ind_op_t *event_ind_op; } udi_scsi_pd_ops_t; /* Ops Vector Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_PD_OPS_NUM 1</pre>	
DESCRIPTION	<p>A SCSI Peripheral Driver uses the <code>udi_scsi_pd_ops_t</code> structure in a <code>udi_ops_init_t</code> as part of its <code>udi_init_info</code> in order to register its SCSI Metalanguage entry points.</p>	
EXAMPLE	<p>The driver's <code>udi_init_info</code> might include the following:</p> <pre>#define MY_SCSI_OPS 1 /* Ops for my SCSI HBA parent */ #define MY_OTHER_OPS 2 /* Some other ops */ #define MY_SCSI_META 1 /* Meta index for the SCSI Metalanguage */ static const udi_scsi_pd_ops_t ddd_scsi_pd_ops = { ddd_scsi_channel_event_ind, ddd_scsi_bind_ack, ddd_scsi_unbind_ack, ddd_scsi_io_ack, ddd_scsi_io_nak, ddd_scsi_ctl_ack, ddd_scsi_event_ind }; ... static const udi_ops_init_t ddd_ops_init_list[] = { { MY_SCSI_OPS, MY_SCSI_META, UDI_SCSI_PD_OPS_NUM, 0, /* chan_context_size */ (udi_ops_vector_t *)&ddd_scsi_pd_ops }, { 0 } };</pre>	

NAME	udi_scsi_hd_ops_t <i>SCSI HBA Driver entry point ops vector</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef const struct { udi_channel_event_ind_op_t *channel_event_ind_op; udi_scsi_bind_req_op_t *bind_req_op; udi_scsi_unbind_req_op_t *unbind_req_op; udi_scsi_io_req_op_t *io_req_op; udi_scsi_ctl_req_op_t *ctl_req_op; udi_scsi_event_res_op_t *event_res_op; } udi_scsi_hd_ops_t; /* Ops Vector Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_HD_OPS_NUM 2</pre>
DESCRIPTION	A SCSI HBA Driver uses the udi_scsi_hd_ops_t structure in a udi_ops_init_t as part of its udi_init_info in order to register its SCSI Metalanguage entry points.
EXAMPLE	<p>The driver's udi_init_info might include the following:</p> <pre>#define MY_BRIDGE_OPS 1 /* Ops for my parent bridge */ #define MY_SCSI_OPS 2 /* Ops for my SCSI PD children */ #define MY_SCSI_META 1 /* Meta index for the SCSI Metalanguage */ #define MY_BUS_META 2 /* Meta index for Bus Bridge Metalanguage */ static const udi_scsi_hd_ops_t ddd_scsi_hd_ops = { ddd_scsi_channel_event_ind, ddd_scsi_bind_req, ddd_scsi_unbind_req, ddd_scsi_io_req, ddd_scsi_ctl_req, ddd_scsi_event_res }; ... static const udi_ops_init_t ddd_ops_init_list[] = { { MY_SCSI_OPS, MY_SCSI_META, UDI_SCSI_HD_OPS_NUM, 0, /* chan_context_size */ (udi_ops_vector_t *)&ddd_scsi_hd_ops }, { MY_BRIDGE_OPS, MY_BUS_META, UDI_BUS_BRIDGE_OPS_NUM, 0, /* chan_context_size */ (udi_ops_vector_t *)&ddd_bus_bridge_ops }, ... };</pre>

3.6 Binding Operations

Once the HD is bound to its parent, it can receive bindings for its PD children. As defined in “Driver Instantiation” on page 24-2 of the UDI Core Specification, this involves interaction with the Management Agent (MA) on the Management Channel and with the child PD directly on the newly created SCSI bind channel. The metalanguage-specific bind request and ack steps in that description in the Core Specification correspond to the `udi_scsi_bind_req` and `udi_scsi_bind_ack` operations. The `udi_scsi_bind_req`, sent by the PD to the HD, is the first operation passed on the SCSI bind channel. Once the HD has received and processed the `udi_scsi_bind_req` the HD must then call `udi_scsi_bind_ack`.

At this point the SCSI channel is “open for business” and any of the other SCSI operations may be performed on it. Note that the PD must not do a `udi_scsi_bind_req` to the HD after this point without an intervening `udi_scsi_unbind_req`.

When it binds with the HD, the PD may request exclusive access to its device via the `UDI SCSI BIND EXCLUSIVE` flag. If the HD finds that there is another PD already bound to the device then it will fail the bind with `UDI_STAT_CANNOT_BIND_EXCLUSIVE` status. A PD may also request “temporary exclusive access” via the `UDI SCSI TEMP BIND EXCLUSIVE` flag even while other PDs are bound to the device, as long as none of them are bound exclusively. While the HD has a PD bound exclusively (via either of the two exclusive bind flags), it will reject all other binds to that PD’s device with `UDI_STAT_BOUND_EXCLUSIVELY`.

