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DDS-4 and DAT 72 Tape Drives and Autoloaders

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SCSI Interface Manual

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Introduction

1

Overview

The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 DAT drives are designed for computer environments requiring high performance, high capacity data storage. These drives are available in 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch internal configurations or as an external subsystem. The Autoloaders contain a DDS-4 or DAT 72 drive with an enclosure and tape manipulation mechanism.

Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives contain an embedded Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) controller. These drives provide synchronous or asynchronous SCSI and a high speed burst synchronous data transfer rate of 80 Mbytes/second. The internal drive form factors are tailored for easy installation in today's computers and the full-featured embedded SCSI controller facilitates easy integration into a variety of systems.

Drive Models

This manual provides detailed information about the SCSI interface and SCSI commands that apply to Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 tape drives and autoloaders.

These drives offer electronically erasable, programmable, read-only memory (flash EEPROM) for SCSI firmware, which enables qualified Seagate OEMs to download revised firmware to the drive via two methods: using the SCSI bus or using a specialized Seagate firmware tape cartridge.

About This Manual

The information in this manual applies to DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives and autoloaders. For specific installation and operational information—including SCSI connection information—refer to the Installation Guide or Product Description Manual for the specific model of your drive or Autoloader. The following table outlines the chapters in this manual.

Chapter	Title	Description
1	Introduction	Introduces the SCSI interface and explains the structure of this manual.
2	SCSI Interface Description	Provides general information about the SCSI interface for the DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives.
3	Commands	Lists and describes the SCSI commands.

SCSI Interface Description

2

Overview

The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives are designed to operate with the Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) bus. This chapter discusses SCSI bus operation as it pertains to drive functions.

SCSI is a standard interface established to support peripheral equipment such as printers, tape drives, magnetic disks, optical disks for microcomputers and other computer systems. The SCSI bus can support up to eight devices consisting of any multiple of host adapters and peripheral devices.

The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives comply with SCSI-2 and SCSI-3 specifications. In a few cases, vendor unique features are available. These features are compatible with the SCSI standards.

The interface is a sixteen-port daisy-chained bus using twenty-seven signal lines: eighteen data-bit signal lines and nine control lines. The eighteen data-bit lines are made up of two pairs of eight data signal lines and one parity bit line. The remaining nine lines provide control and status signals to coordinate data transfer operations between the host controller and the selected drive.

The drives have an internal SCSI controller integrated into the drive electronics. Each device ID on the SCSI bus may drive up to 8 logical units (LUN). These drives support only LUN 0, except for the Autoloader, which also uses LUN 1.

ANSI SCSI Bus Standards

In addition to the information presented in this manual, we recommend that for SCSI-2, read the ANSI Working Draft Revision 10 standard before writing host software drivers. Also, see the conformance statements, which are given in the Product Description Manual for the each model of drive or Autoloader.

Cabling and Connectors

The cabling requirements and pin outs for the SCSI connector for the internal drive models are given in the respective installation guide and Product Description Manual for each model of DAT drive or Autoloader.

Signal Descriptions

The drive SCSI interface consists of eighteen signals. Nine are control lines and eighteen are data lines. Data lines include the parity signal option. These signals are described in the following table.

Signal	Name	Description
-BSY	Busy	OR-tied signal used to show that the data bus is in use
-SEL	Select	Signal used by an Initiator to select a Target or by a Target to reselect an Initiator. SEL is driven by the Initiator during the Selection Phase and driven by the Target during a Reselection Phase.
-C/D	Control/Data	Target-driven signal used to indicate whether Control or Data information is on the data bus. True (low) indicates Control, and false (high) indicates Data.
-I/O	Input/Output	Target-driven signal used to control data movement direction on the data bus with respect to an Initiator. This signal is also used to distinguish between the Selection and Reselection Phases. True (low) indicates input to the Initiator, and false (high) indicates output from the Initiator.
-MSG	Message	Target-driven signal used to indicate the presence of a Message Phase on the bus. True (low) indicates Message Phase, and false (high) indicates Data, Command, or Status Phase.
-REQ	Request	Target-driven signal used to indicate a request for a REQ/ACK data transfer handshake.
-ACK	Acknowledge	Initiator-driven signal used to indicate an acknowledgment for a REQ/ACK data transfer handshake.
-ATN	Attention	Initiator-driven signal used to indicate the Initiator has a message to communicate to the Target.
-RST	Reset	OR-tied signal used to indicate a Reset condition.
DB(7-0)	Data Bus	Eight data-bit signals plus a parity bit signal that form the odd bytes of the data bus. DB (7) is the MSB and has the highest priority (ID 7) during the Arbitration Phase.
DB(8-15)	Data Bus	Eight data-bit signals that form the even byte of the data bus. DB(15) is the MSB
DB(P0)	Data Bus	The data parity bit for the odd byte of the data bus. Parity is odd and is a jumper-selectable option. Parity is not valid during the Arbitration Phase. DB (P) is not to be driven False (high) during the Arbitration Phase.
DB(P1)	Data Bus	Data parity bit for the even byte of the data bus.

NOTE: The BSY and RST signals are the only OR-tied signals. In ordinary bus operation, these signals may be simultaneously driven by two or more drivers. There is no operational problem in mixing OR-tied and three-state drivers on signals other than BSY and RST.

Command Set Description

The following table shows the SCSI commands for sequential access devices implemented by the drive and autoloader.

Code	Type	Command	Group
00h	M	TEST UNIT READY	0
01h	M	REWIND	0
02h	V	REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS	0
03h	M	REQUEST SENSE	0
05h	M	READ BLOCK LIMITS	0
07h	A	INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS	0
08h	M	READ	0
0Ah	M	WRITE	0
0Ch	V	SEEK BLOCK	0
10h	M	WRITE FILEMARKS	0
11h	M	SPACE	0
12h	M	INQUIRY	0
13h	O	VERIFY	0
15h	M	MODE SELECT	0
16h	M	RESERVE UNIT	0
17h	M	RELEASE UNIT	0
19h	M	ERASE	0
1Ah	M	MODE SENSE	0
1Bh	O	LOAD/UNLOAD	0
1Ch	O	RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS	0
1Dh	M	SEND DIAGNOSTIC	0
1Eh	O	PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL	0
2Bh	O	LOCATE	1
34h	O	READ POSITION	1
3Bh	O	WRITE DATA BUFFER	1
3Ch	O	READ DATA BUFFER	1
44h	M	REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT (SCSI-3)	2
4Ch	O	LOG SELECT	2
4Dh	O	LOG SENSE	2
56H	O	RESERVE UNIT (SCSI-3)	2
57H	O	RELEASE UNIT (SCSI-3)	2
A5H	A	MOVE MEDIUM	5
A6H	A	EXCHANGE MEDIUM	5
B8H	A	READ ELEMENT STATUS	5

M = Mandatory Command

V = Vendor Unique Command

O = Optional Command

A = Autoloader Command Only

ANSI X3.131, 199x Conformance Statement (SCSI-2)

General features

- Disconnect/reconnect, arbitration (required in SCSI-2).
- Supports LVD and single-ended drivers.
- Fixed and variable block transfer lengths.
- Hard reset.
- Synchronous data transfers
- Parity implemented (switch option).
- Space blocks, filemarks, EOD, and setmarks.
- Supports third-party reservation
- Log Sense and Log Select for managing soft errors reporting.
- MODE SENSE/SELECT page to control and report operation of data compression in sequential access devices.
- Complies with SCSI-2, Section 16, "Medium Changer Devices*."

Interface standards conformance

The Small Computer System Interface is described in standards including several versions and a number of individual documents. The original Small Computer System Interface Standard, X3.131-1986, is referred to herein as SCSI-1. SCSI-1 was revised resulting in the Small Computer System Interface – 2 (X3.131-1994), referred to herein as SCSI-2. The set of SCSI-3 standards are collectively referred to as SCSI-3. The applicable SCSI-3 standards are as follows:

SCSI-3 Architecture Model (SAM) X3.270:1996
SCSI Architecture Model - 2 (SAM-2) INCITS.366:2003
SCSI Parallel Interface - 2 (SPI-2) X3.302:1998
SCSI Parallel Interface - 3 (SPI-3) NCITS.336:2000
SCSI-3 Primary Commands (SPC) X3.301:1997
SCSI Primary Commands - 2 (SPC-2) NCITS.351:2001
SCSI-3 Medium Changer Commands (SMC) NCITS.314:1998
SCSI-3 Stream Commands (SSC) NCITS.335.2000

The term SCSI is used wherever it is not necessary to distinguish between the versions of SCSI.

Commands

Erase	Read Position
Exchange Medium*	Release Unit
Initialize Element Status*	Receive Diagnostic Results
Inquiry	Report Density Support
Load/Unload	Request Block Address
Locate	Request Sense
Log Select	Reserve Unit
Log Sense	Rewind
Mode Select	Seek Block
Mode Sense	Send Diagnostic
Move Medium*	Space
Prevent/Allow Media Removal	Test Unit Ready
Read	Verify
Read Block Limits	Write
Read Data Buffer	Write Data Buffer
Read Element Status*	Write Filemarks

* Autoloader only commands

Messages

Abort	Linked Command Complete with flag
Bus Device Reset	Message Reject
Disconnect	No Operation
Identify	Parity Error Message
Ignore Wide Residue	Save Data Pointer
Initiator Detected Error	Synchronous Data Transfer Request
Linked Command Complete	Wide Data Transfer Request

Vendor-unique commands

Seek Block	Request Block Address
------------	-----------------------

SCSI Bus Protocol

Communication on the SCSI bus occurs between a host computer's SCSI controller and a peripheral controller. The host controller is the *Initiator*, and the peripheral device is the *Target*.

Some SCSI bus functions are assigned to the Initiator and others to the Target. The Initiator arbitrates (enters the Arbitration Phase of operation) for control of the SCSI bus and enters the Selection Phase to select a specific Target such as a DAT drive.

The Target drive can request transfer of command, data, status, information, or disconnect from the bus. While the tape drive is disconnected, the bus is free to accomplish other tasks. While disconnected, the Target drive can process information obtained from the bus. If the Target wants to reconnect, it arbitrates for bus control. For example, a Target can reselect an Initiator or another Target to continue an operation.

Data-transfer operations on the SCSI bus are either asynchronous or synchronous. Asynchronous data transfer operations follow a defined request/acknowledge (REQ/ACK) handshake protocol. Two eight-bit bytes of information can be transferred with each REQ/ACK handshake. The default data transfer mode is asynchronous.

Synchronous data transfer operations are initiated through the SYNCHRONOUS DATA TRANSFER REQUEST message from the Initiator.

The SCSI bus protocol is divided into three modes or phases of operation: Waiting Phases, Control Phases, and Information Transfer Phases. These phases are further subdivided into the eight operational phases as listed in the following table. Information on these operational phases is contained in the following paragraphs.

Waiting Phases	Control Phases	Information Phases
1. Bus Free	2. Arbitration	5. Command
	3. Selection	6. Data (Data In/Data Out)
	4. Reselection	7. Status
		8. Message (Message In/ Message Out)

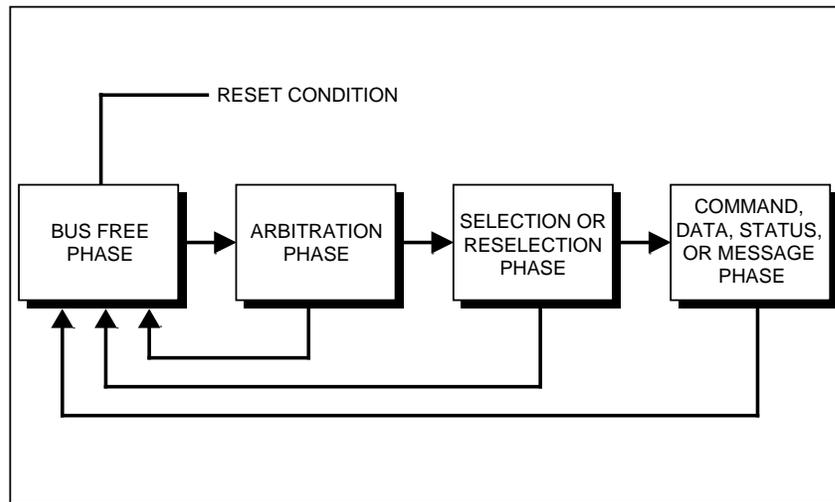
Waiting and Control Phases

The status of the SCSI bus is a function of the control signals. These signals define the SCSI as in the Waiting Phase (Bus Free Phase), the Control Phases (Arbitration, Selection, or Reselection), or the Information Transfer Phases (Command, Data, Status, or Message). Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives support both a SCSI system with Arbitration Phase and a SCSI system without Arbitration Phase (non-arbitrating system).

Arbitrating Systems

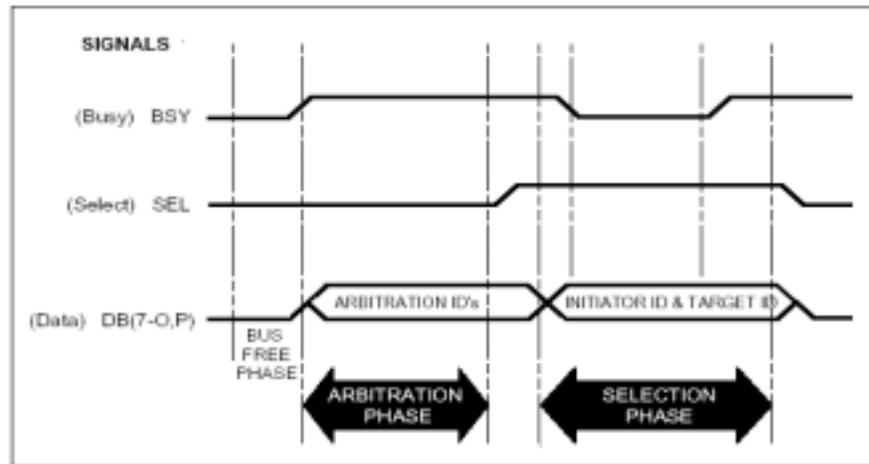
In arbitration systems (required in SCSI-2), the sequence of SCSI bus phases follows the sequence shown in Figure 2-1 on the following page. Operation begins with the Bus Free Phase. Normal progression is from the Bus Free to the Arbitration Phase. During Arbitration, Initiators and Targets assert for control of the SCSI bus. The bus is awarded to the device with the highest priority SCSI bus address.

Figure 2-1
Phase Sequencing with Arbitration



Arbitration is won by the highest priority SCSI device when both BSY and SEL are asserted and a delay of at least 1200 nSec (1 bus clear delay + 1 bus settle delay) occurs before the Arbitration Phase ends and the Selection Phase begins. Signal timing is shown in Figure 2-3 and the complete Arbitration Phase protocol is summarized in the following table.

Figure 2-2
Arbitration and Selection Phase Signal Timing



Step	Procedure
------	-----------

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | The SCSI device first waits for a Bus Free Phase to occur. The Bus Free Phase is detected when both the BSY and SEL signals are simultaneously and continuously false for a minimum of a bus settle delay of 400 nSec. |
|----|--|

2. The SCSI device waits a minimum of one bus free delay of 800 nSec after detection of a Bus Free Phase before driving any signal. The Bus Free Phase occurs after BSY and SEL are both false for a bus settle delay of 400 nSec.
3. Following the 800 nSec Bus Free Delay in Step 2, the SCSI device Arbitrates for the SCSI bus by asserting both BSY and its own SCSI ID; however, the SCSI device does not assert a BSY and its SCSI ID if more than a bus settle delay (1.8 Sec) has passed since the Bus Free Phase was last observed.
4. After waiting at least an Arbitration delay (2.2 Sec) measured after asserting a BSY signal, the SCSI device examines the data bus. If a higher priority SCSI ID bit is true, then the SCSI device loses the Arbitration. The SCSI device releases its signals and returns to Step 1. If no higher priority SCSI ID bit is true on the bus, then the SCSI device wins the Arbitration and asserts the SEL signal. Any other device that participated in the Arbitration Phase and lost Arbitration releases BSY and its SCSI ID bit within a bus clear delay after SEL becomes true. A SCSI device that loses Arbitration returns to Step 1.
5. The SCSI device that wins Arbitration waits at least one bus clear delay plus a bus settle delay of 1,200 nSec after asserting the SEL signal and changing the condition of other signals.

NOTE: The single SCSI ID bit on the data bus corresponds to the unique ID code of the SCSI device. All other SCSI data bus bits are released by the SCSI device. Parity is not valid during the Arbitration Phase. During the Arbitration Phase, DB(P) may be undriven or driven true, but not false.

Selection and Reselection Phases

The Selection and Reselection Phases provide a method for establishing a link between the Initiator and Target. When selected by an Initiator that supports disconnects, the Target has the option of disconnecting from the SCSI bus. When the Target needs to again establish the link to its original Initiator, the Target reselects that Initiator.

When selection is made, no restrictions on the sequences between Information Transfer Phases exist. A phase type may be followed by the same phase type. For example, a data phase may be followed by another data phase.

A device that wins Arbitration assumes the roll of Initiator by releasing the I/O signal. The Initiator sets the data bus to a value that is the OR of its SCSI ID bit and the Targets ID bit. The Initiator waits at least two deskew delays (90 nSec) before releasing the BSY signal and an additional bus settle delay (400 nSec) before looking for a response from the Target.

A device that loses Arbitration must release the Select ID and BSY.

Operation enters the Selection or Reselection Phases when a particular device wins a request in Arbitration and gains control of the SCSI bus. These phases allow the device in control of the bus to select another specific device connected to the SCSI bus for communication.

For example, the Initiator can select a tape drive to begin an operation, or the tape drive can reselect an Initiator to continue an operation previously disconnected. The tape drive does not disconnect from the bus unless the host asserted the host ID bit during selection and the host sent an Identify message of C0h.

The Selection and Reselection Phases can be terminated for either of the following reasons:

- A Selection/Reselection time-out occurs. A Target or Initiator did not respond to a Selection or Reselection Phase within a maximum abort time of 200 Sec.
- A reset signal occurs on the SCSI bus. All sequences are terminated, and signals are released by all Targets and Initiators.

The Initiator can use the ATN signal to notify the DAT drive that an IDENTIFY message from the Initiator is ready. To ensure that the Target recognizes the Attention condition before the Command Phase is entered, the ATN signal must be low before SEL is asserted and BSY de-asserted.

Select With Attention

The host system can select the drive *only* using Select With Attention. The Select With Attention allows the host to send the Identify message to specify that the host supports disconnect.

The host can also use the Select With Attention to send messages other than the Identify message. For example, a Bus Device Reset or Abort message can be sent to cause the drive to reset itself without affecting any other device on the SCSI bus. The DAT drive responds appropriately to the host messages.

If the drive receives an illegal message, it enters the Message Out Phase and sends the Reject message to the host. If any reserved bit (bits 5, 4, or 3) is set, an Identify message is rejected.

Responses to Identify messages with a non-zero LUN are described in the following subsection.

Identify Message

Because the drive only supports Logical Unit 0, the Identify message is used solely to specify the Disconnect option. The bit map for the Identify message is as follows:

Bits	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		DIS		Reserved			LUN	

If bit 7 is set, the Identify message is indicated. Bit 6 (shown as DIS) is set as follows:

- 0 The host does not support disconnects. The drive does not disconnect from the SCSI bus during the current command.

- 1 The host supports disconnects. The drive disconnects from the SCSI bus appropriately for the command in progress to relinquish the bus for other units.

Note: LUN = 1 is legal for Autoloader drives only.

Information Transfer Phases

The Command, Data, Status, and Message Phases are grouped together as the Information Transfer Phases because they are all used to transfer data or control information on the SCSI bus.

The following table shows the Control Data (C/D), Input/Output (I/O), and Message (MSG) signals used to distinguish between the various Information Transfer Phases. The Target drives these three signals and thereby controls all changes from one phase to another.

Signals	-MSG	-C/D	-I/O	Phases	Direction of Transfer
-I/O	1	1	1	Data	Initiator to Target
	1	1	0	Data	Target to Initiator
-C/D	1	0	1	Command	Initiator to Target
	1	0	0	Status	Target to Initiator
-MSG	0	0	1	Message	Initiator to Target
	0	0	0	Message	Target to Initiator

Key: 1 = False, 0 = True

Information Transfer Phases use one or more REQ/ACK handshakes to control the information transfer. Each REQ/ACK handshake allows the transfer of one byte of information. During the information transfer phases, BSY remains true and SEL remains false. C/D, I/O, and MSG control signals are valid for a bus settle delay of 400 nSec before assertion of REQ signal at the first handshake and remain valid until negation of ACK at the end of the last handshake.

Asynchronous Data Transfer

The Target controls the direction of information transfer with the I/O signal. When I/O is asserted (low), information is transferred from the Target to the Initiator. When I/O is de-asserted (high), information is transferred from the Initiator to the Target. Figure 2-4 shows the data transfer signals for information transfer from Target to Initiator, and Figure 2-5 shows the data transfer signals for information transfer from Initiator to Target. Each direction of information transfer is discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

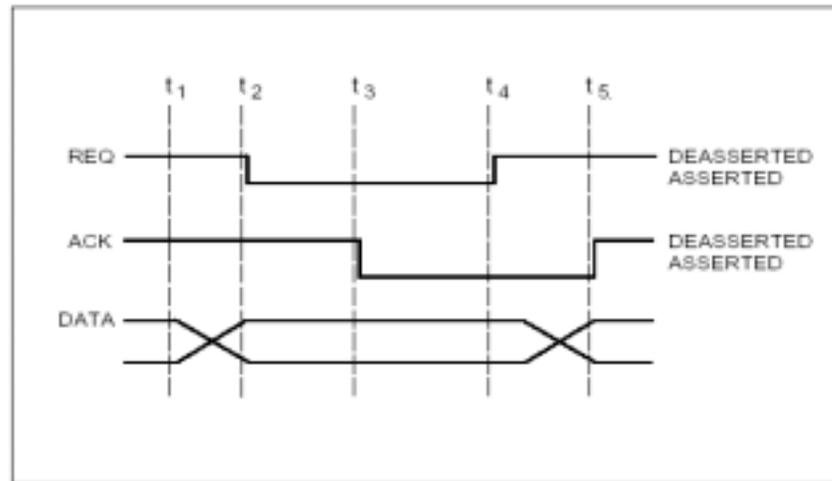
Transfer from Target to Initiator

The transfer from Target to Initiator is described in the following table and illustrated in Figure 2-4.

Timing Point	Action
t₁	The I/O signal is asserted; the Target drives the data (DB7-0) and parity signals to their desired values.
t₂	The Target then asserts the REQ signal.

t₃	The Initiator reads the data and parity signals after REQ is asserted and then signals its acceptance of the data by asserting the ACK.
t₄	ACK goes low at the Target, and the Target de-asserts REQ.
t₅	The REQ signal is false. The Initiator de-asserts ACK. After the ACK signal is high, the Target can continue the transfer by repeating the steps from t ₁ .

Figure 2-4
Signals Used in Transfer from Target to Initiator

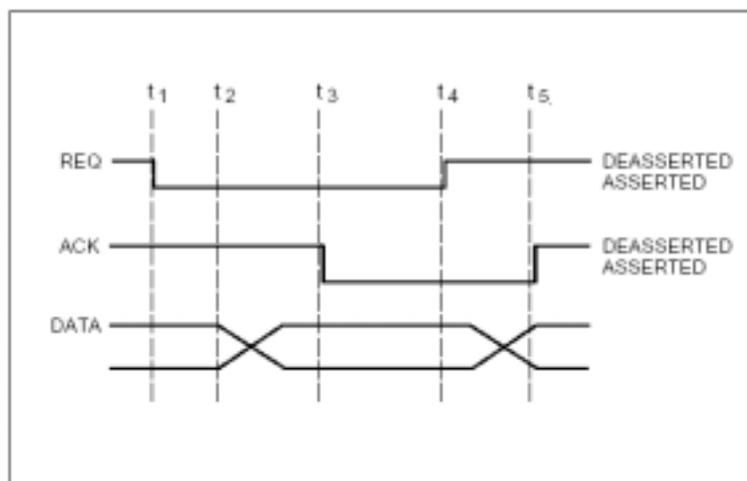


Transfer from Initiator to Target

Transfer from Initiator to Target is described in the following table and illustrated in Figure 2-5.

Timing Point	Action
t₁	The I/O signal is de-asserted, and the Target asserts REQ to request information.
t₂	The Initiator drives the data and parity signals to their desired values.
t₃	The Initiator asserts the ACK.
t₄	The Target de-asserts REQ, signaling its acceptance of data. The Initiator then releases the data and parity signals.
t₅	The Initiator de-asserts ACK. The Target can then continue to transfer by asserting the REQ signal.

Figure 2-5
Signals Used in Transfer from Initiator to Target



Synchronous Data Transfer

Both the Initiator and Target must send a SYNCHRONOUS DATA TRANSFER REQUEST (SDTR) message in order to set up synchronous data transfer parameters. The drive supports both SDTR WDTR extended (multibyte) messages. The host may initiate an SDTR to establish a new synchronous data transfer agreement or to end a previously arranged synchronous data transfer agreement and return to asynchronous data transfer mode.

The following table shows the format for the SDTR message.

Byte	Value	Description
0	01h	Extended message
1	03h	Extended message length
2	01h	Synchronous Data Transfer Request Code
3	m*	Transfer Period (m x 4 nsec)
4	**	REQ/ACK Offset

* Transfer Period can be any value between 0Ah and 64h. Exceptions to m x 4 nsec are made in the following cases: 1) If the value is 0Ch, which is defined in SCSI-3 as a period of 50 nsec, 2) If the value is 0Bh, which sets the period to 37.5 nsec, and 3) If the value is 0Ah, which sets the period to 25 nsec.

** REQ/ACK Offset can be any value between 4 and 32.

The *Transfer Period* is the minimum time allowed between leading edges of successive REQ pulses and of successive ACK pulses to meet the requirements of the drive for successful reception of data. The host and DAT drive can transfer data with larger, but never smaller, Transfer Period than specified in the SDTR message.

The minimum value for the Transfer Period (25 nsec) is determined by the maximum burst transfer rate of the SCSI interface hardware of the drive and is 80 Mbytes per second (06h). The host must specify a Transfer Period that allows it to successfully receive data from the DAT drive during the Data In Phase. Transfer Period represents the actual transfer period, in nanoseconds, divided by 4.

The *REQ/ACK Offset* is the maximum number of pulses that can be sent by the DAT drive in advance of the number of ACK pulses received from the host, establishing a pacing mechanism. If the number of REQ pulses is greater than the number of ACK pulses by the REQ/ACK Offset, the DAT drive stops sending data until after the leading edge of the next ACK is received.

The ACK/REQ Offset is used to prevent an overflow condition in the host's reception buffer during the Data In Phase. The REQ/ACK Offset should be set to the size of the host's reception buffer minus one.

To set up a new synchronous data transfer agreement, the host asserts the ATN signal and sends an SDTR message. The Transfer Period must be set to one of a set of specific values equal to or greater than 0Ah and less than the maximum rate of the host's reception buffer. The ACK/REQ Offset will be set to a nonzero value between 4 and the size of the host's reception buffer minus 1, but it must not exceed 32.

If the Transfer Period and the ACK/REQ Offset are within the ranges described above, the DAT drive goes to the Message In Phase and returns an SDTR message with the same Transfer Period and ACK/REQ Offset. This return indicates a successful completion of the SDTR message exchange. The implied synchronous data transfer agreement remains in effect until:

- A Bus Device Reset message is received.
- A hard reset condition occurs.
- The successful completion of the next SDTR message exchange.

If the Transfer Period is less than 0Ah or the REQ/ACK Offset less than 4 the drive returns either a Transfer Period of zero or a REQ/ACK Offset of zero to indicate the request cannot be supported in a synchronous manner and use of asynchronous transfer is requested.

If the host specifies a REQ/ACK offset of zero, the DAT drive operates in the asynchronous data transfer mode.

Command Phase

During the Command Phase, the Target requests command information from the Initiator. The Target asserts the C/D signal and de-asserts the I/O and MSG signals thus denoting the Command Phase. The REQ/ACK then handshakes the command bytes across the SCSI bus (Figure 2-5). The command bytes are also called the Command Descriptor Block (CDB).

Data Phase

The Data Phase is subdivided into the Data-In and Data-Out Phases.

Data-In Phase

During the Data-In phase, the Target requests that data be sent to the Initiator from the Target. The Target asserts the I/O signal and de-asserts the C/D and MSG signals thus denoting the Data-In Phase. The REQ/ACK handshakes (Figure 2-4) then transfer the requested byte count.

Data-Out Phase

During a Data-Out phase, the Target requests that data be sent from the Initiator to the Target. The Target de-asserts the C/D, I/O, and MSG signals thus denoting the Data-Out Phase. The REQ/ACK handshakes (Figure 2-5) then transfer the requested byte count across the SCSI bus.

Status Phase

During a Status Phase, the Target requests that status information be sent to the Initiator from the Target. The Target asserts the C/D and I/O signals and de-asserts the MSG signal thus denoting the Status Phase. The REQ/ACK handshakes the one byte status code across the SCSI bus (refer to Figure 2-4).

Message Phase

The Message Phase consists of either the Message-In or Message-Out Phases. The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drive supports one-byte messages.

Message-In Phase

During the Message-In Phase, the Target requests that messages be sent to the Initiator from the Target. The Target asserts the C/D, I/O, MSG signals thus denoting the Message-In Phase. The REQ/ACK handshakes the one-byte message across the SCSI bus.

Message-Out Phase

During the Message-Out Phase, the Target requests that messages be sent from the Initiator to the Target. The Target invokes this phase in response to the Attention (ATTN) signal asserted by the Initiator. The drive responds to the ATTN signal at every phase change. The Target asserts the C/D and MSG signals and de-asserts the I/O signal, denoting the Message-Out Phase. The REQ/ACK handshakes the one byte message across the SCSI bus. The Target uses REQ/ACK handshakes (Figure 2-5) until the ATN signal becomes false, unless an error occurs and the message is rejected.

Command Descriptor Block

A request to a peripheral device is performed by sending a Command Descriptor Block (CDB) to the Target. For several commands, the request is accompanied by a list of parameters sent during a Data Out Phase. If an invalid parameter is contained in the CDB, the drive terminates the command without altering the medium.

The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drives implementation supports Group 0 and selected Group 1 and Group 2 commands. Group 0 CDBs are six-bytes. Group 1 and 2 CDBs are ten-bytes.

The CDB contains both reserved bit fields and defined bit fields. Defined bit fields are: Group Code, Command Code, Logical Unit Number (LUN), Vendor Unique (VU), Flag, and Link, whereas reserved bit fields are defined by zeros such as those appearing on the last line of the following table. This table shows a typical Group 0, six-byte, Command Descriptor Block.

Note: The LUN field must be 0 in the CDB. Target LUN numbers are sent in the Identify Message.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Group Code			Command Code				
1	LUN		Command Dependent					
2	Command Dependent							
3	Command Dependent							
4	Command Dependent							
5	VU	VU	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

The following table shows a typical Command Descriptor Block for Group 1 and 2 commands.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Group Code			Command Code				
1	LUN		Command Dependent					
2	Command Dependent							
3	Command Dependent							
4	Command Dependent							
5	Command Dependent							
6	Command Dependent							
7	Command Dependent							
8	Command Dependent							
9	VU	VU	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

The following table describes the CDB fields common to all Group 0, 1, and 2 commands.

CDB Field	Description
-----------	-------------

Group Code*	This field indicates which of eight possible SCSI command groups is specified. Seagate drives support Group 0.
Command Code*	This field indicates which of 32 possible command codes for a particular group code is specified.
Logical Unit	The LUN must be set to zero.
Vendor Unique	When set, these bits select vendor unique functions in specified commands.
Flag bit	The Flag bit is used only in conjunction with the Link bit and must be set to zero if the Link bit is zero. When the Link bit is set, the value of the Flag bit determines the appropriate message to send to the Initiator when a linked command completes successfully. A 0 value indicates that the Linked Command Complete message is required. A 1 value indicates that the Linked Command Complete with Flag message is required. Typically, the Flag bit is used to cause an interrupt in the Initiator at the end of, or at logical intervals in, linked command processing.
Link bit**	The Link bit is used to indicate that the Initiator desires automatic linking to the next command on successful completion of the current command. When the Link bit is one, on successful termination of the command, the drive returns an Intermediate Status followed by one of the two Command Complete messages as determined by the Flag bit. (Refer to description of Flag bit above.)

* Together, group code and command code make up the op code.

** If the Link bit is used, all applicable commands must have the Immediate bit set to zero or a Check Condition status is returned and Extended Sense Key is set to Illegal Request.

Logical Unit Support

The Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drive only supports Logical Unit (LUN) 0, except for the Autoloader, which supports both LUN 0 and LUN 1. However, it responds to a host command that tries to select or identify any other LUN. The response of the drive to illegal LUNs varies depending on the command and the manner in which the host specifies the LUN.

The host can specify an LUN I only by sending an Identify message after the Selection Phase

Because of the redundancy of specifying the LUN, the Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 drive responds appropriately if the LUN is specified in both the Identify message and in the CDB. If the drive is selected and a valid Identify message is received with LUN = 0 (or LUN = 1 if the drive is an Autoloader), the LUN field of the CDB is ignored. Thus, the Identify message overrides the CDB LUN specification.

Because the SCSI INQUIRY command determines what LUNs a particular SCSI device supports, the response from the drive to this command is unique. With the INQUIRY command when the drive receives an unsupported LUN, the command completes normally. The drive indicates that it does not support the specified LUN by returning a 7F hexadecimal value in byte 0 of the INQUIRY data. Regardless of what method is used to specify the LUN, the 7F hex value is returned.

If an unsupported LUN is specified for a REQUEST SENSE command, the command completes normally with Good Status, and the sense data is set to Illegal Request.

For all other commands, the illegal LUN is detected in the Identify message. If an illegal LUN is specified in the Identify message, the drive enters the Command Phase and accepts the CDB. It immediately skips to the Status Phase and posts a Check Condition. The Sense data is set to Illegal Request. If the Identify message is correct, the CDB LUN is ignored.

SCSI Message Descriptions and Definitions

The SCSI message codes, descriptions, and directions are given in the following table. Each of these SCSI messages is supported by the Seagate DDS-4 drive.

Code	Description	Direction*
00h	Command Complete	In
02h	Save Data Pointer	In
03h	Restore data pointers	In
04h	Disconnect	In
05h	Initiator Detected Error	Out
06h	Abort	Out
07h	Message Reject	In/Out
08h	No Operation	Out
0Ah	Linked Command Complete	In
0Bh	Linked Command Complete with Flag	In
0Ch	Bus Device Reset	Out
80h	Identify (when sent by host, disables Disconnect/Reconnect)	In/Out
C0h	Identify (enable Disconnect/Reconnect)	Out
01h**	Extended Message	In/Out

* Direction: In = Drive to host; Out = Host to drive.

** Supports only two extended messages: Synchronous Data Transfer Request and Wide Data Transfer Request.

The following table lists SCSI messages and their definitions.