NAME	udi_scsi_bind_cb_t	<i>Control block for SCSI bind operations</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre> #include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef struct { udi_cb_t <i>gcb</i>; udi_ubit16_t <i>events</i>; } udi_scsi_bind_cb_t; /* SCSI Events */ #define UDI_SCSI_EVENT_AEN (1U<<0) #define UDI_SCSI_EVENT_TGT_RESET (1U<<1) #define UDI_SCSI_EVENT_BUS_RESET (1U<<2) #define UDI_SCSI_EVENT_UNSOLICITED_RESELECT (1U<<3) /* Control Block Group Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_BIND_CB_NUM 1 </pre>	
MEMBERS	<i>gcb</i>	<p>is a generic control block header, which includes a pointer to the scratch space associated with this control block. The driver may use the scratch space while it owns the control block, but the values are not guaranteed to persist across channel operations.</p>
	<i>events</i>	<p>is a set of SCSI event types. On the <code>udi_scsi_bind_req</code> the PD sets the events for which it wants to be notified. On the corresponding ack the HD masks off any requested events that it doesn't support, and passes back that (potentially smaller) set of events to the PD. An HD for a parallel SCSI bus must support <code>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_TGT_RESET</code> and <code>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_BUS_RESET</code>. The <i>events</i> field is ignored on SCSI unbind operations.</p> <p>Note that if a SCSI event occurs which affects the PDs on a given LUN, any multi-lun PDs which have the event enabled will be notified along with the single-lun PDs attached to the LUN.</p> <p>The following events are defined:</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_AEN - Asynchronous Event Notification. The HD will send notification to the PD when its device sends a SCSI AEN, which is typically used to send notification of out-of-band events – i.e., device events that occur outside the context of a SCSI command from this HD initiator. If the PD finds that the HD doesn't support receiving AENs (by noting that the HD has cleared this flag), then the PD must poll for events that it cares about. The PD must also poll if it determines that its device does not support SCSI AEN.</p>

	<p>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_TGT_RESET - A reset on the SCSI target ID has occurred (via a BDR or Target Reset). The HD will only deliver this event for a locally requested Target Reset (as opposed to a reset due to another initiator), and in that case it will only deliver the event to other PDs attached to the LUN than the one that requested the reset (which includes any multi-lun PDs).</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_BUS_RESET - A SCSI bus reset occurred.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_UNSOLICITED_RESELECT - The PD's LUN generated an unsolicited re-selection.</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>The SCSI bind control block is used in <code>udi_scsi_bind_req/ack</code> and <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req/ack</code> operations.</p> <p>In order to use this type of control block it must be associated with a control block index by including <code>UDI_SCSI_BIND_CB_NUM</code> in a <code>udi_cb_init_t</code> in the driver's <code>udi_init_info</code>.</p>
<p>REFERENCES</p>	<p><code>udi_scsi_bind_req</code>, <code>udi_scsi_bind_ack</code>, <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code>, <code>udi_scsi_unbind_ack</code>, <code>udi_cb_alloc</code></p>

NAME	udi_scsi_bind_req	<i>Request a SCSI binding (PD-to-HD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre> #include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_bind_req (udi_scsi_bind_cb_t *cb, udi_ubit16_t bind_flags, udi_ubit16_t queue_depth, udi_ubit16_t max_sense_len, udi_ubit16_t aen_buf_size); /* Bind Flags */ #define UDI_SCSI_BIND_EXCLUSIVE (1U<<0) #define UDI_SCSI_TEMP_BIND_EXCLUSIVE (1U<<1) </pre>	
ARGUMENTS	<p>cb is a pointer to a SCSI bind control block.</p> <p>bind_flags contains flags restricting or qualifying this binding. The following flags are defined. At most one of UDI_SCSI_BIND_EXCLUSIVE and UDI_SCSI_TEMP_BIND_EXCLUSIVE must be set.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_BIND_EXCLUSIVE - Indicates that the PD wants to get an exclusive bind to the SCSI device (target/LUN) associated with this bind channel. The HD will respond with a status of UDI_SCSI_CANNOT_BIND_EXCLUSIVE if another PD is currently bound to the target/LUN.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_TEMP_BIND_EXCLUSIVE - Indicates that the PD wants “temporary exclusive access” to the device. If no PD is currently exclusively bound to the device the HD will grant this bind as follows: the HD will quiesce any other PDs bound to the device (transparently to those PDs), and will then ack back to this PD with UDI_OK status. Any requests which come in from other PDs while this PD has exclusive access will be queued until this PD unbinds.</p> <p>Drivers which bind with this flag must not remain bound any longer than the number of milliseconds specified by the <code>%scsi_pd_max_temp_bind_excl</code> attribute; failure to do so is considered illegal driver behavior which can result in the PD instance being killed.</p> <p>queue_depth is the number of SCSI commands that the HD is allowed to have pending to the device simultaneously. This is used to avoid excessive queue-full statuses. The PD may change this value later using the UDI_SCSI_CTL_SET_QUEUE_DEPTH control request. Note that the HD must manage queue depth on a per-LUN basis, guaranteeing that the queue depth to the device (i.e., the minimum of the queue depths specified by PDs attached to a given LUN) is not exceeded. See Section 2.4.5, “Task/Queue Management” for additional details.</p>	

max_sense_len is the maximum sense data size required for the corresponding peripheral device. This sense data must be requested by the HD on behalf of the PD for all check conditions reported by the device. If **max_sense_len** is zero, the HD does not report the data to the PD.