Hex Code	Message	Definition
00h	Command Complete	This message is sent from the drive to inform an Initiator that execution of a command terminated and that valid status was sent to the Initiator. After successfully sending this message, the drive goes to the Bus Free Phase by releasing BSY.
NOTE: The command may have been executed successfully or unsuccessfully as indicated in the status.		
02h	Save Data Pointer	This message is sent from the drive to direct the Initiator to save a copy of the present active data pointer for the drive.
04h	Disconnect	This message is sent from the drive to inform an Initiator that the present physical path is going to be broken (DAT drive plans to disconnect by releasing BSY) and, a later reconnect is required to complete the current operation. If the Initiator detects the Bus Free Phase, other than as the result of a Reset condition, without first receiving a Disconnect or Command Complete message, the Initiator considers this as a catastrophic error condition. The Disconnect message does not cause the Initiator to save the data pointer. If Disconnect messages are used to break a long data transfer into two or more shorter transfers, then a Save Data Pointer message is issued by the DAT drive before each Disconnect.
05h	Initiator Detected Error	This message is sent from an Initiator to inform the DAT drive that an error, such as a parity error, occurred.
06h	Abort	This message is sent from an Initiator to clear the present drive operation. All pending data and status for the issuing Initiator are cleared, and the drive goes back to Bus Free Phase. No status or ending message is sent for the operation. Any previously set modes are not changed.
07h	Message Reject	This message is sent from the DAT drive to indicate the last message it received was inappropriate or was not implemented. The DAT drive sends Message Reject and then goes to the Message-In phase prior to requesting additional message bytes from the Initiator. This sequence provides an interlock so the Initiator can determine which message was rejected.
08h	No Operation	This message is sent from an Initiator in response to a DAT drive request for a message, when the Initiator does not currently have any other valid message to send.
09h	Parity Error	This message is sent from the host to indicate that incorrect parity was detected. See the following table.
0Ah	Linked Command Complete	This message is sent from the DAT drive to inform an Initiator that execution of a linked command is completed and that status was sent. The Initiator can then set the pointers to the initial state for the next linked command.

Hex Code	Message	Definition
0Bh	Linked Command complete with Flag	This message is sent from the DAT drive to inform an Initiator that execution of a linked command with the Flag bit set to one, is completed and that status was sent. The Initiator then sets the current pointers to the initial state of the next linked command. Typically, this message is used to cause an interrupt in the Initiator between two linked commands.
0Ch	Bus Device Reset	This message is sent from an Initiator to direct the drive to clear all current commands; it forces the drive to an initial state with no operations pending for any Initiator. On recognizing this message, the drive moves to the Bus Free Phase. All modes are reset to the default state.
	Identify (80h disable Disconnect / Reconnect) (C0h enable Disconnect / Reconnect)	These messages are sent by either the Initiator or DAT drive to establish the physical path between them. The physical path connection indicates that both the Initiator and DAT drive have message passing capability. Bit 7 is set to one to distinguish these messages from other messages. Bit 6 is set to one by the Initiator indicating the Initiator has the ability to accommodate disconnection and reconnection. Bits 5 through 3 are reserved (set to zero). Bits 2 through 0 specify the logical unit number that must be 0 for the DAT drive. When Identify is sent from the drive to an Initiator during reconnection, an implied Restore Pointers message is performed by the Initiator prior to completion of this message.

The following table describes the operation for each of the possible cases of parity error.

State or Phase	Description
Bus Free State	The drive does not detect nor react to parity errors on the SCSI bus while the drive is in a bus free state.
Arbitration Phase	The drive does not detect nor react to parity errors on the SCSI bus while arbitration is being performed.
Selection Phase	The drive does not detect nor react to parity errors on the SCSI bus while the drive is being selected.
Selection, Message Out Phase (Identify Message)	If the drive detects a parity error while the host is sending an Identify message, the drive will attempt one retry then go to Bus Free.
Reselection, Message In Phase (Identify Message)	<p>If the drive is attempting to reconnect to the host and the host asserts ATN because it detected an error, the drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switches the host to the Message Out Phase. • Waits for the host to send a 09 (Parity Error Message) <p>The drive then performs the retry option by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching the host to the Message In Phase. • Resending the Identify Message

State or Phase	Description
Command Phase	<p>If the drive detects a parity error while the host is transferring a CDB, the drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminates the transfer. • Switches the host to the Status Phase and sends a Check Condition. • Switches the host to the Message In Phase and sends a Command Complete. • Sets the Sense Key = B and ASC/ASCQ = 47-00 (SCSI-2 only).
Data In Phase	<p>If the host detects a parity error while data is being transferred from the drive and asserts ATN, the drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminates the transfer of data. • Switches the host to the Message Out Phase. • Waits for the host to send an 05 (Host Detected Error). • Switches the host to the Status Phase and sends a Check Condition. • Switches the host to the Message In Phase and sends a Command Complete. • Sets the Sense Key = B and ASC/ASCQ = 48-00 (SCSI-2 only).
Data Out Phase	<p>If the drive detects a parity error while the host is transferring data, the drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminates the transfer of data. • Switches the host to the Status Phase and sends a Check Condition. • Switches the host to the Message In Phase and sends Command Complete. • Sets the Sense Key = B and ASC/ASCQ = 47-00 (SCSI-2 only).
Status Phase	<p>If the host is in the Status phase and detects an error in the status byte and asserts ATN, the drive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switches the host to the Message Out Phase and waits for the host to send 05 (Initiator Detected Error). • Switches the host to the Status Phase and sends a Check Condition. • Target sends restore pointers and resends Status.
Message In Phase	<p>If the host is in the Message In Phase and detects an error on a message bytes an asserts ATN, the drive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switches the host to the Message Out Phase. • Waits for the host to send 09 (Parity Error Message). • Switches the host to the Message In Phase and resends the message.

State or Phase	Description
Message Out Phase	If the host is in the Message Out Phase and sends a message bytes and the drive detects a parity error, the drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• attempts one retry then goes to Bus Free.

An Initiator that accommodates disconnect/reconnect can indicate this capability to the DAT drive during the Selection phase by asserting both its own Initiator SCSI ID bit as well as the DAT SCSI ID bit (allows the DAT drive to know with which Initiator to reconnect). The Initiator must also assert ATN before exiting the Selection phase (prior to releasing SEL) and send an Identify message out of C0h to the DAT drive. This sequence causes the drive to enter the Message-Out phase when the Selection phase completes.

The first message sent by the host after the Selection phase is an Identify message. Under normal conditions, the first message sent by the DAT drive after a Reselection phase is also Identify. Under certain exceptional conditions, the host may send the Abort message or the Bus Device Reset message instead of Identify as the first message.

SCSI Status Code Descriptions and Definitions

The status code format is shown in the following table. A status byte is sent from the DAT drive to the Initiator during the Status phase at the termination of each command unless the command is cleared by an Abort message, by a Bus Device Reset message, or by a Reset condition.

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Content	0	0	0		Status Code		0

The DAT drive uses the 4-bit status codes shown in the following table.

Bits					Definition
4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	X	Good Status
0	0	0	1	X	Check Condition
0	1	0	0	X	Busy
1	0	0	0	X	Intermediate Status
1	1	0	0	X	Reservation Conflict

Descriptions of the five supported SCSI status codes are given in the following table.

Message	Status Code	Byte 0 Status Phase	Definition
Busy	4h	08h	This status (DAT drive busy) is returned when the drive is unable to accept a command from the Initiator. (For example, it is returned during an intermediate disconnect or after an immediate command has completed and the request function is not done.) The normal Initiator recovery action is to issue the command at a later time.
Check Condition	1h	02h	Any error, exception, or abnormal condition that causes the sense data to be set, causes a Check Condition status. A REQUEST SENSE command should be issued following a Check Condition status, to determine the nature of the condition.
Good Status	0h	10h	This status indicates that the DAT drive successfully completed the command.
Intermediate Status	8h	10h	This status is returned for every command in a series of linked commands except the last command unless an error, exception, or abnormal condition causes either Check Condition or Reservation Conflict status to be set. If this status is not returned, the chain of linked commands is broken, and no further commands in the series are executed.
Reservation Conflict	Ch	18h	This status is returned when a device attempts to access a DAT drive when it is reserved for access to another device.

Attention Condition

The Attention Condition allows an Initiator to inform a Target that the Initiator has a message to send. The DAT drive may read this message at its convenience by performing a Message-Out phase. The Initiator creates the Attention Condition by asserting the ATN signal at any time except during the Arbitration or Bus Free phases. The DAT drive checks to see if ATN is set at every phase change. If ATN is set, the drive goes into the Message-Out phase. The Initiator may de-assert the ATN signal at any time. Normally, the Initiator de-asserts ATN during or before the last REQ/ACK handshake of the Message-Out phase. The Attention signal must be present prior to a phase change to allow the DAT drive time to respond with a Message-Out phase at the phase change.

Reset Condition

The Reset Condition takes precedence over all phases and conditions and is used to immediately terminate operation and clear all SCSI devices from the bus. Any SCSI device can create a reset condition by asserting a RST signal for a minimum reset hold time of 25 microseconds. The DAT drive never asserts reset. During the Reset Condition, all SCSI devices release all SCSI signals (except RST) within a Clear Reset Delay (800 nSec) of the transition of RST to low. The Bus Free phase always follows the Reset Condition.

When a reset is issued to the DAT drive, the SCSI bus clears all uncompleted commands, releases all SCSI device reservations, sets the DAT drive to default modes, and returns to the Bus Free phase.

Unit Attention Condition

The Unit Attention condition in the DAT drive typically results from the following conditions:

- A Reset was previously issued to the DAT drive.
- The DAT drive has just been powered on.
- The cartridge was removed when the tape is positioned away from BOT.
- The cartridge was removed when the tape is positioned at BOT following a LOAD command.
- A cartridge has been inserted since the previous bus reset or power-on.
- A log exception condition occurred.
- The mode pages have been changed

The Unit Attention Condition persists for an Initiator until the Initiator issues a command other than Inquiry for which the DAT drive returns with a Check Condition Status. If the next command from that Initiator following the Check Condition Status is Request Sense, then the unit attention sense key is returned.

If the Inquiry Command is received from an Initiator with a pending Unit Attention Condition before the DAT drive reports Check Condition Status, the DAT drive performs the Inquiry Command and does not clear the Unit Attention Condition.

If the Request Sense Command is received from an Initiator with a pending Unit Attention Condition before the DAT drive reports Check Condition Status, the DAT drive reports unit attention sense key and clears the Unit Attention Condition for that Initiator.

Buffered Mode

Buffered Mode allows the most efficient operation of the DAT drive. The drive defaults to Buffered mode. In this mode, the drive signals Command Complete when all requested data for a WRITE command has been transferred from the host to the DAT buffer. This mode provides data to maintain operation while the host readies a new WRITE Command.

If an error occurs in writing data to the tape after the DAT drive signals Command Complete, an error status is sent on the next Command issued.

Immediate Function

For Initiators that do not support the disconnect feature, the Immediate bit provides a means of releasing the bus while the drive is busy completing a function such as repositioning the tape. If a command is sent by the Initiator after a previous Immediate Command was accepted, the drive continues the Immediate Function it is currently performing and returns a Busy Status for the new command.

An immediate bit of zero means that the status is returned to the Initiator when the operation is completed. (For example, the status is returned when the tape has been repositioned.) An Immediate bit of one means that the status is returned to the Initiator as soon as the function is started.

Residual Length Function

When performing a WRITE command, the drive returns a Good Status and Command Completion Message when the last byte requested by the command is placed in the Data Buffer, rather than when it is written onto tape. If an error occurs while data is being written onto tape, the drive calculates the Residual Length and places this value in the information bytes of the Sense Data Block. Also, the Residual Length functions for other commands, such as READ and SPACE.

Residual Length is calculated by: $RL = TL - AL$

Where :

AL (Actual Length) = Blocks transferred from the host to the DAT drive across the SCSI bus.

TL (Transfer Length) = The Transfer Length from bytes 2-4 of the WRITE command (Request Transfer Length).

RL (Residual Length) = The amount of blocks or bytes not written to tape.

Disconnect/Reconnect Function

When the drive is performing a task not requiring communication with the Initiator or when the DAT drive determines that a relatively long time has passed with no bus activity, it disconnects from the SCSI bus. Examples are:

- When rewinding the tape.
- When writing to the tape and the buffer is full.
- When reading from the tape and the buffer is empty.
- When spacing, locating, or generally performing any tape motion when data cannot be transferred on the SCSI bus.

During the time the Target is disconnected for one of these functions, the bus is free for use by other devices. Both disconnect and reconnect are initiated by the Target.

When the Initiator first selects the drive, it sends an Identify Message indicating that it is allowing the drive to disconnect and reconnect and to be capable of supporting messages other than Command Complete (and the host set its own ID during selection). To disconnect from the bus, the DAT drive performs the following procedure:

1. The drive can send a Save Data Pointers Message if the disconnection function was a data transfer.
2. The drive sends a Disconnect Message indicating it is going to disconnect.
3. The drive disconnects from the bus by de-asserting BSY and releasing control of all bus signals.

The bus is now free for an Initiator to select any device on the bus, including the drive that initiated the disconnect. The drive will respond to selection by another Initiator.

If the DAT drive is selected while disconnected, it only allows the following actions:

- If the command is from a different initiator or is from the same initiator but to a different LUN, the DAT drive accepts the command and immediately returns Busy Status.
- Immediately following the selection, the Initiator may send the Identify, No Op, Abort, or Bus Device Reset messages to the drive.
- If the command is from the same initiator to the same LUN, the current command terminates with a Check Condition and an Abort Sense Key.

When the disconnected drive is ready to reconnect with the Initiator, it does the following.

1. It monitors the bus waiting for a Bus Free Phase to occur. When a Bus Free Phase is sensed, the DAT drive arbitrates for the bus.
2. If it wins arbitration, the DAT drive then attempts to reselect the Initiator. If the Initiator fails to respond in 250 mSec, the drive drops all bus signals and allows the bus to again enter the Bus Free Phase. The drive then repeats the attempted Arbitration.

3. When the DAT drive has successfully reselected the Initiator, it sends an Identify Message to reestablish the path between the drive and the Initiator. This message is always 80h because the DAT drive is initiating the reselection and is always LUN 0. A Restore Pointers Message is implied when the DAT drive sends an Identify Message to the Initiator. The Initiator responds accordingly.

SCSI Memory Address Pointers

SCSI provides for two sets of three pointers within each Initiator. When a physical path is established with a host, and this path can accommodate disconnection and reconnection, the host must ensure that its Current Pointers for the path are equal to the Saved Pointers in the DAT drive. An implied Restore Pointers Operation occurs in the host as a result of a connect or reconnect.

Current Data Pointers

Current data pointers, also known as Active Pointers, are used to represent the state of the interface and point to the next Command, Status or Data byte to be transferred between the memory of the Initiator and the Target. Each Initiator may have only one set of Current Pointers. The Current Pointers are used by the Target currently connected to the Initiator.

Saved Data Pointers

Whether or not a currently active device is currently connected, it has one set of Saved Data Pointers. This set includes Command, Status and Data Pointers that point to the Command Descriptor Block, Status Area and Data Area, respectively, for that device.

The Saved Pointer continues to point to the start of the Data Area until the Target reconnects to the Initiator. In response to the implied Save Data Pointer message, the Initiator replaces the Current (active) Data Pointer with the value of the Saved Data Pointer.

Early Warning Function

Early Warning on the DAT drive is a logical warning given when ten megabytes of storage space remain on the tape. The position is calculated by the drive. When this physical position is reached on a tape, the following occurs.

1. Data transfers from the host are terminated at the next block boundary.
2. All data remaining in the drive buffer is written to the tape if the Synchronize at EW bit is set.
3. The command completes with a Check Condition and a 40h Sense data meaning EOM and no Sense Key.
4. Subsequent WRITE commands write data and complete with check condition with EOM Status and No Sense Key until the physical tape end is encountered.

Error Reporting

Soft Errors

Soft errors are generally tape-quality related and occur more frequently during write operations than during read operations. Soft errors indicate repeated attempts by the drive to read or write data on the tape. Some soft errors are normal, but an increase in the usual count can indicate deteriorating tape quality. If the soft error count remains higher than normal, clean the read/write heads. If this procedure does not clear the problem, change to a new tape cartridge.

Hard Errors

If a hard error (unrecoverable error) occurs during operation, the drive terminates operation immediately and returns a Check Condition. The Initiator should cease any further read or write functions and issue a Request Sense Command to determine the type of error.

When the drive detects a write error, it attempts to rewrite the data up to 127 times. After the 127th attempt, the error is considered unrecoverable and the operation terminates. In that case, the appropriate LED on the drive front panel flashes rapidly. When a hard error is encountered, replace the tape with a new cartridge and repeat the function or clean the heads with a cleaning cartridge.

Variable and Fixed Mode Recording

The DAT drive can write either fixed or variable block sizes. The recording mode is determined by the Fixed bit in the SCSI WRITE and READ commands.

If the Fixed bit is set, the MODE SELECT command sets the size of the next block or multiple blocks to be written with the next WRITE command. When a WRITE command is issued with the Fixed bit set, the current block size is implemented. The transfer length specifies the number of blocks to be written with this size. If a WRITE command is issued with the Fixed bit set and the current block size set to 0, the DAT drive returns a Check Condition with Illegal Request Sense Key. When writing with the Fixed bit set, each WRITE command specifies the number of contiguous blocks to be written of a fixed size, resulting in fixed-mode blocks.

If the Fixed bit is reset, then only one block can be written on the tape per SCSI WRITE command CDB. In that case, the WRITE command CDB transfer length specifies the size of the block to be written in bytes. With the Fixed bit reset, the current block size specified with the last MODE SELECT command is ignored. Setting the block size to 0 in the MODE SELECT page descriptor is not required. Therefore, with the Fixed bit reset, each SCSI WRITE command may specify a different byte count, resulting in variable-mode blocks.

The host may switch between fixed and variable mode recording. By issuing the MODE SELECT command to specify different block sizes, blocks can be written to the tape with different block sizes in the fixed mode. Also, the host may change the block size after BOM, allowing on-the-fly block-size changes.

The READ command Fixed bit also specifies fixed or variable mode.

When reading in variable mode, the host must know the size of the block to be read from the tape in advance in order to avoid causing the DAT drive to return a Check Condition with Incorrect Length indicated in the Sense data (ILI). Also, the data transfer may be truncated (cut off) when the recorded block does not match the transfer length in variable mode or the current block size in fixed mode.

The SCSI-2 READ command includes a SILI bit to Suppress ILI Check conditions. When the SILI bit is set, the host usually specifies the maximum block size before reading so that the data blocks are not truncated, and no Check Conditions are generated.

The SCSI READ BLOCK LIMITS command returns the minimum and maximum block sizes that the DAT drive can support. The Block Limits data is not modified to reflect the current mode of writing—fixed or variable. The Block Limits returned data is not modified to reflect the current block size for the next fixed-mode WRITE. The MODE SENSE command is used for that purpose.

Autoloader Operation

General SCSI Information

The Scorpion 240 is, in SCSI-3 terminology, a tape drive with an independent medium changer: SCSI Stream Device, i.e., tape, commands are addressed to Logical Unit Number 0 and SCSI Medium Changer (SMC) commands to LUN 1. SCSI Primary commands (SPC) may be addressed to either LUN.

The Standard Inquiry Data of LUN 0 reports a Peripheral Device Type of 01h (sequential access device) and a MCHNGR bit of 0. LUN 1 reports a Peripheral Device Type of 08h (medium changer device).

(By contrast, Scorpion 240 is **not** a SCSI-3 attached medium changer device. These devices have only logical unit 0, and all commands are addressed to that LUN. Their Inquiry data has a Peripheral Device type of 01h and MCHNGR bit of 1.)

Sense data is maintained for each Initiator-Target nexus; in other words, while the Request Sense command may be addressed to either LUN, the same data is reported for each LUN.

SCSI Medium Changer Commands

Element Addresses

SMC commands control the process of moving cassettes (volumes) between the magazine and the drive. They refer to the components of the Autoloader by *element addresses*. (Element addresses are not to be confused with SCSI ID or LUN.)

- The medium transport element (MTE) is the elevator, which actually moves the cassettes; its element address is 0. The MTE may not be either the source or destination when a cassette is moved.
- The data transfer element (DTE) is the DAT drive itself. Its address is 1.
- The storage elements (SE) are the slots in the magazine. Slot 1 has element address 2, slot 2 has address 3, etc. through address 7 for slot 6.

Move Medium Command

The SMC Move Medium command moves a cassette from one address to another by specifying a Source Address and a Destination Address. Scorpion 240 requires that one of the addresses be 1, the DTE (drive). This command cannot be used to move a cassette from one magazine slot directly to another. However, when a cassette is moved from the DTE, it is not required that it be placed back in the slot from which it came; the Source Storage Element Address will then indicate the last slot it occupied.

Exchange Medium Command

The SMC Exchange Medium command is used to swap the tape in the DTE for another one. The command specifies a Source Address, First Destination Address, and Second Destination Address. Scorpion 240 requires that the Source and Second Destination addresses be storage elements (magazine slots) and the First Destination Address must be the DTE. The command moves the cassette in the DTE to the Second Destination Address and the cassette in the Source Address to the DTE.

Both of the above commands check that there is a cassette in the source address(es) and no cassette in the destination address before attempting to execute the command. If an address is invalid or an element is inappropriately empty or full, the autoloader mechanism will not move.

Furthermore, if one of the above commands is invoked with a cassette in the DTE, all buffered data will be written to the tape and the tape positioned to PBOT before it is removed.

Read Element Status Command

The current position of cassettes in the Autoloader can be obtained by a SCSI initiator by issuing a Read Element Status command. During all movements of cassettes inside the Autoloader, the previous storage element address of the cassette in the magazine is tracked, making it unnecessary for this command ever to scan the magazine or otherwise move the mechanism. This address is reported in the Source Storage Element Address of the element descriptor; the address is valid when the SVALID bit is one.

Initialize Element Status Command

The host computer can direct the Autoloader to scan its magazine by issuing an Initialize Element Status command. If there is a cassette in the DTE, it will be returned to its magazine slot before the scan begins, and it will remain in the slot after the scan.

General Operation

- The Reserve and Release commands may be addressed to either LUN, but affect both LUs as a unit. In other words, if an initiator has reserved either LU, then both LUs will reply with a status of Reservation Conflict to most SCSI commands from other initiators. This is departure from the SCSI standard, but it prevents the situation of each LU being reserved by a different initiator.
- Busy status affects the Autoloader as one unit. LUN 0 is busy when LUN 1 is busy, and vice versa.
- The Ready and Not Ready conditions are reported separately for the two LUs. For example, if the loader contains a magazine, but no cassette has yet been loaded into the drive, then LUN 1 will be ready and LUN 0 will not. Whenever the drive contains a cassette, both LUs will be ready.
- Reset conditions affect the Autoloader as one unit. A Bus Device Reset or SCSI Bus Reset initializes both LUN 0 and LUN 1.
- An Unload command to LUN 0 ejects the cassette from the drive and stores it in the magazine slot in which it last resided. If the Autoload feature is enabled, the next cassette in sequence is then loaded. An Unload command to LUN 1 will return a cassette in the drive (if any) to its original magazine slot and will then eject the magazine.
- Following is a list of Request Sense sense key/additional sense code/qualifier values that are particular to the medium changer. A complete list appears in the Request Sense command discussion in Chapter 3.

Sense Code	Title
05/21/01	Invalid Element Address
05/3B/0D	Medium Destination Element Full
05/3B/0E	Medium Source Element Empty
02/3A/00	Medium Not Present (Reported if there is no magazine in the loader or if the magazine is empty and the drive contains no cassettes)
06/28/00	Not Ready To Ready Transition (Reported after magazine is inserted or if cassettes are loaded or changed by front panel command. Cassette movement by SCSI command will not result in this condition.)

Loading and Initialization

The Scorpion 240 autoloader uses a six-slot magazine that is keyed to prevent incorrect insertion of cassettes into the magazine and incorrect insertion of the magazine into the loader. The slots are numbered 1 through 6, with 1, 2, and 3 on one side of the magazine and 4, 5, and 6 on the other. When a magazine is inserted into the loader, the door folds down and out of the way and the magazine should be pushed in gently until the loader mechanism begins to draw the magazine in; the door must be allowed to close.

When the magazine has been completely moved into the loader, the process of initialization begins, in which the magazine is scanned to determine which slots contain cassettes. In fact, initialization is performed at three times:

- Insertion of a magazine into a drive that is already powered up
- Power up with a magazine already inside
- Receipt of an Initialize Element Status SCSI command

Front Panel Operation

The front panel contains an LCD screen that displays the autoloader status. There are also three pushbuttons, Eject, Select, and Enter, which are used to perform various operations:

- Display drive firmware version and SCSI ID
- Select language for LCD messages
- Adjust LCD contrast
- Enable and disable Autoload mode
- Load a specific cassette
- Eject the magazine
- Lock and unlock the door

The menu can only be accessed when there is no magazine in the drive. Loading cassettes and ejecting the magazine can be performed only when there is a magazine in the drive.

To access the menu, first eject the magazine, if any, and then press and hold the Select button until the menu appears on the LCD; this will take about five seconds. Then press the Select button momentarily to scroll among the menu items. To choose one, press the Enter button. To return to the regular display, momentarily press the Eject button.

Cassette Selection

When the Select and Enter buttons on the Autoloader are used to select a cassette in the magazine, it is loaded into the drive. If there is already a cassette in the drive, it will first be placed back in the slot from which it came. If the drive is executing a SCSI command, such as a Read or Write, that and all pending commands will be terminated with Not Ready / Operator Medium Removal Request (02/5A/01) status.

Automatic Loading Mode

The front panel can be used to enable or disable automatic loading mode. When enabled, certain events cause the next cassette in the magazine to be loaded without either a SCSI or front panel command:

- Ejection of a cleaning cassette after a successful cleaning. (Cleaning failure due to an expired cleaning tape will not autoloading the next tape.)
- Ejection of a data cassette by a SCSI Unload command to LUN 0.
- Insertion of a magazine. After the magazine is scanned, the first cassette will be loaded.

The following events will NEVER cause automatic loading:

- Ejection of a cleaning cassette after cleaning failed.
- Ejection of a data cassette by a SCSI Move Medium command.
- Ejecting the last cassette in the magazine (i.e., the cassette in the highest-numbered occupied slot).

Magazine Ejection

The Eject button on the Autoloader can be used in two modes: regular and emergency eject. When the button is pressed for less than five seconds, a regular eject begins. The current SCSI command is completed and buffered data is written to the tape. Pending commands are terminated with Not Ready / Operator Medium Removal Request (02/5A/01) status, the cassette is returned to its slot in the magazine, and the magazine is ejected.

If the Eject button is held for more than five seconds, emergency eject begins. All commands are terminated within 35 seconds, the cassette in the drive is placed in the magazine, and the magazine is ejected. If there is no cassette in the drive, magazine ejection will occur immediately. Pending commands are terminated with Not Ready / Operator Medium Removal Request (02/5A/01) status.

Caution: If the eject button is pressed for an emergency eject while a write operation is in progress, the tape may not be appendable.

Stray Tape Recovery

If the magazine is forcibly removed from the loader while it is powered off, a stray tape may be left in either the drive or the elevator. In this case, the recovery procedure is to insert an empty magazine into the Loader. The Loader will attempt to scan the magazine, place the stray tape into the lowest-numbered empty slot, and eject the magazine.

Commands

3

Introduction

This chapter describes the SCSI commands for the Seagate DDS-4 and DAT 72 tape drives.

Command Reference List

This chapter describes the implementation of the ANSI SCSI command specifications. The following table lists the commands numerically by opcode. Commands specific for the AutoLoader are noted.

Code	SCSI-2	Autoloader	Command
00h	X		TEST UNIT READY
01h	X		REWIND
02h	X		REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS
03h	X		REQUEST SENSE
05h	X		READ BLOCK LIMITS
07h	X	X	INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS
08h	X		READ
0Ah	X		WRITE
0Ch	X		SEEK BLOCK
10h	X		WRITE FILEMARKS
11h	X		SPACE
12h	X		INQUIRY
13h	X		VERIFY
15h	X		MODE SELECT
16h	X		RESERVE UNIT
17h	X		RELEASE UNIT
19h	X		ERASE
1Ah	X		MODE SENSE
1Bh	X		LOAD/UNLOAD
1Ch	X		RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS
1Dh	X		SEND DIAGNOSTIC
1Eh	X		PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL
2Bh	X		LOCATE
34h	X		READ POSITION
3Bh	X		WRITE DATA BUFFER
3Ch	X		READ DATA BUFFER
4Ch	X		LOG SELECT
4Dh	X		LOG SENSE
44h			REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT
A5h	X	X	MOVE MEDIUM
A6h	X	X	EXCHANGE MEDIUM
B8h	X	X	READ ELEMENT STATUS

Conventions

The commands in this chapter are listed in alphabetical order. Each command is described; its Command Descriptor Block (CDB) illustrated; and the Completion Status is given. Bits and fields defined in the ANSI SCSI-2 document that are not used by the drive are not described in this document. Rather, those bits and fields are shown as 0, 1, or X (ignores), as appropriate. Bits and fields that are supported by the drive are described.

Command Descriptor Blocks (CDBs)

A host makes request of the DAT drives by sending a command descriptor block (CDB); some commands also require a parameter list. If the CDB or the parameter list contains an invalid parameter, the drive terminates the command without altering the medium.

Command Descriptor Block Formats

The SCSI-2 six-byte CDBs are arranged in the format shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Group Code				Command Code			
1	LUN				Command Dependent			
2	Command Dependent							
3	Command Dependent							
4	Command Dependent							
5	vendor unique		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

The SCSI-2 ten-byte CDBs are arranged in the format shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Group Code				Command Code			
1	LUN				Command Dependent			
2	Command Dependent							
3	Command Dependent							
4	Command Dependent							
5	Command Dependent							
6	Command Dependent							
7	Command Dependent							
8	Command Dependent							
9	Vendor Unique		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

Command Descriptor Block Field Descriptions

The command descriptor block fields are described in the following table.

Field Name	Byte	Bits	Description
Group Code	0	5-7	This field indicates the SCSI command groups used
Command Code *	0	0-4	This field indicates which of 32 command codes is sent. NOTE: The Group Code and Command Code are used together to indicate the operation code.
Logical Unit	1	5-7	The LUN must be set to zero.
Command Dependent	1 2-4	0-4 0-7	See specific command.
Vendor Unique	5	6-7	These bits are reserved. In the following command sections, these bits are shown by Xs.
Flag and Link bits	5	0-1	These bits are used by all commands and described in the following subsection, Flag and Link Bit Descriptions.

Flag and Link Bit Descriptions

The Link bit enables a chain of commands to execute sequentially without the initiator reselecting the target. By setting the Link bit, the Initiator desires an automatic link to the next command on successful completion of the current command.

The Flag bit allows the initiator to track milestones in the linked command process by requesting a linked Command Complete (with flag) message from the drive.

If the CDB has the Link bit set, the drive completes the command and takes the following actions:

1. Goes to the Status phase and posts Intermediate Good status.
2. Goes to the Message-In phase and posts one of two possible messages according to the setting of the Flag bit.
3. Proceeds to the Command Out phase to request the next CDB.

Command linking continues as long as the Link bit is set in successive CDBs. Linking stops when the drive detects an error and posts a Busy or Check Condition.

The Flag and Link bits are used by all commands. These bits are defined in the following table.

If the Link bit is ...	and the Flag bit is ...	the result is ...
1	0	The Target sends an Intermediate Good Status, then a Linked Command Complete message, and then requests the next command.
1	1	The Target returns Immediate Status and then sends a Linked Command Complete (with flag) message, then requests the next command.
0	0	The Target performs normal termination and goes to Bus Free.
0	1	Invalid, the Target returns Illegal Request.

ERASE (19h)

The ERASE command creates an EOD (end-of-recorded data) marker at the current position of the tape when the command is issued, thus rendering the remainder of the tape unreadable.

ERASE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	IMMED	Long
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
IMMED	1	1	If the IMMEDIATE (Immediate) Bit is 1, status is to be returned as soon as the ERASE command is accepted and verified. If the IMMEDIATE bit is 0, status is not returned until the tape is erased.
Long	1	0	If the Long bit is 0 or 1, a short ERASE is performed, and EOD is recorded at the current tape position.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the ERASE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																		
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive remains in any previously set modes. The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. 																		
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. Both IMMEDIATE bit and Link bit are set to 1. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. Drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>07h</td> <td>Write Protect</td> <td>The cartridge in the drive is write protected.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. Both IMMEDIATE bit and Link bit are set to 1. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. Drive was reset prior to this command. 	07h	Write Protect	The cartridge in the drive is write protected.
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07h	Write Protect	The cartridge in the drive is write protected.																		

EXCHANGE MEDIUM (AutoLoader Only) (A6h)

The EXCHANGE MEDIUM command provides a means to exchange the cartridge in the source element with the cartridge located in the drive. This command provides the initiator a single-command alternative to two MOVE MEDIUM commands when removing a cartridge from the DAT drive and inserting another cartridge into the DAT drive.

EXCHANGE MEDIUM Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	LUN			0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Source Address							
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Source Destination							
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Descriptions

The source address field specifies the location from which the cartridge is taken; the destination address field specifies the location to which the cartridge is moved.

The destination address must represent an empty storage element; the cartridge in the drive is first moved to this location. The source address must represent a full storage element; this cartridge is then moved to the drive.

The following table shows the addresses of the various elements.

Source/ Destination Address	Source/ Destination Element
0	0
1	Drive
2	Magazine slot 1
3	Magazine slot 2
4	Magazine slot 3
5	Magazine slot 4
6	Magazine slot 5
7	Magazine slot 6

Completion Status

The following table lists the completion status for the EXCHANGE MEDIUM command.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridges have been moved to the specified destinations. the cartridge in the drive is positioned at BOT. 															
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready for another command. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No magazine is present.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source element is empty. The drive is empty. The destination element is full The source and destination address are the same. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. Drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No magazine is present.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source element is empty. The drive is empty. The destination element is full The source and destination address are the same. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. Drive was reset prior to this command.
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06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. Drive was reset prior to this command. 															

INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS (AutoLoader Only) (07h)

The INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS command causes the AutoLoader to eject the cartridge that is in the DAT drive (if any) and return it to the slot in the magazine. Then the magazine is initialized, checking each element for cartridges or any other status relevant to that element. This command performs the same magazine initialization as is performed by mounting a magazine and powering-up the drive except that no cartridge is inserted into the drive.

INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	LUN			0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Completion Status

The following table lists the completion status for the INITIALIZE ELEMENT STATUS command.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The magazine has been initialized and positioned. The drive is ready to accept another command. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No magazine is present.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was previously reset. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No magazine is present.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was previously reset.
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05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was previously reset. 															

INQUIRY (12h)

The INQUIRY command requests that the drive return parameter information. If an INQUIRY command is received from an Initiator with a pending Unit Attention Condition (before the drive reports Check Condition status), the drive performs the INQUIRY command and does not clear the Unit Attention Condition.

INQUIRY Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EVPD
2	Page Code							
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Allocation Length							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
EVPD	1	0	An Enable Vita Product Data (EVPD) bit of 1 specifies that the drive return vital product data specified in the Page Code field. An EVPD bit of 0 specifies that the drive return the standard INQUIRY data.
Page Code	2		The Page Code field specifies which page of vital product data information the target returns.
Allocation Length	4		This field specifies the number of bytes that the Initiator allocated for the response data. The drive transfers the number of bytes specified up to a maximum of 36. An Allocation Length of zero indicates that no data can be transferred. This length is not considered an error.