Warning – While the HD is not required to request pending sense data from the device if **max_sense_len** is zero, it should do so, since not doing so could result in sense data building up on the device, particularly for multi-hosted devices.

aen_buf_size is the valid data size, in bytes, of AEN data buffers to be allocated by the HD and sent to the PD with each UDI SCSI_EVENT_AEN event. If **aen_buf_size** is zero, no AEN buffers will be allocated.

aen_buf_size is ignored if the UDI SCSI_EVENT_AEN event is either not supported by the HD or not enabled by the PD.

TARGET CHANNEL

The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI PD to its parent HD.

DESCRIPTION

A SCSI PD uses this operation to bind to its parent HD.

The PD must prepare for the `udi_scsi_bind_req` operation by allocating a SCSI bind control block (calling `udi_cb_alloc` with a **cb_idx** that was previously associated with `UDI SCSI_BIND_CB_NUM`). Next, the PD fills in the control block and sends it to the HD in a `udi_scsi_bind_req` operation.

The `udi_scsi_bind_req` operation must either be the first channel operation sent on the bind channel or the first operation since a SCSI unbind was done on the channel. The PD must not send any further operations on the bind channel until it receives the corresponding `udi_scsi_bind_ack` from the HD.

REFERENCES

`udi_scsi_bind_cb_t`, `udi_scsi_bind_ack`

NAME	udi_scsi_bind_ack	<i>Acknowledge a SCSI bind request (HD-to-PD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_bind_ack (udi_scsi_bind_cb_t *cb, udi_ubit32_t hd_timeout_increase, udi_status_t status);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	<p>cb is a pointer to a SCSI bind control block.</p> <p>hd_timeout_increase is the time in milliseconds by which the PD must increase its request timeouts to account for the HD's interconnect type to the PD. Failure to add this hd_timeout_increase value to the PD's device-specific timeout request may result in requests being timed out unnecessarily and in inordinate amounts.</p> <p>status is the status of this SCSI bind.</p>	
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.	
DESCRIPTION	The udi_scsi_bind_ack operation is used by an HD to acknowledge binding with a child PD (or failure to do so, as indicated by status), as requested by a udi_scsi_bind_req operation.	
STATUS VALUES	<p>UDI_OK indicates that the SCSI bind succeeded.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_BOUND_EXCLUSIVELY is returned by the HD to the PD to reject a bind because the device is bound exclusively by another PD and cannot therefore be bound by this PD.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_CANNOT_BIND_EXCLUSIVE is returned by the HD to the PD to reject a UDI_SCSI_BIND_EXCLUSIVE bind when one or more PDs are already bound to this device and cannot therefore be bound exclusively.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_CANNOT_BIND indicates that the HD cannot bind to this PD for some reason other than exclusivity.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_ATTR_MISMATCH indicates that the HD cannot adhere to one or more of the per-PD (parent-visible) attribute settings.</p>	
WARNINGS	The control block must be the same control block as passed to the HD in the corresponding udi_scsi_bind_req operation.	
REFERENCES	udi_scsi_bind_cb_t, udi_scsi_bind_req	

3.7 Unbinding Operations

NAME	udi_scsi_unbind_req <i>Request a SCSI unbind (PD-to-HD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_unbind_req (udi_scsi_bind_cb_t *cb);</pre>
ARGUMENTS	cb is a pointer to a SCSI bind control block.
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI PD to its parent HD.
DESCRIPTION	<p>A SCSI PD uses this operation to unbind from its parent HD.</p> <p>The PD must prepare for the <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code> operation by allocating a SCSI bind control block (calling <code>udi_cb_alloc</code> with a cb_idx that was previously associated with <code>UDI_SCSI_BIND_CB_NUM</code>). Next, the PD fills in the control block and sends it to the HD in a <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code> operation.</p> <p>The PD may follow a SCSI unbind with another SCSI bind; the SCSI unbind in and of itself is not necessarily indicative of the PD instance going away.</p>
REFERENCES	<code>udi_scsi_bind_cb_t</code> , <code>udi_scsi_unbind_ack</code>

NAME	udi_scsi_unbind_ack	<i>Acknowledge a SCSI unbind (HD-to-PD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_unbind_ack (udi_scsi_bind_cb_t *cb);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	cb	is a pointer to a SCSI bind control block.
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.	
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>udi_scsi_unbind_ack</code> operation is used by a SCSI HD to acknowledge unbinding from a child PD, as requested by a <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code> operation.</p> <p>There is no status parameter associated with this operation; the HD is expected to always be able to handle the unbind request and respond appropriately. If, for example, the HD were to receive an unbind from a PD without having first received a bind (or two unbinds in a row from the PD), the HD may log this condition but must always respond with this acknowledgment.</p>	
WARNINGS	The control block must be the same control block as passed to the HD in the corresponding <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code> operation.	
REFERENCES	<code>udi_scsi_bind_cb_t</code> , <code>udi_scsi_unbind_req</code>	