Standard INQUIRY Data Format

The following table shows the standard data format for the INQUIRY command.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Device Type							
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	ANSI Version (2)		
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Additional Length (1Fh)							
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Addr16
7	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
8 - 15	MSB—Vendor Identification Vendor Identification—LSB							
16 - 27	Product Name*							
28 - 31	Product Revision Level*							
32 - 35	Firmware Version*							

* Indicates Seagate-specific field definitions. In the SCSI standard, bytes 16-31 are grouped as “Product Identification”, and bytes 32-35 are captioned “Product Revision Level”.

Standard INQUIRY Data Format Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data format fields.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Peripheral Device Type	0	0-7	This field is set to 01h to indicate a sequential access device. This field is set to 08h to indicate a medium changer device if the drive is an Autoloader and the LUN=1. Value 7Fh indicates that a logical unit is not present. This value is returned in the case where an invalid LUN was contained in the last Identify message sent by the Initiator.
ANSI Version	2	0-2	This field contains 2 in compliance with ANSI standard SCSI-2. The field may contain 3 for drives that are ANSI 2/3 compliant.
Additional Length	4		This field indicates that 31 bytes of additional INQUIRY command parameters follow—beginning in Byte 05h. This value is not changed if the Allocation Length in the CDB is too small or too large to accommodate the entire response.
Addr16	6	0	The Addr16 field contains 1, indicating that the device supports 16-bit wide SCSI addresses, (SCSI-3)
Vendor Identification	8-15		This field contains 8 bytes of ASCII data: SEAGATE followed by 1 space.
Product Name	16-27		This field contains 12 bytes of ASCII data: “DAT” followed by four spaces followed by “DAT72”
Product Revision Level	28-31		This field contains 4 bytes of ASCII data: “-xxx” the xxx is the 3-digit firmware revision part number; for example, “-001”.
Firmware Version	32-35		This field contains the firmware version.

Note – See product manual # xxxxxxxxxxxx for details of alternate Inquiry data for Vendor ID and Product Name.

The VPD pages supported are as follows:

Byte	Description
0	Peripheral Device Type
1	Page Code (00h)
2	Reserved
3	Page Length (05h)
4	Supported Pages (00h)
5	Firmware Designation Page (03h)
6	Drive Serial Number Page (80h)
7	Controller Firmware Revision Page (C0h)
8	Drive Firmware Revision Page (C1h)

The Firmware Designation Page (03h) is defined as follows:

Byte	Description
0	Peripheral Device type
1	Page Code (03h)
2	Reserved
3	Page Length (1Ch)
4-11	Reserved
12-15	REV Level
16-31	Reserved

The Controller Firmware Revision Page (C0h) is defined as follows:

Byte	Description
0	Peripheral Device Type
1	Page Code (C0h)
2	Reserved
3	Page Length (13h)
4	ASCII Length (12h)
5-8	REV Level
9-18	Build Date (format yyyy/mm/dd)
19-22	OEM Model Number

The Drive Firmware Revision Page (C1h) is defined as follows:

Byte	Description
0	Peripheral Device Type
1	Page Code (C1h)
2	Reserved
3	Page Length (04h)
4	ASCII Length (03h)
5-7	Drive Firmware Revision Level

INQUIRY Drive Serial Number Data Format Page

The following table describes the drive serial number, which is sent from the drive to the host as data formatted in a parameter list.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Device Type							
1	Page code (80h)							
2	Reserved							
3	Page Length (7)							
4	Drive Serial Number							
5	Drive Serial Number							
6	Drive Serial Number							
7	Drive Serial Number							
8	Drive Serial Number							
9	Drive Serial Number							
10	Drive Serial Number							

Drive Serial Number Data Format Field Descriptions

The following table defines the fields in the Drive Serial Number Data Format.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Peripheral Device Type	0	0-7	This field is set to 01h to indicate a sequential access device.
Page Code	1	0-7	The Page Code field is set to 80h to indicate that the data following contain the Drive Serial Number.
Page Length	3	0-7	This field specifies the length of the Drive Serial Number.
Drive's Serial Number	4-10	0-7	This field contains the drive's alphanumeric serial number.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the INQUIRY command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description									
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tape is not moved; the current position is maintained. The drive remains in any previously set modes. The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. 									
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.
Code	Message	Description									
04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.									
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.									

LOAD/UNLOAD (1Bh)

The LOAD/UNLOAD command requests that the DAT drive enable or disable the logical unit for further operations.

When a LOAD command is executed, the tape is positioned to LBOT and made ready for the next command.

When an UNLOAD command is executed, the tape positions to BOT, and the cartridge is ejected without an error condition. The UNLOAD command ejects the cartridge even if a PREVENT MEDIA REMOVAL command is in effect.

For the Autoloader, an UNLOAD command ejects the cartridge from the drive into the storage element positioned in front of the drive and then inserts the next cartridge in sequence.

LOAD/UNLOAD Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IMMED
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	RT	LOAD
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
IMMED bit	1	0	If the IMMEDIATE bit is 1, status is returned as soon as the operation is initiated. If the IMMEDIATE bit is 0, status is not returned until the tape is positioned.
RT bit	4	1	Retension bit. No retension is necessary for DDS/DAT cartridges. For software compatibility this field can be either 0 or 1.
LOAD bit	4	0	If the LOAD bit is 1, the tape moves to BOT. If the LOAD bit is 0, the tape repositions to BOT. The tape is then ejected. Following an UNLOAD, the drive accepts and executes any valid non-media access commands.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the LOAD/UNLOAD command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description		
00h	Good Status			
	Load = 1 (Load)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tape is positioned to the BOT of the current partition. The drive remains in any previously set modes. The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. 		
	Load = 0 (Unload)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tape is position to BOT and ejected. The drive remains in any previously set modes. The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. 		
	IMMED = 1	Good Status is returned once the command is transferred and verified. The requested action may still be in progress when another command is issued. Prior to returning status all buffered data is transferred to tape.		
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h:		
		Code	Message	Description
		02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.
		04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.
		05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both IMMED and Link bits are set to 1. The CDB contains an invalid bit.
06h or	Unit Attention	The cartridge was changed prior to BOT at BOT following a LOAD command.		

LOCATE (2Bh)

The LOCATE command is used to position the tape to the specified block address in the specified partition. Before the locate operation is performed, all buffered data, filemarks, and setmarks are transferred to tape. On completion, the logical position is before the specified location.

LOCATE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	BT	CP	IMMED
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	MSB—Block Address							
4	Block Address							
5	Block Address							
6	Block Address—LSB							
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Partition							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
CP bit	1	1	If the Change Partition bit is 1, the drive changes to the partition whose partition number is specified in the Partition field. If this bit is 0, the Partition field is ignored.
IMMED bit	1	0	If the IMMED bit is 1, status is returned as soon as the operation is initiated. If the IMMED bit is 0, status is not returned until the tape is positioned.
BT bit	1	2	If the Block Address Type bit is 1, the Block Address field is the total number of logical blocks from the beginning of partition. All filemarks and setmarks are ignored when searching the tape. If this bit is 0, the Block Address field is the total number of logical blocks, filemarks, and setmarks from the beginning of partition. Filemarks and setmarks are counted when searching the tape.
Block Address	3-6		These fields specify the logical block address of the block to which the tape is to be positioned. Block 0 is the first block in a partition.
Partition	8		This field is valid only when the CP bit is 1. In that case, the field specifies the partition to select—partition 0 (00h) or partition 1 (01h). This selection should agree with the current tape format, either single-partition or two-partition. Partition 1 is the first physical partition on a dual-partition tape.

LOCATE and the BT Bit

Assume that the data was written on the tape as shown in the following table.

Block	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOT	D	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	F	D	D	D	EOD
Position	A		B			C			D					

If the Block Address Type (BT) bit is set in the CDB when the LOCATE command is issued, all the setmarks and/or filemarks are logically grouped with its nearest Data Block on its BOT side to form one logical block. The following table shows the logical blocks when the BT bit is set. In the table, the data block (block number 0) and five setmarks (block numbers 1-5) are grouped together to form one logical block. the filemark (in block number 9) would be grouped with the data block (block number 8) to form another logical block.

Block	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7
BOT	D	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	F	D	D	D	EOD

If the BT bit is 0 in the CDB when the LOCATE command is issued, then each filemark and setmark on the tape is counted like the logical block while searching the target. See the table that follows.

Block	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOT	D	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	F	D	D	D	EOD

Referring to the first table, the table below shows the tape position after each LOCATE command is complete.

LOCATE Block Address	From	BT bit	Tape Position
1	BOT	ON	C
1	EOD	ON	C
1	BOT	OFF	A
1	EPD	OFF	A
4	BOT	ON	D
4	EOD	ON	D
4	BOT	OFF	B
4	EOD	OFF	B

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the LOCATE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																		
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tape is positioned to the logical block address specified. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. 																		
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An illegal partition number is requested. The CDB contains an invalid bit. CP bit is set when a single-partition tape is installed. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>08h</td> <td>Blank Check</td> <td>The specified logical block address was not found on tape. Tape is positioned at EOD. That is, it is positioned after the last filemark or set mark of the current partition. The next WRITE command appends data to the tape.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An illegal partition number is requested. The CDB contains an invalid bit. CP bit is set when a single-partition tape is installed. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command. 	08h	Blank Check	The specified logical block address was not found on tape. Tape is positioned at EOD. That is, it is positioned after the last filemark or set mark of the current partition. The next WRITE command appends data to the tape.
Code	Message	Description																		
02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.																		
04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.																		
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An illegal partition number is requested. The CDB contains an invalid bit. CP bit is set when a single-partition tape is installed. 																		
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command. 																		
08h	Blank Check	The specified logical block address was not found on tape. Tape is positioned at EOD. That is, it is positioned after the last filemark or set mark of the current partition. The next WRITE command appends data to the tape.																		

LOG SELECT (4Ch)

The LOG SELECT and LOG SENSE commands are used in conjunction with each other. These commands allow the host to obtain and control statistical information about cartridge usage and error rates. This information consists of counts related to particular events that occur. Count thresholds can be established which automatically generate log exception conditions.

The LOG SELECT command is used to preset counts of pages 2 and 3 to a specific value or to reset the counts if the maximum count is reached. The log sense data is also reset by a SCSI Bus Reset or a Bus Device Reset with the exception of the page 30 and 31 data. That data cannot be reset by the initiator.

Counts of pages 2 and 3 can be read by the LOG SENSE command before a reset and then restored after the reset by issuing the LOG SELECT command.

The log select data is transferred to the drive by specifying the log select page or pages to initialize. Multiple pages can be affected by a single log select CDB. However, the LOG SENSE command can only request one page at a time.

The log select parameter data is transferred to the drive to initialize page data. The parameter data is organized using structures called *log parameters*. A log parameter is made up of a parameter header that contains a parameter code that identifies the log parameter to be initialized.

The drive determines the pages used by reading log sense page 0. Any request to initialize an unused log page causes a Check Condition. The request sense data is set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB.

The log parameter codes within each log page used by the drive are determined by reading each particular log sense page. Any attempt to specify an unused parameter causes a Check Condition. The sense data is set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the parameter list.

LOG SELECT Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	PCR	0
2		PC	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MSB—Parameter List Length							
8	Parameter List Length—LSB							
9	vendor unique*	0	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
PCR bit	1	1	The Parameter Code Reset (PCR) bit is used to reset log parameters. If the bit is set (1) and the parameter list length is set to 0, all accumulated values are set to 0. All threshold values are set to the defaults. Pages 0, 30, and 31 are not reset with this bit. When the PCR bit is set, the PC bits in the CDB are ignored. A PCR bit of 0 does not cause the parameters to be reset.
PC bits	2	6-7	The Page Control bits select one of four possible types of log information. The settings of these bits are shown in a subsequent table.
Parameter List Length	7-8		The Parameter List Length field specifies the length (in bytes) of the parameter list to be transferred during the Data Out phase. A 0 length indicates that no parameter data is to be transferred to the target.

Errors Detected in the Command Descriptor Block

The following conditions constitute errors that may be detected by the drive in relation to the CDB. These errors cause a Check Condition. The request sense data is set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB.

- If the PCR bit is set and the parameter list length is not 0.
- A parameter list length that would cause a parameter within a valid page to be truncated or otherwise incompletely initialized.
- The settings of the PC bits select the default threshold or default accumulated values and the parameter list length is nonzero.

Use of the PC Bits

The Page Control bits (byte 2, bits 6-7) define the type of parameter values that are to be sent to the drive. The following table lists the Page Control bit values for the LOG SELECT CDB.

Bit 7	Bit 6	Type	Requested Counts
0	0	0	Threshold values
0	1	1	Accumulated values
1	0	2	Default threshold values
1	1	3	Default accumulated values

USE OF DEFAULT VALUES TO SET CURRENT VALUES

The threshold values can be loaded with the default threshold values by setting the PC bits to specify the default threshold values. The Parameter List Length must be set to 0.

Likewise, the accumulated values can be loaded with the default accumulated values by setting the PC bits to specify the default accumulated values. The Parameter List Length must be set to 0.

The drive presets the values as follows:

- The default accumulated values are set to all 0s.
- The default threshold values are set to all 1s.

The default values cannot be changed. If the host issues a LOG SELECT command with the PC bit specifying default values when the parameter list length is nonzero, a Check Condition is returned. The sense data is set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB.

The Parameter Control bytes of each parameter are preserved when the LOG SELECT command is issued with the PC bits specifying either of the default values.

SETTING ACCUMULATED VALUES DIRECTLY

The host can set the accumulated values of pages 2 and 3 to any value by specifying the accumulated values in the PC bits and transferring the log parameters containing the new values and the Parameter Control bytes.

This ability to manually set the accumulated values allows the original counts previously read with the LOG SENSE command to be restored. Thus, the drive can continue to accumulate counts after a Bus Reset, Bus Device Reset, or a manual power cycle.

SETTING THE THRESHOLD VALUES DIRECTLY

The host can set the threshold values of pages 2 and 3 to any value by specifying the threshold values in the PC bits and transferring the log parameters containing the new values and the Parameter Control bytes.

The threshold value is used in conjunction with the Log Parameter Control byte of the log data and the RLEC bit of the Mode Select/Sense Control Mode page to determine if, and when, a log exception Check Condition should be generated when an accumulated count is incremented.

MAXIMUM COUNTS

Threshold values are not the same as the maximum count. The maximum size of each counter is according to the size of the counter in bytes. When the maximum count is reached, the DU bit in the Parameter Control byte for the counter is set to 1 for the Log Sense data indicating that the parameter is no longer to be updated because the maximum count has been reached.

When a counter reaches the maximum, the counter is no longer incremented. If a maximum value for the parameter size is reached, the count does NOT roll over and continue counting. When any counter of a page reaches maximum, all counters of that page are no longer incremented. A LOG SELECT command can be issued with the PC bits specifying default accumulated values to reset the accumulated values and to allow counters to continue as normal. The DU bit of the affected parameter is also reset to zero.

LOG SELECT Parameter Data

The host should issue a LOG SENSE command to initialize host software that allows

- Correct determination of the pages the drive uses.
- Determination of the parameter codes and length of each parameter.

The drive does not maintain a separate set of log parameters for each initiator. Therefore, a LOG SELECT command affects all initiators.

Note: The subsequent section discusses the LOG SENSE command. The log page codes and the log parameter codes are described in that section.

Parameter data is made up of one or more page descriptors. A page descriptor is made up of a four-byte page header and one or more log parameters. A log parameter is made up of a four-byte parameter header and one or more associated parameter data bytes.

The parameter header contains a two-byte parameter code to identify the parameter, a Parameter Control byte, and a parameter length byte.

When a counter reaches its maximum value, a log exception Check Condition is generated if the RLEC bit is set in the Mode Select Control Mode page. The sense data is set to Recovered Error key (01), Log Counter at Maximum qualifier, 5B/02. Bytes 15 - 17 of the Request Sense data specify the page, MSB and LSB of the Parameter Code respectively, which caused the Log Exception. The counters are defined in a following section.

The drive uses pages 0, 2, 3, 30, and 31. However, the LOG SELECT command can only select pages 2 and 3. The following table lists the LOG SELECT page codes.

Page	Page Information	Bits					
		5	4	3	2	1	0
2	Write error counts	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Read error counts	0	0	0	0	1	1

Pages 30 and 31 are vendor unique and refer to the DDS Tape Log and Tape Capacity, respectively. Page 0, the list of supported pages, is available only to the LOG SENSE command.

Although the counts in page 30 are similar to those in pages 2 and 3, the page 2 and 3 counts are incremented separately from those in page 30. The accumulated counts in pages 2 and 3 accumulate across cassettes after the counts are initialized by the LOG SELECT command or since the last reset or power cycle. Thus, the counts in those two pages can be used to accumulate events in a different way than the counts in the log sense page 30.

If multiple log pages are sent, they must be sent in ascending order. All log parameters of a particular page must be sent to the drive in ascending order. Not all parameter codes need to be sent with the parameter data during the Data Out phase. In that way, selected parameters of a particular page can be initialized to any value desired.

The following conditions constitute errors that cause the drive to return a Check Condition and to set sense data to Illegal Request, Invalid Parameter Data.

- If any page headers are received with unsupported page codes. (Table 4-30 lists the pages that can be set by the LOG SELECT command.)
- An incorrect log page length is specified in the page header.
- An illegal parameter code within a valid log page.
- Valid log pages are not sent in ascending order.
- Parameter codes of a supported page are not sent in ascending order.

The following table shows the log page header format.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0							Page Code
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3									Page Length (n)

The *Page Code field* indicates which page is being sent to the drive.

The *Page Length field* indicates the length of log parameters (in bytes) that follow the page header. If the LOG SELECT CDB parameter list length specified is too small to transfer complete log parameters for the specified page, an Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB, is returned.

The following table shows a typical log parameter format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0					MSB—Parameter Code			
1					Parameter Code—LSB			
2	DU	1	0	ETC	TMC		0	0
3	Parameter Length (n-3)							
4	Parameter Value							
n	Parameter Value							

The *Parameter Code field* identifies which log parameter is being sent to the drive.

The parameter codes used for the page 2 (Write Error) and page 3 (Read Error) are listed in subsequent tables.

All of the bits in byte 2 of the Log Parameter are collectively referred to as the Parameter Control byte. The Parameter Control byte specifies counter controls.

The host specifies the Parameter Control byte to control

- Whether or not a counter is enabled.
- Whether or not a Check Condition is generated when a counter is incremented, and if so, how the Check Condition is generated.

Each Log Parameter contains only one control byte. This control byte is shared between the threshold and accumulated parameters. If a LOG SELECT command is

issued to specify the control bytes for the threshold parameter, the accumulated Parameter Control byte is affected. The LOG SENSE data reflects the current setting of the control byte for the parameter.

The Parameter Control byte bits used by the drive are described in the following table.

Bit Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Disable Update (DU)	2	7	When set (1), this bit indicates that the host does not want this counter to be updated.
Enable Threshold Comparison (ETC)	2	4	When set (1), this bit enables the generation of a Check Condition when an accumulated counter is incremented and the new value meets the threshold criteria (and MODE SELECT/SENSE Control Mode Page RLEC bit is set). See the following heading, Use of the TMC Field and the ETC Bit.
Threshold Met Criteria Field (TMC)	2	3-2	This field indicates when a Check condition should be generated when the ETC bit is set and a counter is updated (and MODE SELECT/SENSE Control Mode Page RLEC bit is set). See the following heading, Use of the TMC Field and the ETC Bit.

The *Parameter Length byte* is the byte count of the parameter value that is being sent. This length must be equal to the length returned by the LOG SENSE command.

The *Parameter Value bytes* indicate the value of the selected parameter type indicated in the CDB Parameter Code field. The initiator must select either the accumulated or threshold values by the PC bits of the LOG SELECT CDB to send Parameter Value bytes.

USE OF THE TMC FIELD AND THE ETC BIT

The Threshold Met Criteria (TMC) field specifies how and when a log exception is to be reported to the host. The Enable Threshold Comparison (ETC) bit enables or disables the generation of a Check Condition for log exceptions of individual log parameters. The Report Log Exception Condition (RLEC) bit of the MODE SELECT/SENSE Control Mode Page, when set, allows the generation of a Check Condition for log exceptions for each log parameter whose ETC bit is set.

An RLEC bit of zero globally disables all log exception Check Conditions regardless of the ETC bit value of each log parameter.

When the ETC bit is set (1) (and the RLEC bit is set in the MODE SELECT/SENSE Control Mode Page), a Check Condition is generated each time the accumulated value is incremented and the threshold condition is met as described in the following paragraphs.

When a counter is incremented by the drive, a check is made to determine if the threshold comparison is enabled (according to the ETC bit) for the counter being incremented. If comparisons are enabled, the new accumulated value is compared with the threshold value according to the Threshold Met Criteria for the counter. When the criteria are met (and the RLEC bit is set in the MODE SELECT/SENSE Control Mode Page), a log exception Check Condition is returned for the next command. The sense key is set to Unit Attention (06); the additional sense code is

set to Log Exception; and the additional sense code qualifier is set to Threshold Condition Met, 5B/01.

If the counter is disabled because the DU bit is set (1), no threshold conditions are compared because the counter will not be incremented.

After the log exception is signaled by the Check Condition, the host may issue the LOG SENSE command to determine which page and which counter (by parameter code) met the criteria or may read the sense key specific field in the REQUEST SENSE data.

The criteria for generating a Check Condition are specified by the TMC field in bits 2 and 3 of byte 2 of the parameter header. The possible settings and resulting operation are as follows.

TMC Field Bits		Generate a Log Exception Check Condition
3	2	
0	0	Whenever the accumulated value is incremented.
0	1	When the accumulated value equals the threshold.
1	0	Whenever the accumulated value does not equal the threshold.
1	1	Whenever the accumulated value is greater than the threshold value. This setting is the default value

LOG SENSE (4Dh)

The LOG SELECT and LOG SENSE commands are used in conjunction with each other. These commands allow the host to obtain and control statistical information. This information consists of counts related to particular events that occur.

Some tabulated events (page 3) refer to errors that have occurred since the Mini-cartridge drive was powered on or last cleared by a LOG SELECT command and that have accumulated across several backup or restore operations on several cartridges.

The vendor unique page 30 contains statistical information that is DDS specific. This DDS information is contained in the Tape Log area on each tape or partition. This protected reference data is tabulated and maintained for the particular tape currently being used.

For pages 2 and 3, the LOG SELECT command is used to preset counts to a specific value or to reset the counts if the maximum count is reached. The log sense data is reset on a SCSI Bus Reset or a Bus Device Reset.

Log sense data is obtained by specifying a log page in the Page code field of the LOG SENSE CDB. Only one page of data can be requested by the host of each LOG SENSE command. The pages used by the drive are found by reading Log Page 0. Any request for unused pages causes a Check Condition. The sense data are then set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB.

LOG SENSE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	PC			Page Code				
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	MSB—Parameter Pointer							
6	Parameter Pointer—LSB							
7	MSB—Allocation Length							
8	Allocation Length—LSB							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
PC bits	2	6-7	These Page Control bits select one of four possible types of log information. These bit settings are shown in Using Page Control Bits.
Page Code	2	0-5	This field indicates the requested page code.
Parameter Pointer	5-6	7-0	This two-byte field specifies the beginning parameter code to be returned to the initiator. All remaining parameter codes are returned in ascending order. This field is invalid of page code 0. If the Parameter Pointer field is nonzero when page 0 is requested, a Check Condition is returned. The sense data are set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in CDB.
Allocation Length	7-8	7-0	The Allocation Length field specifies the maximum amount of memory space (in bytes) that the initiator has reserved for log sense data. The drive returns the amount of bytes contained in the requested page or the requested Allocation Length, whichever is less. If the Allocation Length is greater than the actual page length, the transfer is truncated.

The data for only one log sense page can be transferred with any one CDB. Log sense data is organized by pages. The parameter data for each page is preceded by a four-byte page header. The page header specifies the page code returned and the length of that page in bytes.

If the Parameter Pointer field is used to specify a starting parameter code, a page header is still returned.

Following the page header are 0 or more log parameters. Each log parameter is a special data structure that contains several description bytes and the parameter value itself. (Subsequent subsections describe the log parameter fields.)

The following table details the log sense page code field.

	Bits						
5	4	3	2	1	0	Page	Page Information
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	List of available pages
0	0	0	0	1	0	2	Write error counts
0	0	0	0	1	1	3	Read error counts
1	0	1	1	1	0	2E	Tape Alert Flags
1	1	0	0	0	0	30	DDS tape log (vendor unique)
1	1	0	0	0	1	31	Tape capacity (vendor unique)
1	1	1	0	0	1	39	Data compression transfer log

Using Page Control Bits

The Page Control (PC) bits specify the type of counts that the initiator is requesting. For page 0, the PC bits are ignored. For other pages, the PC bits specify the type of parameter values. The following table lists the Page Control bit values.

Bits		Type	Requested Counts
7	6		
0	0	0	Threshold values
0	1	1	Accumulated values
1	0	2	Default threshold values
1	1	3	Default accumulated values

Threshold Values

The type 0 indicates the current threshold values. If threshold values are requested, the drive returns the maximum count that each parameter code can attain (the default) or the last threshold values set by the last LOG SELECT command.

Threshold values for pages 2 and 3 can be changed by the initiator through the LOG SELECT command. The drive does not change these values during normal operation.

Accumulated Values

Type 1 (accumulated values) is the most common page control bit setting. This type requests the current counts for the page. These counts reflect the current count of events since the last power-on cycle, SCSI bus Reset, Bus Device Reset, or the last LOG SELECT command that cleared or set parameter values.

Note: For pages 30 and 31, the parameter values cannot be changed and are never reset. These values represent historical data regarding tape usage and cannot be changed by the LOG SELECT command. Page 30 data is written to the tape log when the tape is ejected either manually or through the SCSI UNLOAD command.

Accumulated values are incremented by the drive as an event occurs. These page 2 and 3 values can be updated or initialized by the initiator with the LOG SELECT command. Also, the default accumulated values (all zeros) can be loaded with the accumulated values through the LOG SELECT command.

Because the drive maintains the accumulated values in volatile memory, the values may be lost if a power cycle occurs. The values for page 30 are saved on the cassette itself and are preserved. However, if a power cycle occurs before the cassette is ejected, the current page 30 data is lost.

The tape log values cannot be updated if the cassette is write protected.

Default Threshold Values

The type 2 page control bit setting requests default threshold values. This request generally returns the maximum count that each parameter code can attain. For example, a two-byte field returns two bytes of all 1s; a three-byte field returns three bytes of all 1s. These default values cannot be changed by the LOG SELECT

command. The default threshold values are loaded into the threshold values when a reset occurs or by a LOG SELECT command with the PCR bit set.

Default Accumulated Values

The type 3 page control bit setting specifies default accumulated values. The default accumulated values are all zero and cannot be changed by the LOG SELECT command. The default accumulated values are loaded into the accumulated values when a reset occurs or when a LOG SELECT command is received with the PCR bit set.

Using the Parameter Pointer Field

The Parameter Pointer field specifies the starting parameter code of the page that is to be transferred.

If the Parameter Pointer field specifies a parameter code larger than the maximum parameter code for that page, a Check Condition is generated. The sense data is set to Illegal Request, Invalid Field in the CDB.

For example, if the page uses parameter codes 2 through 6 and the parameter pointer field is set to 3, then the drive returns parameters 3 through 6. Likewise, if the parameter pointer is set to 1, parameters 2 through 6 are returned.

If the Parameter Pointer field is set to 0, all parameters for that particular page are returned up to the maximum number of bytes specified in the allocation length.

Regardless of the starting parameter code specified in the Parameter Pointer field, the page header is always returned.

Log Sense Pages

Only one log page is transferred to the host with a single LOG SENSE CDB. Byte 2 of the CDB specifies the page to be transferred. Each log page begins with a four-byte header, as shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	Page Code						
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Page Length (n)								

The Page Code field indicates the page being returned. This data matches the page code requested in byte 2 of the LOG SENSE CDB.

The Page Length field indicates the length of the page in bytes that follow the page header. If the allocation length specified in the CDB is too small to transfer all of the requested page, this value is not adjusted to reflect the truncation.

However, if the Parameter Pointer field of the CDB specifies a starting parameter code other than zero, the page length is adjusted to indicate the number of bytes that follow the page header.

The following subsections describe the log sense pages.

List of Available Pages (Page 0)

Page 0 indicates the log sense pages used by the drive. To determine the size of each page and of each parameter in the page, the individual pages must be requested.

Page 0 is unique in that the parameter data returned does not contain log parameter headers. All other pages return a page header followed by zero or more variable-length log parameters.

Page 0 is valid only for the LOG SENSE command. When page 0 is requested, the four-byte page header is returned followed by the page codes used—one byte for each. The available page codes are returned in ascending order. The following table shows the page 0 data format.

Byte	HEX Code	Description
0	00	Header, page 0
1	00	Header, reserved
2	00	Header, page length MSB
3	09	Header, page length LSB
4	00	Page 0
5	02	Page 2
6	03	Page 3
7	2E	Page 2E
8	30	Page 30
9	31	Page 31
10	39	Page 39
11	3A	Page 3A
12	3C	Page 3C

Page Code Data Format for Pages

The parameter data returned consists of a four-byte page header followed by zero or more log parameters as shown in the following illustration.

Page Header
First Log Parameter
.
.
.
Last Log Parameter

A log parameter is made up of

- A two-byte parameter code followed by
- A Parameter Control byte
- A Parameter Length byte
- One or more parameter bytes

Parameter Code Field

The following table presents the Parameter Code Field format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0								MSB—Parameter Code
1								Parameter Code—LSB
2	Parameter Control							
3	Parameter Length (n-3)							
4	Parameter Value							
N	Parameter Value							

The Parameter Code field identifies the log parameter being returned to the initiator. If the Parameter Pointer field of the CDB is zero, the parameter code of the first log parameter indicates the first parameter code supported by the drive for this log page. Parameter codes are always returned in ascending order.

All of the bits in byte 2 of the log parameter are collectively referred to as the Parameter Control byte. The bit descriptions as they are returned by the LOG SENSE command are given in the following table.

Bit Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Disable Update (DU)	2	7	When set (1), this bit indicates that the particular parameter is not to be updated by the drive. This bit is set by the drive when the accumulated value reaches its maximum. It is also returned set if the host set the bit for the last LOG SELECT command. The default is zero. For parameter types other than threshold and accumulated values, this bit is always 0.
Disable Save (DS)	2	6	A DS bit of zero indicates that the target supports saving for the specified log parameter. A DS bit of one indicates that the target does not support saving for the specified log parameter in response to Log Select command.
Target Save Disable (TSD)	2	5	Always 0
Enable Threshold Comparison (ETC)	2	4	This bit is returned as set by the last LOG SELECT command. The default is zero.
Threshold Met Criteria Field (TMC)	2	3-2	This field is returned as set by the last LOG SELECT command. As the default, both bits of this field are returned set.
List Binary Information	2	1	Always 0
List Parameter (LP)	2	0	Always 0

The Parameter Length byte is the byte count of the parameter value that follows. This length is not adjusted to match any truncation.

The Parameter Value bytes are the actual data requested according to the PC bits of the CDB.

Write Error Counts (page 2)

Page 2 contains the Write Error counts, which are tabulations of the possible errors (if any) encountered during writing to tape. The page 2 parameter codes for write errors are listed in the following table.

Parameter Code	Length	Name
0002	2	Total rewrites
0003	3	Total errors corrected

0004	2	Not applicable (always returns 0)
0005	8	Total bytes processed (written)
0006	2	Total uncorrectable errors
8007	2	Rewrites since last read-type operation

The total rewrite count is incremented each time a frame sequence is rewritten on tape. Rewrites are used to recover from media errors detected by the RAW (read-after-write) checking feature of the drive.

The total errors corrected count is the same as the total rewrite count.

The total bytes written count is incremented by the size of each group (in bytes) that is successfully written to tape. This count includes any fill bytes needed to fill a group before the group is written to tape.

However, this count does **NOT** include the count of additional bytes written during rewrites. Also, it is greater than the count of write data bytes transferred to the drive.

The total bytes written count includes a total of

- All user data
- ECC frames
- Other structures in the group data (as defined by the DDS format)

The total uncorrectable errors count is a tabulation of the times the drive could not correct a write error by any means (including the rewrite retry limit being exceeded).

The rewrites since last read-type operation count is similar to the total rewrite count (0002) except the counter is set to 0 in two cases:

- When the operation is changed to a read-type operation.
- When a rewind operation is performed.

Read Error Counts (page 3)

Page 3 contains the Read Error counts, which are tabulations of any errors encountered while reading the tape. these tabulations include possible errors from media access commands.

The page 3 parameter codes for read errors are listed in the following table.

Parameter Code	Length	Name
0002	2	Total rereads
0003	3	Total errors corrected
0004	2	Total correctable ECC C3 errors
0005	8	Total bytes processed (read)
0006	2	Total uncorrectable errors
8007	2	Rereads since last write-type operation

The total reread count is incremented each time the tape is repositioned to reread a frame from the tape.

The total errors corrected count is incremented each time the drive recovers from a read error. This count includes the reread count and all C3 ECC errors that could be corrected.

Note: This count does NOT include any frames read that were rewritten when the tape was recorded.

The total correctable ECC error count is incremented each time the ECC process corrects one to two erroneous tracks read from the tape. For performance reasons, the ECC process corrects errors rather than retrying if the tracks in error are less than three; otherwise, a reread is performed.

Note: This count is a count of the correctable C3 errors ONLY. It does NOT include the C1 or C2 ECC errors normally encountered while reading DDS-formatted cassettes.

The total bytes read count is incremented by the size of each group (in bytes) that is successfully read from the tape. This count includes overhead bytes (as defined by the DDS format specification) that were read from the group.

However, this count does **NOT** include any additional rewritten frames that were read nor any rereads. Also, it is greater than the count of read data bytes transferred.

The total uncorrectable errors count is a tabulation of the times the drive could not correct a read error by any means (including the reread retry limit being exceeded).

The rereads since last write-type operation count is similar to the total reread count (0002) except the counter is set to 0 in two cases:

- When the operation is changed to a write-type operation.
- When a rewind operation is performed.

Tape Alert Log Page (page 2Eh)

The Tape Alert Log page provides information about errors and status of the drive and media in the form of a flag for the supported Tape Alert Flags. The DDS-4 and DAT 72 drive autoloader conform to the Tape Alert v3.0 Standard. The Tape Alert Log page can only be accessed by the Log Sense commands, there are no Log Select actions defined in the Tape Alert specification. The log page is used in conjunction with the Tape Alert Mode Page that controls the action taken by the drive when a flag is set and sets various other control mechanisms of the Tape Alert system. A flag is set whenever the condition for setting the flag exists. There are three types of flags, Informational, Warning, and Critical. The type of flag depends upon the severity of the condition that sets the flag. Flags are cleared on the following conditions:

- At drive power on
- When the TapeAlert Log page is read
- When specified corrective action has been taken (such as using a cleaning cartridge)
- On a SCSI bus reset or bus device reset message
- On Log Select reset (note that the recommended action on receiving Log Select for the TapeAlert Log page is to reject the command with an error)

Additional information regarding the Tape Alert system is found in the SCSI-3 Stream Commands (SSC) Standard.