3.8 I/O Operations

NAME	udi_scsi_io_cb_t	<i>Control block for SCSI I/O operations</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre> #include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef struct { udi_cb_t <i>gcb</i>; udi_buf_t *<i>data_buf</i>; udi_ubit32_t <i>timeout</i>; udi_ubit16_t <i>flags</i>; udi_ubit8_t <i>attribute</i>; udi_ubit8_t <i>cdb_len</i>; udi_ubit8_t *<i>cdb_ptr</i>; } udi_scsi_io_cb_t; /* I/O Request Flags */ #define UDI_SCSI_DATA_IN (1U<<0) #define UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT (1U<<1) #define UDI_SCSI_NO_DISCONNECT (1U<<2) /* SCSI Task Attributes */ #define UDI_SCSI_SIMPLE_TASK 1 #define UDI_SCSI_ORDERED_TASK 2 #define UDI_SCSI_HEAD_OF_Q_TASK 3 #define UDI_SCSI_ACA_TASK 4 #define UDI_SCSI_UNTAGGED_TASK 5 /* Control Block Group Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_IO_CB_NUM 2 </pre>	
MEMBERS	<p><i>gcb</i> is a standard member at the front of SCSI control blocks, as defined in udi_scsi_bind_cb_t on page 3-7.</p> <p><i>data_buf</i> is a pointer to a buffer used to carry the data portion of a transfer. See udi_scsi_io_req and udi_scsi_io_ack for details on buffer usage.</p> <p><i>timeout</i> is an I/O timeout in milliseconds. A <i>timeout</i> value of zero specifies an infinite period, meaning that the HD will not time the request. If the <i>timeout</i> value is non-zero, the HD must ensure that the request is timed for the specified number of milliseconds. As described in Section 2.4.2 on page 2-4, to reduce variability, the request must be timed starting from when it is started on the SCSI interconnect, or as close to that point as possible.</p> <p>If the request doesn't complete within the specified <i>timeout</i> period the HD must abort the request and complete it with status UDI_STAT_TIMEOUT.</p>	

flags is a set of flags associated with this I/O request. The flag bit values are defined below. At most one of **UDI_SCSI_DATA_IN** or **UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT** must be specified, and exactly one of these two flags must be specified if `data_buf->buf_size` is non-zero. **UDI_SCSI_NO_DISCONNECT** may be optionally combined (ORed) with either of the IN/OUT flags.

UDI_SCSI_DATA_IN - Data-in from device to host.

UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT - Data-out from host to device.

UDI_SCSI_NO_DISCONNECT - Disconnects on a parallel SCSI bus are disallowed during this I/O. On serial links this flag is ignored.

attribute is a SCSI-3 task attribute which specifies ordering and other constraints of requests (tasks) sent to the device. Exactly one of the following values may be associated with the I/O request by assigning it into the attribute field:

UDI_SCSI_SIMPLE_TASK

UDI_SCSI_ORDERED_TASK

UDI_SCSI_HEAD_OF_Q_TASK

UDI_SCSI_ACA_TASK

UDI_SCSI_UNTAGGED_TASK

All of the above attributes except **UDI_SCSI_ACA_TASK** are supported in the SCSI-2 architecture. If **UDI_SCSI_ACA_TASK** is passed to a SCSI-2 HD, it is the HD's responsibility to emulate SCSI-3 ACA behavior by freezing the queues in the HD that correspond to a given LUN and only allowing **ACA_TASK**'d requests through until a **CLEAR_ACA** control request is received from the PD.

cdb_len is the number of valid CDB bytes for this request. (This does not include any extra bytes used for multi-LUN addressing.)

cdb_ptr is a pointer to **cdb_len** bytes of SCSI CDB. If this is a multi-LUN binding the CDB bytes are followed by an 8-bit bus number, 3 pad bytes, a 32-bit Target ID, and a 64-bit LUN. The 32-bit Target ID shall be encoded as a little-endian quantity. The 64-bit LUN value shall be treated as an array of 8 bytes, formatted as per the SCSI Architecture Model - 2 (SAM-2) specification. Refer to Section 2.3 for further information on Target ID and LUN values.

This pointer is set by the environment when the control block is allocated and, like the scratch pointer, points to additional memory associated with this control block. The size of this memory area, and hence the maximum size of CDBs used by this driver, is set via the **inline_size** member of the relevant `udi_cb_init_t`, and must be incremented by 16 if this is a

	<p>multi-LUN binding (i.e., maximum CDB size + 16) to provide room for the 32-bit Target ID and 64-bit LUN. The pointer itself must not be modified by the driver.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The SCSI I/O control block is used between the PD and HD to process a SCSI I/O request.</p> <p>In order to use this type of control block it must be associated with a control block index by including <code>UDI_SCSI_IO_CB_NUM</code> in a <code>udi_cb_init_t</code> in the driver's <code>udi_init_info</code>.</p> <p>The size of the inline memory area pointed to by <code>cdb_ptr</code> must be specified using the <code>inline_size</code> member of that <code>udi_cb_init_t</code> structure (see Chapter 10, “<i>Initialization</i>”, of the UDI Core Specification). The memory is treated as an array of unstructured bytes. (I.e. <code>cdb_ptr</code> is a <code>UDI_DL_INLINE_UNTYPED</code> field.) Since the HD never allocates this type of control block, it must set <code>inline_size</code> to zero.</p>
REFERENCES	<p><code>udi_scsi_io_req</code>, <code>udi_scsi_io_ack</code>, <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code>, <code>udi_cb_alloc</code></p>

NAME	udi_scsi_io_req	<i>Request a SCSI I/O operation (PD-to-HD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_io_req (udi_scsi_io_cb_t *cb);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	cb	is a pointer to a SCSI IO control block.
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI PD to its parent HD.	
DESCRIPTION	<p>A PD uses this operation to send a SCSI I/O request to its parent HD.</p> <p>The PD must prepare for the <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> operation by allocating a SCSI I/O control block (calling <code>udi_cb_alloc</code> with a <code>cb_idx</code> that was previously associated with <code>UDI_SCSI_IO_CB_NUM</code>) and filling in all of its members.</p> <p>The PD indicates the desired transfer size by setting <code>data_buf->buf_size</code> to the desired number of bytes. If no bytes are to be transferred, the PD may set <code>data_buf</code> to <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>flags</code> in the control block do not include <code>UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT</code>, any data in <code>data_buf</code> is not guaranteed to be preserved by this channel operation. That is, when the HD receives this operation, the contents (but not the size) of the buffer are unspecified unless <code>UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT</code> is set.</p> <p>This operation is abortable with <code>udi_channel_op_abort</code>.</p> <p>This operation is recoverable by the PD upon abrupt termination of an instance of the HD. Each SCSI I/O request outstanding in the HD when it is abruptly terminated will be completed by the environment with a corresponding <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code> operation with a status code of <code>UDI_STAT_TERMINATED</code>. (See the definition of <code>UDI_STAT_TERMINATED</code> in Table 9 of the UDI Core Specification.)</p>	
REFERENCES	<code>udi_scsi_io_cb_t</code> , <code>udi_scsi_io_ack</code> , <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code>	

NAME	udi_scsi_io_ack	<i>Acknowledge normal completion of SCSI I/O request</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_io_ack (udi_scsi_io_cb_t *cb);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	cb is a pointer to a SCSI IO control block.	
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.	
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>udi_scsi_io_ack</code> operation is used by an HD to acknowledge the normal completion of a SCSI I/O request back to a child PD, in response to a <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> operation. This operation must be used to indicate to the PD a completion status of <code>UDI_OK</code>; otherwise, the <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code> operation must be used.</p> <p>If <code>data_buf</code> is not <code>NULL</code>, <code>data_buf->buf_size</code> must be the same as in the original request and must equal the number of bytes actually transferred. The <code>data_buf</code> pointer must either be the same as in the original request, or a direct “descendant” of the original buffer (i.e. results from a chain of one or more service calls such as <code>udi_buf_write</code> that replace the original buffer with a modified version).</p> <p>If <code>flags</code> in the control block do not include <code>UDI_SCSI_DATA_IN</code>, any data in <code>data_buf</code> is not guaranteed to be preserved by this channel operation. That is, when the PD receives this operation, the contents (but not the size) of the buffer are unspecified unless <code>UDI_SCSI_DATA_IN</code> is set.</p>	
WARNINGS	The control block must be the same control block as passed to the HD in the corresponding <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> operation.	
REFERENCES	<code>udi_scsi_io_cb_t</code> , <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> , <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code>	

NAME	udi_scsi_io_nak <i>Indicate abnormal completion of SCSI I/O request</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_io_nak (udi_scsi_io_cb_t *cb, udi_scsi_status_t status, udi_buf_t *sense_buf);</pre>
ARGUMENTS	<p>cb is a pointer to a SCSI IO control block.</p> <p>status is the status of the I/O request.</p> <p>sense_buf is a pointer to the sense data buffer containing the details of a SCSI command failure if the values in status are set to indicate a CHECK CONDITION; otherwise, sense_buf must be NULL. If non-NULL, sense_buf->buf_size must equal the number of bytes of valid sense data. If there are no sense data bytes, sense_buf may be NULL.</p>
TARGET CHANNEL	<p>The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code> operation is used by an HD to indicate abnormal completion of a SCSI I/O request back to a child PD, in response to a <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> operation. This operation must be used to indicate a status other than <code>UDI_OK</code> to the PD. The <code>udi_scsi_io_ack</code> operation must be used to indicate a <code>UDI_OK</code> status in which the exact amount of data requested was transferred.</p> <p>If data_buf is not NULL, the HD must set data_buf->buf_size to the number of bytes actually transferred, which must be less than or equal to the requested size. The data_buf pointer must either be the same as in the original request, or a direct “descendant” of the original buffer (i.e. results from a chain of one or more service calls such as <code>udi_buf_write</code> that replace the original buffer with a modified version).</p> <p>If flags in the control block include <code>UDI_SCSI_DATA_OUT</code>, the contents of the data buffer must be the same as in the original request. This allows the PD to retry failed operations if it so chooses.</p> <p>Data in data_buf is always preserved by this channel operation.</p> <p>After receiving and processing a <code>udi_scsi_io_nak</code>, the PD must free sense_buf, if non-NULL, by calling <code>udi_buf_free</code>. The HD can reclaim the sense data buffer by copying it before sending it off in the nak; in many environment implementations this will be accomplished (via copy-on-write semantics) without any actual data copy.</p>
WARNINGS	<p>The control block must be the same control block as passed to the HD in the corresponding <code>udi_scsi_io_req</code> operation.</p>