The format of the Tape Alert Log Page is shown below:

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0								
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	MSB				Page Length (140h)			
3	LSB							
5n-1					MSB – Parameter Code			
5n					LSB – Parameter Code			
5n+1	DU(0)	DS(1)	TSD(0)	ETC(0)	TMC		LBIN(0)	LP(0)
5n+2					Parameter Length (1)			
5n+3					Value of Flag (set when bit 0 = 1)			

There are 64 Tape Alert flags for drives and autoloaders, (some are reserved). The following table lists the flags supported by the drive:

No	Flag	Type	Required Host Message	Cause
1	Read Warning	W	The tape drive is having problems reading data. No data has been lost, but there has been a reduction in the performance of the tape.	The drive is having severe trouble reading
2	Write Warning	W	The tape drive is having problems writing data. No data has been lost, but there has been a reduction in the capacity of the tape.	The drive is having severe trouble writing
3	Hard Error	W	The operation has stopped because an error has occurred while reading or writing data that the drive cannot correct.	The drive had a hard read or write error
4	Media	C	Your data is at risk: 1. Copy any data you require from this tape. 2. Do not use this tape again. 3. Restart the operation with a different tape.	Media can no longer be written/read, or performance is severely degraded
5	Read Failure	C	The tape is damaged or the drive is faulty. Call the tape drive supplier helpline.	The drive can no longer read data from the tape
6	Write Failure	C	The tape is from a faulty batch or the tape drive is faulty: 1. Use a good tape to test the drive. 2. If the problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline.	The drive can no longer write data to the tape
7	Media Life	W	The tape cartridge has reached the end of its calculated useful life: 1. Copy any data you need to another tape 2. Discard the old tape.	The media has exceeded its specified life
8	Not Data Grade	W	The tape cartridge is not data-grade. Any data you back up to the tape is at risk. Replace the cartridge with a data-grade tape.	The drive has not been able to read the MRS stripes
9	Write Protect	C	You are trying to write to a write-protected cartridge. Remove the write-protection or use another tape.	Write command is attempted to a write protected tape
10	No Removal	I	You cannot eject the cartridge because the tape drive is in use. Wait until the operation is complete before ejecting the cartridge.	Manual or s/w unload attempted when prevent media removal on
11	Cleaning Media	I	The tape in the drive is a cleaning cartridge. If you want to back up or restore, insert a data-grade tape.	Cleaning tape encountered during backup or restore
12	Unsupported Format	I	You have tried to load a cartridge of a type that is not supported by this drive.	Attempted loaded of unsupported tape format, e.g. DDS1 or DDS2 tapes
13	Recoverable Snapped Tape	C	The operation has failed because the tape in the drive has snapped: 1. Discard the old tape. 2. Restart the operation with a different tape.	Tape snapped/cut in the drive where media can be ejected

No	Flag	Type	Required Host Message	Cause
14	Unrecoverable Snapped Tape	C	The operation has failed because the tape in the drive has snapped: 1. Do not attempt to extract the tape cartridge. 2. Call the tape drive supplier helpline.	Tape snapped/cut in the drive where media cannot be ejected
16	Forced Eject	C	The operation has failed because the tape cartridge was manually ejected while the tape drive was actively writing or reading.	Manual or forced eject while drive actively writing or reading
17	Read Only Format	W	You have loaded a cartridge of a type that is read-only in this drive. The cartridge will appear as write-protected	Media loaded that is read-only format
19	Nearing Media Life	I	The tape cartridge is nearing the end of its calculated life. It is recommended that you: 1. Use another tape cartridge for your next backup. 2. Store this tape cartridge in a safe place in case you need to restore data from it.	Media may have exceeded its specified number of passes
20	Clean Now	C	The tape drive needs cleaning: 1. If the operation has stopped, eject the tape and clean the drive 2. If the operation has not stopped, wait for it to finish and then clean the drive. Check the tape drive users manual for device specific cleaning instructions.	The drive thinks it has a head clog, or needs cleaning
21	Clean Periodic	W	The tape drive is due for routine cleaning: 1. Wait for the current operation to finish. 2. Then use a cleaning cartridge. Check the tape drive users manual for device specific cleaning instructions.	The drive is ready for a periodic clean
22	Expired Cleaning Media	C	The last cleaning cartridge used in the tape drive has worn out: 1. Discard the worn out cleaning cartridge. 2. Wait for the current operation to finish. 3. Then use a new cleaning cartridge.	The cleaning tape has expired
30	Hardware A	C	The tape drive has a hardware fault: 1. Eject the tape or magazine. 2. Reset the drive. 3. Restart the operation.	The drive has a hardware fault that requires reset to recover.
31	Hardware B	C	The tape drive has a hardware fault: 1. Turn the tape drive off and then on again. 2. Restart the operation. 3. If the problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline. Check the tape drive users manual for device specific instructions on turning the device power on and off.	The drive has a hardware fault that is not read/write related or requires a power cycle to recover.
32	Interface	W	The tape drive has a problem with the host interface: 1. Check the cables and cable connections. 2. Restart the operation.	The drive has identified an interfacing fault
33	Eject Media	C	The operation has failed: 1. Eject the tape or magazine. 2. Insert the tape or magazine again. 3. Restart the operation.	Error recovery action
34	Download Fail	W	The firmware download has failed because you have tried to use the incorrect firmware for this tape drive. Obtain the correct firmware and try again.	Firmware download failed

The following table lists the flags supported by the autoloader:

No.	Flag	Type	Required Host Message	Cause
40	Loader Hardware A	C	The changer mechanism is having difficulty communicating with the tape drive: 1. Turn the autoloader off then on. 2. Restart the operation. 3. If problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline.	Loader mechanism is having trouble communicating with the tape drive
41	Loader Stray Tape	C	A tape has been left in the autoloader by a previous hardware fault: 1. Insert an empty magazine to clear the fault. 2. If the fault does not clear, turn the autoloader off and then on again. 3. If the problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline.	Stray tape left in loader after previous error recovery
42	Loader Hardware B	W	There is a problem with the autoloader mechanism.	Loader mechanism has a hardware fault
43	Loader Door	C	The operation has failed because the autoloader door is open: 1. Clear any obstructions from the autoloader door. 2. Eject the magazine and then insert it again. 3. If the fault does not clear, turn the autoloader off and then on again 4. If the problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline.	Tape changer door open
44	Loader Hardware C	C	The autoloader has a hardware fault: 1. Turn the autoloader off and then on again. 2. Restart the operation. 3. If the problem persists, call the tape drive supplier helpline. Check the autoloader users manual for device specific instructions on turning the device power on and off.	The loader mechanism has a hardware fault that is not mechanically related.
45	Loader Magazine	C	The autoloader cannot operate without the magazine. 1. Insert the magazine into the autoloader 2. Restart the operation.	Loader magazine not present

DDS Tape Log (page 30)

Page 30, the DDS Tape Log page, allows you to obtain the information last written to the DDS Tape Log. Each time the cartridge is ejected the Tape Log is updated. This log contains two types of counts:

- The Previous counts indicate events from the previous usage cycle of the cassette. (A usage cycle is composed of a single cartridge insertion, use, and ejection.)
- The Total counts accumulate events over the life of the cassette since the cassette was first initialized by a format process.

When a cartridge is formatted, the total and previous counts are initialized to 0. The previous counts in this page are updated when a previously formatted cassette is inserted to indicate the counts from the previous usage of the tape. The previous counts remain consistent through the usage cycle. Previous counts can be inspected with the LOG SENSE command.

If no activity occurs during the usage cycle, then the previous counts are all set to 0 and the Load Count is incremented by 1.

When a previously used cartridge is inserted, the total counts are updated to the values contained in the Tape Log of the inserted cassette. The total counts can be read with the LOG SENSE command.

Also, page 30 contains a set of current counts. The current usage counts are not part of the Tape Log. They are initialized to 0 when the cartridge is inserted. While the tape is in use, the current usage counts are incremented according to the DDS format definitions as an event occurs. These counts cannot be changed by the initiator.

When the cartridge is ejected or the UNLOAD command is received, the current usage counts are saved in the previous counts. The total counts are also updated to indicate the new totals. This updated data is written to the tape in the Tape Log area. The Tape Log data is not cleared by any reset and cannot be changed with the LOG SELECT command.

Note: If power is lost before the update data is written to the tape, the Tape Log area is not updated. Also, if the cassette is write protected, the Tape Log area is not updated when the cassette is ejected. The drive does NOT post a Check Condition for this case.

Each page 30 count is a positive binary value. The counts do not overflow. Once a count reaches its maximum value, that maximum value is always returned. The counts do not roll over at the maximum value.

A single-partition tape contains one Tape Log; a dual-partition tape contains two Tape Logs. The appropriate Tape Log is returned as determined by the previously selected partition.

The page 30 parameter codes are listed in the following table (* indicates that the most significant 4 bits are 0).

Name	Code	Length	Description
Current Groups Written	0001	3*	This count is the number of groups written to the partition since the cartridge was inserted. Each group contains 126 KB of data.
Current Rewritten Frames	0002	2	This count is the number of rewritten frames within the partitions since the cartridge was inserted. It is incremented by one each time a series of frames is rewritten. Frames are rewritten following an error detected by the RAW check. If the data written during the rewrite is also found to be bad by the RAW check, the series of frames is rewritten again, and this count is incremented by 1 again.
Current Groups Read	0003	3*	This count is the number of groups read from the cartridge since it was inserted.
Current ECC C3 Corrections	0004	2	This count is the number of times the drive used the C3 ECC correction to recover data from the partition since the cartridge was inserted.
Previous Groups Written	0005	3*	This count is the number of groups written to the partition during the last cartridge usage cycle.
Previous Rewritten Frames	0006	2	This count is the number of frames rewritten in the partition during the last cartridge usage cycle. It is greater than or equal to the last current rewritten frames count prior to the Tape Log being updated when the cartridge is ejected.
Previous Groups Read	0007	3*	This count is the number of groups read from the partition during the last cartridge usage cycle.

Name	Code	Length	Description
Previous ECC C3 Corrections	0008	2	This count is the number of times the drive used C3 ECC correction to recover data from the partition during the last cartridge usage cycle.
Total Groups Written	0009	4	This count is the number of groups written since the partition was formatted. This count accumulates over the life of the cartridge but is zeroed if the tape is formatted again.
Total Rewritten Frames	000A	3	This count is the total number of times frames were rewritten within the partition since the partition was formatted. It is incremented by one each time a series of frames is rewritten following an error detected by the RAW check. It accumulates over the life of the cartridge but is zeroed if the tape is formatted again.
Total Groups Read	000B	4	This count is the number of groups read from the partition since it was formatted. It accumulates over the life of the cartridge but is zeroed if the tape is formatted again.
Total ECC C3 Corrections	000C	3	This count is the number of times the drive used C3 ECC correction to recover data from the partition since the tape was formatted. It accumulates over the life of the cartridge but is zeroed if the tape is formatted again.
Load Count	000D	2	This count is the number of times the tape has been loaded over the life of the tape since it was formatted. One load is the same as a usage cycle (inserting, using, and subsequent ejection of the cartridge). It accumulates over the life of the cartridge but is zeroed if the tape is formatted again. In a dual-partition tape, only one load count is maintained.

**Most significant 4 bits are 0.*

Tape Capacity Page (page 31)

Page 31, the Tape Capacity page, allows you to obtain information about total and remaining storage capacity for each partition.

Host software can use this page to determine cassette size and remaining capacity while writing to the tape.

The Tape Capacity Page parameter codes area given in the following table.

Parameter Code	Length	Name
0001h	4	Remaining capacity, partition 0 (Kbytes)
0002h	4	Remaining capacity, partition 1 (Kbytes)
0003h	4	Maximum capacity, partition 0 (Kbytes)
0004h	4	Maximum capacity, partition 1 (Kbytes)

All capacities are estimates as to the maximum available user-data capacities. The actual capacity may be slightly less because of rewrites. All values are in kilobytes.

Partition 1 is the first partition on a dual-partition tape. For single-partition tapes, only partition 0 is used.

The remaining capacity reflects the current head position. Thus, a rewind will reset the remaining capacity to the maximum capacity. The remaining capacity of the partition that is not current will be the same as its maximum capacity. The maximum capacity never changes for a particular formatted cartridge. To obtain capacity estimates, multiply the values returned by 1,024.

Data Compression Transfer Log Page (Page 39)

Page 39, the Data Compression Transfer Log Page, allows you to monitor the performance of data compression.

The Data Compression Page Parameter Codes are given in the following table:

Name	Code	Length	Description
Number of entities written Number	0001h	8	The total number of complete entities written to or read from the tape since the last power-on or Clear Log operation
Number of entities read	0002h	8	
Number of records written	0003h	8	The total number of records (both compressed and uncompressed) written to or read from the tape since the last power-on or Clear Log operation.
Number of records read	0004h	8	
Kilobytes to data compression	0005h	8	The total number of kilobytes written to or read from the tape since the last power-on or Clear Log operation. When reading this number may be greater than the number transferred to the host due to read ahead.
Kilobytes from data compression	0006h	8	
Kilobytes to tape	0007h	8	The total number of kilobytes written to or read from the tape since the last power-on or Clear Log operation
Kilobytes from tape	0008h	8	
Logical entity size	0009h	8	The logical size of the last entity written to or read from tape (size = number of records in entity X record size)
Physical entity size	000Ah	8	The physical size of the last entity written to or read from the tape. (size = entity header length X uncompressed data length)
Uncompressed entities	000Bh	8	The total number of times a non-compressed entity has been encountered on the tape during a read operation since the last power-on or Clear Log operation

Drive Configuration Information Page (Page 3A)

Parameter Code	Length	Name
01	4	Raw switch settings
02	4	Compression enabled set by mode select
03	4	Decompression enabled set by mode select
04	4	Block size used for writing
05	4	Current partition
06	4	Prevent (1) or allow (0) media removal
07	4	Cartridge write protected
08	4	Report setmarks
09	4	Data compression ratio

Drive Usage Information Page (Page 3C)

Parameter Code	Length	Name
01	8	Total groups written
02	8	Total rewrites
03	8	Total groups read
04	8	Total ecc c3 corrections
05	8	Total rereads
06	3	Total load count

Parameter Code	Length	Name
07	3	Minutes since last cleaning
08	3	Power on time (minutes)
09	3	Cylinder on time (minutes)
0A	2	Cleaning Cartridge count
0B	2	Reserved
0C	2	Reserved
0D	2	Reserved
0E	2	Reserved
0F	2	Reserved
10	2	Reserved
11	1	Reserved
12	1	Reserved

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the LOG SENSE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status																
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. The Page Code in the Log Page Header specifies an unsupported log page. The parameter pointer is invalid. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. The Page Code in the Log Page Header specifies an unsupported log page. The parameter pointer is invalid. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description															
02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.															
04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.															
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. The Page Code in the Log Page Header specifies an unsupported log page. The parameter pointer is invalid. 															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 															

MODE SELECT (15h)

The MODE SELECT command allows the host to assign device parameters.

After a power-on or SCSI reset condition, the drive sets its device parameters to the default values. By issuing a MODE SELECT command, the host can change the device parameters. The parameters are transferred to the drive as data formatted in a parameter list.

Parameters assigned by the MODE SELECT command remain in effect until the drive receives a subsequent MODE SELECT command or a reset. The MODE SELECT parameters are not unique to the initiator that assigned the parameters.

The MODE SELECT command immediately checks for invalid parameters or invalid combinations of parameters before executing. If an exception is found, the drive returns a Check Condition, and the request sense data is set to Illegal Request.

You can issue a MODE SENSE command following a MODE SELECT command to determine which parameters (if any) were rounded to the nearest supported value.

MODE SELECT Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	PF	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Parameter List Length							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
PF bit	1	4	The Page Format (PF) bit indicates whether the drive should interpret the MODE SELECT parameters that follow the CDB and the header as SCSI-1 or as SCSI-2 parameters. For the Scorpion 40 drives, the PF bit must be set to 1 (SCSI-2).
Parameter List Length	4		This field specifies the number of bytes in the MODE SELECT parameter list that are transferred from the host to the drive during a Data-Out Phase. A Parameter List Length of zero specifies that no data is to be transferred. This length is valid and is not considered an error. A length in this field that truncates a parameter list (as returned in a MODE SENSE command) causes the drive to return a Check Condition, and the request sense data is set to Illegal Request.

MODE SELECT Parameters

The parameter list for the MODE SELECT command contains

- A four-byte header, followed by
- Zero or one eight-byte Block Descriptor, followed by
- Zero or more variable-length pages.

The following table illustrates the structure of the mode select parameter list.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Parameter List Header							
.								
3								
4	Block Descriptor							
.								
.								
11								
12	Mode Pages							
.								
.								
.								
n								

The following table shows the Parameter List Header format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	BUFFERED MODE			0	0	0	0
3	Block Descriptor Length							

Parameter List Header Field Descriptions

The following table defines the fields in the Parameter List Header.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Buffered Mode	2	6-4	This field sets the buffering mode of the drive The default mode is 001, buffered, The drive may report good status on write commands as soon as all the data specified in the write command has been transferred to the drive's buffer. Mode 000 is unbuffered, The drive will not report good status on write commands until the data is actually written on the tape.
Block Descriptor Length	3		This field indicates the number of bytes of block descriptor information that follow the MODE SELECT header. The block descriptor length may be set to 00h, which indicates that no block descriptor bytes are included in the parameter list. This selection is valid and is not considered an error. If the block descriptor length is 08h, eight bytes of block descriptor information are specified in the parameter list. The mode pages can be sent immediately following the header depending on the specified parameter list length.