REFERENCES

`udi_scsi_io_cb_t`, `udi_scsi_io_req`, `udi_scsi_io_ack`

NAME	udi_scsi_status_t <i>Status structure in SCSI I/O Acknowledgement</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef struct { udi_status_t req_status; udi_ubit8_t scsi_status; udi_ubit8_t sense_status; } udi_scsi_status_t;</pre>
MEMBERS	<p>req_status is the main software status associated with this I/O request. See below for definitions of status values.</p> <p>scsi_status is the status byte received over the SCSI bus as defined in the SCSI protocol.</p> <p>sense_status is the status byte for the REQUEST SENSE command on the SCSI bus. This is valid only when scsi_status indicates a CHECK CONDITION.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The SCSI status structure gives the status of the I/O request on I/O completion.</p>
STATUS VALUES	<p>The following status codes are defined for req_status:</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_ACA_PENDING – A contingent-allegiance condition remains pending at the SCSI device.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_SELECTION_TIMEOUT – SCSI device did not respond to selection.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_DEVICE_PHASE_ERROR – Adapter detected an illegal SCSI bus phase change on the part of the device.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_UNEXPECTED_BUS_FREE – Either the adapter or the device terminated the command prematurely by putting the SCSI bus in a free state.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_DEVICE_PARITY_ERROR – Adapter detected a parity error on the part of the device. (Device-detected parity errors are reported through sense data.)</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_HD_BUS_RESET – The I/O command was aborted by a SCSI bus reset generated internally by the HD, probably to resolve a SCSI bus hang. This I/O command may or may not have actually been started on the device. It is unknown if this particular command caused a bus hang.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_RMT_BUS_RESET – The I/O command was aborted by a SCSI bus reset generated by a device on the SCSI bus other than the adapter that this HD controls. This I/O command may or may not have actually been started on the device.</p>

UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_REQ_BUS_RESET – The I/O command was aborted by a SCSI bus reset requested by the PD. This I/O command may or may not have actually been started on the device.

UDI_SCSI_STAT_ABORTED_REQ_TGT_RESET – The I/O command was aborted by a SCSI target reset requested by the PD. This I/O command may or may not have actually been started on the device.

UDI_SCSI_STAT_HD_ABORTED -- I/O aborted by the HD for reasons other than a reset, timeout, or PD-requested abort; e.g., for a sympathetic error which clears the device queue.

UDI_SCSI_STAT_LINK_FAILURE – The link between the adapter and the device has failed. It is unknown whether this command was active at the time of hardware failure.

UDI_SCSI_STAT_NONZERO_STATUS_BYTE – Device request returned a non-zero SCSI status byte and no other status value applies. If another status code is applicable the HD must set *req_status* to the other applicable value. The PD must check *scsi_status* regardless of the value of *req_status*.

UDI_STAT_NOT_UNDERSTOOD – Request received from the PD was invalid.

UDI_STAT_TIMEOUT – This command was timed out by the HD and aborted.

UDI_STAT_ABORTED – I/O command was successfully aborted as a result of an explicit abort request from the PD (a SCSI control abort request, or a call to *udi_channel_op_abort*). The command may or may not have been actually started at the device.

UDI_STAT_DATA_OVERRUN – This target device attempted to send more data than was requested.

UDI_STAT_DATA_UNDERRUN – This target device sent less data than was requested.

UDI_STAT_HW_PROBLEM – This command terminated with an indeterminate hardware error.

UDI_STAT_TERMINATED – The HD instance was abruptly terminated and this command was automatically completed by the environment. Drivers must never generate this status code directly.

Note that **UDI_STAT_NOT_UNDERSTOOD**, **UDI_STAT_TIMEOUT**, **UDI_STAT_ABORTED**, **UDI_STAT_DATA_OVERRUN**, **UDI_STAT_DATA_UNDERRUN**, **UDI_STAT_HW_PROBLEM**, and **UDI_STAT_TERMINATED** are common status codes whose constant values are defined in Chapter 9, “*Fundamental Types*”, of the UDI Core Specification.

REFERENCES

udi_scsi_io_cb_t, *udi_scsi_io_ack*

3.9 Control Operations

NAME	udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t	<i>Control block for SCSI control operations</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre> #include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef struct { udi_cb_t <i>gcb</i>; udi_ubit8_t <i>ctrl_func</i>; udi_ubit16_t <i>queue_depth</i>; } udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t; /* Values for ctrl_func */ #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_ABORT_TASK_SET 1 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_CLEAR_TASK_SET 2 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_LUN_RESET 3 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_TGT_RESET 4 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_BUS_RESET 5 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_CLEAR_ACA 6 #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_SET_QUEUE_DEPTH 7 /* Control Block Group Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_CTL_CB_NUM 3 </pre>	
MEMBERS	<p><i>gcb</i> are standard members at the front of SCSI control blocks, as defined in udi_scsi_bind_cb_t on page 3-7.</p> <p><i>ctrl_func</i> is one of the following SCSI control functions:</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_ABORT_TASK_SET -- Sends the appropriate interconnect-specific operation to abort all tasks in the Logical Unit's task set for the requesting initiator. This will cause the corresponding completion operations to be sent to the PD before responding with the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>. On interconnects that do not support this operation, <i>ctrl_func</i> is typically a no-op and the status <code>UDI_STAT_NOT_SUPPORTED</code> is returned in the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_CLEAR_TASK_SET -- Sends the appropriate interconnect-specific operation to abort all tasks in the Logical Unit's task set for all initiators. This will cause the the corresponding completion operations to be sent to the PDs before responding with the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>. On interconnects that do not support this operation, <i>ctrl_func</i> is typically a no-op and the status <code>UDI_STAT_NOT_SUPPORTED</code> is returned in the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_LUN_RESET -- Sends the appropriate interconnect-specific operation to perform a logical unit reset as defined by SAM-2. This will cause the the corresponding completion operations to be sent to the PDs before responding with the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>. On interconnects that do not</p>	

	<p>support this operation, ctrl_func is typically a no-op and the status UDI_STAT_NOT_SUPPORTED is returned in the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_TGT_RESET -- Sends the appropriate interconnect-specific operation to perform a target-level reset to the SCSI device. This will abort all I/Os outstanding on the LUNs attached to the specified SCSI target and will cause corresponding completion operations to be sent to the PD before responding with the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_BUS_RESET -- Reset the SCSI bus (parallel SCSI only) associated with this SCSI device. This will abort all I/Os outstanding on the bus and will cause corresponding completion operations to be sent to the PD before responding with the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>. On serial SCSI links this ctrl_func is typically a no-op and the status UDI_STAT_NOT_SUPPORTED is returned in the <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_CLEAR_ACA -- Clear auto-contingent-allegiance condition at the SCSI device.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_SET_QUEUE_DEPTH -- Change the maximum number of commands the HD is allowed to have pending to the device on behalf of this PD simultaneously. This takes effect with respect to subsequent requests received from the PD. QUEUE FULL conditions are handled by the PD.</p> <p>queue_depth is the maximum number of commands the HD is allowed to have pending to the device simultaneously. Used only with UDI_SCSI_CTL_SET_QUEUE_DEPTH.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The control block for SCSI Control operations is used between the PD and HD to process a SCSI Control request.</p> <p>In order to use this type of control block it must be associated with a control block index by including UDI_SCSI_CTL_CB_NUM in a <code>udi_cb_init_t</code> in the driver's <code>udi_init_info</code>.</p>
REFERENCES	<p><code>udi_scsi_ctl_req</code>, <code>udi_scsi_ctl_ack</code>, <code>udi_cb_alloc</code></p>

NAME	udi_scsi_ctl_req	<i>Request a SCSI control operation (PD-to-HD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_ctl_req (udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t *cb);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	cb is a pointer to a SCSI ctl control block.	
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI PD to its parent HD.	
DESCRIPTION	<p>A PD uses this operation to send a SCSI Control request to its parent HD.</p> <p>The PD must prepare for the udi_scsi_ctl_req operation by allocating a scsi_ctl control block (calling udi_cb_alloc with a cb_idx that was previously associated with UDI_SCSI_CTL_CB_NUM). Next, the PD fills in the control block and sends it to the HD in a udi_scsi_ctl_req operation.</p> <p>This operation is recoverable by the PD upon abrupt termination of an instance of the HD. Each SCSI control request outstanding in the HD when it is abruptly terminates will be completed by the environment with a corresponding udi_scsi_ctl_nak operation with a status code of UDI_STAT_TERMINATED. (See the definition of UDI_STAT_TERMINATED in Table 9 of the UDI Core Specification.)</p>	
REFERENCES	udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t, udi_scsi_ctl_ack	

NAME	udi_scsi_ctl_ack	<i>Ack completion of SCSI control request (HD-to-PD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_ctl_ack (udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t *cb, udi_status_t status);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	<p>cb is a pointer to a SCSI ctl control block.</p> <p>status is the status of the SCSI control request, and shall be one of the following values:</p> <p>UDI_OK -- Normal completion.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_HW_PROBLEM -- Adapter hardware error prevented completion of control request.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_NOT_UNDERSTOOD -- Control request block is invalid.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_NOT_SUPPORTED -- Control request block is not in error, but the specific request type is not supported by the HD.</p> <p>UDI_STAT_TERMINATED -- The HD instance was abruptly terminated and this command was automatically completed by the environment. Drivers must never generate this status code directly.</p> <p>UDI_SCSI_CTL_STAT_FAILED -- Control request failed for some other unspecified reason.</p> <p>Note that all the status codes except UDI_SCSI_CTL_STAT_FAILED are common status codes whose constant values are defined in Chapter 9, “<i>Fundamental Types</i>”, of the UDI Core Specification.</p>	
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.	
DESCRIPTION	udi_scsi_ctl_ack is called by an HD to acknowledge completion of a SCSI Control request back to a child PD (indicating success or failure), as requested by a udi_scsi_ctl_req operation.	
WARNINGS	The control block must be the same control block as passed to the HD in the corresponding udi_scsi_ctl_req operation.	
REFERENCES	udi_scsi_ctl_cb_t, udi_scsi_ctl_req	

3.10 Event Operations

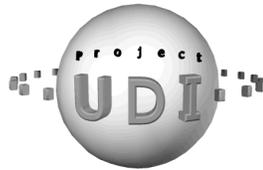
NAME	udi_scsi_event_cb_t	<i>Control block for SCSI event operations</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> typedef struct { udi_cb_t <i>gcb</i>; udi_ubit8_t <i>event</i>; udi_buf_t *<i>aen_data_buf</i>; } udi_scsi_event_cb_t; /* Control Block Group Number */ #define UDI_SCSI_EVENT_CB_NUM 4</pre>	
MEMBERS	<p>gcb is a standard members at the front of SCSI control blocks, as defined in udi_scsi_bind_cb_t on page 3-7.</p> <p>event is the type of asynchronous event. See the event field in the udi_scsi_bind_cb_t for valid event types.</p> <p>aen_data_buf is a pointer to a data buffer containing AEN data and is only valid if UDI_SCSI_EVENT_AEN is set in event; otherwise it must be set to NULL. In the AEN case, aen_data_buf must contain no more than aen_buf_size bytes of valid data, as specified in the udi_scsi_bind_req. If aen_buf_size was zero, aen_data_buf must be NULL. It is legal in the SCSI architecture to send zero bytes of data with an AEN, so if the PD's device supports AEN but always sends zero bytes of data (indicating to the PD that it should go check its device) then this would be an example where an aen_buf_size of zero would be appropriate.</p> <p>See udi_scsi_event_ind and udi_scsi_event_res for additional details on the usage of AEN buffers.</p>	
DESCRIPTION	<p>The SCSI event control block is used between the HD and its PD children to notify the PD of an asynchronous event.</p> <p>In order to use this type of control block it must be associated with a control block index by including UDI_SCSI_EVENT_CB_NUM in a udi_cb_init_t in the driver's udi_init_info.</p>	
REFERENCES	<p>udi_scsi_event_ind, udi_scsi_event_res, udi_cb_alloc</p>	

NAME	udi_scsi_event_ind <i>SCSI event notification (HD-to-PD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_event_ind (udi_scsi_event_cb_t *cb);</pre>
ARGUMENTS	cb is a pointer to a SCSI event control block.
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.
PROXIES	<p>udi_scsi_event_ind_unused <i>Proxy for udi_scsi_event_ind</i></p> <pre>udi_scsi_event_ind_op_t udi_scsi_event_ind_unused;</pre> <p>udi_scsi_event_ind_unused may be used as a PD's udi_scsi_event_ind entry point if the PD never enables any events for notification.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>An HD uses the udi_scsi_event_ind operation to send an event notification to its child PD.</p> <p>The HD must prepare for the udi_scsi_event_ind operation by allocating a SCSI event control block (calling udi_cb_alloc with a cb_idx that was previously associated with UDI_SCSI_EVENT_CB_NUM).</p> <p>If event is UDI_SCSI_EVENT_AEN and aen_buf_size in the udi_scsi_bind_req was nonzero, the HD must also obtain an AEN buffer containing aen_buf_size valid bytes. In this case, if the size of the AEN data received from the device is greater than aen_buf_size, only the first aen_buf_size byte will be placed in the buffer; the size of the AEN data in the buffer, up to this maximum, will be indicated by the buf_size field of the buffer.</p> <p>Next, the HD sends the SCSI event control block to the PD with a udi_scsi_event_ind operation. The HD does not need to wait to receive a response before sending another udi_scsi_event_ind; multiple indications may be pending at once.</p> <p>Whether or not an HD supports a particular type of event notification, and whether or not the PD has enabled those events, is negotiated in the SCSI bind operations.</p> <p>Note that some events (e.g., SCSI bus reset) can be triggered by a PD through control operations. The event is still sent to the PD that requested the control operation, and is sent before the control operation completes.</p>
REFERENCES	udi_scsi_event_cb_t, udi_scsi_event_res

NAME	udi_scsi_event_res	<i>Acknowledge a SCSI event (PD-to-HD)</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_event_res (udi_scsi_event_cb_t *cb);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	cb	is a pointer to a SCSI event control block.
TARGET CHANNEL	The target channel for this operation is the bind channel connecting a SCSI HD to its child PD.	
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>udi_scsi_event_res</code> operation is used by a PD to acknowledge an event indication from its parent HD, as delivered by a <code>udi_scsi_event_ind</code> operation.</p> <p>If event is <code>UDI_SCSI_EVENT_AEN</code>, the aen_data_buf handle must have the same value as was received in the <code>udi_scsi_event_ind</code>, and the buffer itself must not have been modified by the PD.</p>	
WARNINGS	The control block must be the same control block as passed to the PD in the corresponding <code>udi_scsi_event_ind</code> operation.	
REFERENCES	<code>udi_scsi_event_cb_t</code> , <code>udi_scsi_event_ind</code>	

3.11 Utility Functions

NAME	udi_scsi_inquiry_to_string	<i>Encode SCSI INQUIRY data as a string</i>
SYNOPSIS	<pre>#include <udi.h> #include <udi_scsi.h> void udi_scsi_inquiry_to_string (const udi_ubit8_t *<i>inquiry_data</i>, udi_size_t <i>inquiry_len</i>, char *<i>str</i>);</pre>	
ARGUMENTS	<p><i>inquiry_data</i> is a pointer to up to 36 bytes of SCSI INQUIRY data.</p> <p><i>inquiry_len</i> is the length of the <i>inquiry_data</i> array.</p> <p><i>str</i> is a pointer to a character array, at least 45 bytes long, that will be filled in with the encoded string.</p>	
DESCRIPTION	<p>This utility function converts binary SCSI INQUIRY data to a string, encoded as required for the “identifier” attribute when the device does not have a LUN World-Wide ID. See Section 2.5.2.2.1, “identifier attribute,” on page 2-9 for details.</p>	



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