Parameter List—Block Descriptor

The following table presents the Parameter List block descriptor.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Density Code							
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	MSB—Block Length							
6	Block Length							
7	Block Length—LSB							

Parameter List—Block Descriptor Field Descriptions

The following table defines the fields in the Parameter List block descriptor.

Field Name	Bytes	Description												
Density Code	0	<p>The following values define this field:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hex Code</th> <th>Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>Default format (DDS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7F</td> <td>No-op</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>DDS-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td> <td>DDS-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>47</td> <td>DAT 72</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The drive will accept any of these density codes as valid when sending a Block Descriptor. The density code does not dictate the format written on the media, the drive detects the media type and writes the correct format for that media. Selecting a Density Code value not listed above, or not supported by the drive, will result in a Check Condition. The sense data is set to Invalid field in parameter list.</p>	Hex Code	Meaning	00	Default format (DDS)	7F	No-op	25	DDS-3	26	DDS-4	47	DAT 72
Hex Code	Meaning													
00	Default format (DDS)													
7F	No-op													
25	DDS-3													
26	DDS-4													
47	DAT 72													
Block Length	5-7	<p>If this field is nonzero, it indicates the length of the fixed-length block to be read or written when the Fixed bit is set in a READ or WRITE command. (It is acceptable to set the Fixed bit to 0.). The default is 512-byte blocks, which may be changed at any time by the host with a MODE SELECT command.</p> <p>If this field is zero, variable-length block mode is specified, and the Fixed bit in the READ or WRITE command must be 0. The Block Length in a READ or WRITE command may be set in a range from 1 to 16 MB (as specified in the READ BLOCK LIMITS command.)</p>												

Mode Page Format

The following table shows the generic Mode Page format.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0		Page Code					
1	Page Length								
2	Mode Parameters								
.									
.									
n									

DC Control Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the DC Control page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
DCC	2	6	The DCC (Data Compression Capable) bit indicates that the drive is capable of data compression. This bit is always 1. Note that data control compression may be disabled by the switches on the drive.
DCE	2	7	The DCE (Data Compression Enable) bit controls data compression. If the value is 1, the drive compresses data received from the host during a WRITE command before it writes the data to tape in the DDS-DC format. If the value is 0, the drive does not compress data sent during a WRITE command, and the host data is written to tape in the uncompressed DDS format.
DDE	3	7	The DDE (Data Decompression Enable) bit is for control of data decompression; however, for either value, the drive decompresses data that has been compressed on the tape before it sends the data to the host during a READ command.
RED	3	5-6	The RED field specifies when Check Conditions are reported to the host when reading and the compressed format on the tape changes. Only RED = 0 is supported. Other mode settings will be accepted, but will function identically as RED = 0.
Compression Algorithm	4-7		The Compression Algorithm byte allows the host to specify the algorithm that is to be used to compress data. If the drive does not support the algorithm specified in the Compression Algorithm bytes, a Check Condition is returned with the Sense Key set to Illegal Request.
Decompression Algorithm	8-11		The Decompression Algorithm byte allows the host to specify the algorithm that is to be used to decompress data. If the drive does not support the algorithm specified in the Decompression Algorithm bytes, a Check Condition is returned with the Sense Key set to Illegal Request.

The following table shows the DCE bit configuration and the supported algorithms. An algorithm value of 01, which is the default, can be used to determine the supported algorithm for the drive, DCLZ (20). The value of 20 is returned by the corresponding MODE SENSE command.

DCE	Algorithm	Description
0	XX	Compression is disabled.
1	00	Compression is disabled.
1	01	Compression is enabled using the default algorithm (DCLZ).
1	02-1F	Illegal Request.
1	20	Compression is enabled using the DCLZ algorithm.
1	21-FF	Illegal Request.

Device Configuration Page (10h)

The Device Configuration page specifies the appropriate sequential access device configuration. The following table illustrates this page.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Device Configuration Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Device Configuration page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Page Code	0	0-5	The Page Code field must be set to 10h to select this page.
Page Length	1		The Page Length field must be set to 14 (0Eh), which indicates that 14 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.
CAP bit	2	6	<p>The CAP (Change Active Partition) bit is used to effect a partition change. When the CAP bit is 1, the drive switches to the partition specified in the Active Partition field. Once the MODE SELECT command completes, the logical position is the BOP of the new partition.</p> <p>If the CAP bit is 0, no partition change results</p>
CAF bit	2	5	The CAF (Change Active Format) bit is used to modify the tape format. When the CAF bit is 1, bits 4-0 of byte may be changed.
DIS RAW	2	4	The DIS RAW (Disable Read-After-Write) bit enables and disables the read-after-write capability. If the value is 1, read-after-write check and rewrites are disabled. If the value is 0, read-after-write is enabled.
EN C3	2	3	The EN C3 (Enable C3) bit enables and disables C3 ECC code generation during writing. If the value is 1, C3 ECC code is generated during writing; if the value is 0, C3 ECC code is not generated.
N-Group	2	0-3	The N-Group field specifies the number of copies of each tape group to record. Values greater than 0 can be used to increase reliability.
Active Partition	3		<p>The Active Partition field is valid only when the CAP bit is 1. This field specifies the partition number of the new partition to which the drive switches when the MODE SELECT command completes.</p> <p>The drive supports a maximum of two partitions. The valid values for this field are 0 (00h) and 1 (01h). Partition 1 is the first partition on a dual-partition tape.</p>
Write Delay time	6-7		For a WRITE command, the Write Delay Time field indicates to the drive how long in 100 millisecond increments, to delay writing buffered data to tape after the last WRITE command.
BIS bit	8	6	Not supported, must be set to 1
RSMK bit	8	5	<p>The Report Setmarks (RSMK) bit determines whether or not the drive recognizes setmarks.</p> <p>If the value is 1, the drive recognizes and reports setmarks during appropriate read and space operations.</p> <p>If the value is 0, the drive ignores setmarks. It skips any setmark it finds during execution of read- or space-type commands.</p>

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
REW bit	8	0	<p>The default value for the REW bit is 0.</p> <p>The Report Early Warning (REW) bit determines whether or not the drive reports an early-warning condition on a read operation. The effect of this bit is different for read and write operations.</p> <p>For read-type operations, if this bit is 0, the drive does not report the early-warning condition. This setting is recommended for applications where the intent is to read data from tape until the end-of-recorded-data (EOD) or end-of-partition (EOP) is reached.</p> <p>If this bit is 1, the drive returns a Check Condition status with an End-of-Medium (EOM) bit of 1 when the logical early-warning position is encountered during read-type operations.</p> <p>For write-type operations, the drive always reports the Check Condition status when the logical early-warning position is encountered during a WRITE command. The intent of this action is to warn the host that the EOP is approaching and that any additional data will be written at the risk of an unexpected EOP.</p> <p>If REW = 1 and SEW = 0, the drive returns a Check Condition status with the sense key set to Volume Overflow when the early-warning position is encountered during write operations.</p>
EEG	10	4	Not supported, must be set to 1
SEW bit	10	3	If the Synchronize at Early-Warning (SEW) bit is set to 1 (the default value), it causes the drive to flush all buffered write data to tape when the early-warning position is encountered during writing.

Medium Partition Page (11h)

The Medium Partition page specifies the number and size of partitions to be created on the medium. The layout of this page is shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0		Page Code (11h)					
1	Page Length (06h)								
2	Maximum Additional Partitions								
3	Additional Partitions Defined								
4	0	SDP	IDP		PSUM		0	0	0
5	Medium Format Recognition								
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	MSB—Additional Partition Size								
9	Additional Partition Size—LSB								

Medium Partition Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Medium Partition page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description												
Page Code	0	0-5	The Page Code field must be set to 11h to select this page.												
Page Length	1		<p>If no additional partition is to be defined or if going from a dual-partition format to a single-partition format, the Page Length field must be set to 6 (06h), which indicates that 6 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.</p> <p>If an additional partition is to be defined (dual-partition), this field is set to 8 (08h).</p>												
Maximum Additional Partitions	2	7-0	The Maximum Additional Partitions field indicates the maximum number of additional partitions supported by the drive that can exist on a cartridge.												
Additional Partitions Defined	3		The Additional Partitions Defined field specifies the number of partitions to add when formatting the tape. This bit may be set by the initiator to 1 (dual partitions) or 0 (single partition), which specifies the desired number of additional partitions to format on the tape when the IDP bit = 1 or the SDP bit = 1.												
SDP bit	4	6	<p>If the SDP bit is set to 1 the drive automatically formats a partition 1 with a capacity of approximately 100 MB. The following conditions are also required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Additional Partition byte = 1. If the Additional Partition byte = 0, the SDP bit is ignored. • IDP bit = 0. The SDP and IDP bits cannot be set at the same time. • If the SDP bit=1 then the Additional Partitions byte must also be 1. <p>CAUTION: Setting the SDP bit causes the tape to be reformatted to a 2 partition tape. All previous information recorded on the cassette is destroyed.</p>												
IDP bit	4	5	<p>If set to 1, the Initiator Defined Partitions bit causes the drive to partition the tape into 1 or 2 partitions as specified by the Additional Partitions Defined field and the partition size descriptors.</p> <p>CAUTION: Setting the IDP bit causes the tape to be reformatted to a 1- or 2-partition tape. All previous information recorded on the cassette is destroyed.</p>												
PSUM	4	3-4	<p>The partition Size Unit of Measure field defines the units in which the partition size descriptors select the partition size. The valid values are:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>Unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>bytes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>kilobytes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>megabytes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	4	3	Unit	0	0	bytes	0	1	kilobytes	1	0	megabytes
4	3	Unit													
0	0	bytes													
0	1	kilobytes													
1	0	megabytes													
Medium Format Recognition	5	7-0	Medium Format Recognition field must be set to 3 indicating the drive is capable of recognizing both the format and the partitions.												
Additional Partition Size	8-9		The Partition Size field indicates the size of the additional partition (partition 1) formatted on the tape when formatting a dual-partition tape. The first physical partition is partition 1. The remainder of the tape is partition 0.												

Tape Alert Mode Page 1C

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	Page Code (1Ch)						
1	Page Length (0Ah)								
2	Perf	Reserved			DExcpt	Test	Reserved	LogErr	
3	Reserved				MRIE				
4	Interval Timer (MSB)								
5	Interval Timer								
6	Interval Timer								
7	Interval Timer (LSB)								
8	Report Count/Test Flag Number (MSB)								
9	Report Count/Test Flag Number								
10	Report Count/Test Flag Number								
11	Report Count/Test Flag Number (LSB)								

DExcpt (Default set to 1):

When this bit is set to zero the reporting method indicated by the MRIE field is used. When this bit is set to one this indicates that the drive disables all information exception operations, ignoring the MRIE field (In this mode the software must poll the TapeAlert Log page). Thus to enable “check condition” mode set the bit to zero.

LogErr (Default set to 0):

When this bit is set to zero, this indicates that the logging of informational exception is vendor specific, this setting is reserved in Scorpion 40. When this bit is set to one, Scorpion 40 logs informational exception conditions.

Perf (Default set to 0):

When this bit is set to zero, this indicates that informational exception operations that can cause delays are acceptable. When this bit is set to one, the drive shall not cause delays while doing informational exception operations. In Scorpion 40 there is no significant performance impact from Tape Alert operations.

Test (Default set to 0):

When this bit is set to zero, this indicates that the drive shall not generate any false/test informational exception conditions.

When this bit is set to one and Test Flag Number is set to zero, the drive will generate a false informational exception condition based on the MRIE field (the Interval Timer field is ignored and the Report Count field is used as the Test Flag Number). When a false information exception condition is posted, the TapeAlert flags in the Log page are not modified. However, real informational exception conditions have priority over false informational exception conditions.

The Test bit will be automatically cleared when the false information exception condition is posted on the first command (excluding Inquiry and Request Sense) that is received with no real information exception condition pending. The false informational exception condition will then be reported in the method specified by the MRIE value, except with the additional sense code set to 0x5DFF. If both the

Test and DExcpt bits are set to one and Test Flag Number set to zero, then the MODE SELECT command will return Check Condition, with sense key set to Illegal Request and extended sense set to Invalid Field in Parameter List.

When the Test bit is set to one and the Test Flag Number is set to valid non-zero value, the drive will generate/clear a test informational exception condition. The value of the Test bit returned by a Mode Sense command will remain at zero. The test action is based on the Test Flag Number value:

1 to 64: This will set in the Log page the TapeAlert flag indicated by the Test Flag Number. Once the TapeAlert flag is set it is processed normally based on the DExcpt, MRIE, Interval Count and Report Count values.

-1 to -64: This will clear the TapeAlert flag indicated by the absolute value of the Test Flag Number. Clearing the flag in this way is equivalent to performing the specified corrective action for that flag, thus allowing a real information exception condition to be set if the real error condition occurs for that flag.

32767 (0x7FFF): This will set in the Log page all of the TapeAlert flags that are supported by the drive. Once the supported TapeAlert flags are set they are processed normally based on the DExcpt, MRIE, Interval Count and Report Count values.

MRIE (Default set to 3h):

This field indicates the method used by the drive to report informational exception conditions. If the informational exception condition was generated by an event that caused a real Check Condition to occur, then this real Check Condition will override (i.e. be used instead of) the Check Condition defined in MRIE modes 1h to 5h. The values defined for the MRIE field are:

0x0: No reporting of informational exception conditions. This method instructs the tape drive to not report information exception conditions

0x1: Asynchronous Event Reporting. This method instructs the tape drive to report information exception conditions by using the rules for asynchronous event reporting as described in the SCSI-3 Architecture Model and the relevant protocol standard. The sense key shall be set to RECOVERED ERROR and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the information exception condition (which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event).

0x2: Generate Unit Attention. This method instructs the tape drive to report information exception conditions by returning a Check Condition status on the next SCSI command (excluding Inquiry and Request Sense) after an informational exception condition was detected. The sense key shall be set to UNIT ATTENTION and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the information exception condition (which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event). The command that has the Check Condition shall NOT be executed before the informational exception condition is reported (and thus needs to be repeated).

0x3: Conditionally generate Recovered Error. This method instructs the tape drive to report information exception conditions, if reporting of recovered errors is allowed, by returning a Check Condition status on the next SCSI command (excluding Inquiry and Request Sense) after an informational exception condition was detected. The sense key shall be set to RECOVERED ERROR and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the information exception condition

(which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event). The command that has the Check Condition shall complete without error before any exception condition may be reported (and thus does NOT need to be repeated).

0x4: Unconditionally generate Recovered Error. This method instructs the tape drive to report information exception conditions, by returning a Check Condition status on the next SCSI command (excluding Inquiry and Request Sense) after an informational exception condition was detected. The sense key shall be set to RECOVERED ERROR and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the information exception condition (which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event). The command that has the Check Condition shall complete without error before any exception condition may be reported (and thus does NOT need to be repeated).

0x5: Generate No Sense. This method instructs the tape drive to report information exception conditions by returning a Check Condition status on the next SCSI command (excluding Inquiry and Request Sense) after an informational exception condition was detected. The sense key shall be set to NO SENSE and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the information exception condition (which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event). The command that has the Check Condition shall complete without error before any exception condition may be reported (and thus does NOT need to be repeated).

0x6: Only report informational exception condition on request. This method instructs tape drive to preserve information exception(s) information. To find out about information exception conditions the application client polls the tape drive by issuing an unsolicited REQUEST SENSE command. The sense key shall be set to NO SENSE and the additional sense code shall indicate the cause of the informational exception condition (which is 5D00h for a Tape Alert event).

In MRIE modes 1h to 6h, the additional sense code of 5D00h indicates that a Tape Alert event has occurred on the device, and detailed information about this event is stored in the Tape Alert Log page. Note that the MRIE modes do not affect the logging of events in the Tape Alert Log page.

Interval Timer (Default set to 0):

When this field is set to zero, this indicates that the target shall only report the informational exception condition one time. When this field is set to non-zero, the value indicates the period in 100 millisecond increments for reporting that an informational exception condition has occurred. The drive shall not report informational exception conditions more frequently than the specified timer interval and as soon as possible after the timer interval has elapsed. A value of 0xFFFFFFFF in the field indicates the timer interval is vendor specific and is a reserved setting in the Scorpion 40 drive.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the MODE SELECT command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The defined mode is set and remains set until another MODE SELECT or RESET command is issued. The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td>Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command or the drive was reset prior to this command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command or the drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.												
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.												
06h	Unit Attention	Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command or the drive was reset prior to this command.												

The MODE SELECT command immediately checks the current page for invalid parameters or invalid combinations of parameters before executing. If such an exception is found, the drive returns a Check Condition status byte with an Illegal Request sense key.

If the initiator does not set the Page Length field of the Mode Page to the value indicated in the Mode Page definition (for example, 0Eh for the Device Configuration Page, 01h for the Read/Write Error Recovery Page, and so forth), the drive terminates the MODE SELECT command and returns a Check Condition status bytes with an Illegal Request sense key. The Additional Sense Code and Additional Sense Code Qualifier are set to Invalid Field in Parameter List.

MODE SENSE (1Ah)

The MODE SENSE command allows the host to determine various drive device parameters. These parameters are sent from the drive to the host as data formatted in a parameter list. This command is a complementary command to the MODE SELECT command.

The drive terminates execution of the MODE SENSE command as follows:

- When the number of bytes specified in the Allocation Length field have been sent to the host, or
- When all available MODE SENSE data has been sent to the host.

During execution of this command, the drive does not disconnect from the host. Also, this command performs no media access.

If a MODE SELECT command has not been performed since power-on/SCSI Reset, the default mode parameters are in effect.

All MODE SELECT parameters may be rounded up or down, as appropriate. A MODE SENSE command may be issued after a MODE SELECT command to determine which parameters have been rounded.

MODE SENSE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	DBD	0	0	0
2	PC			Page Code				
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Allocation Length							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description																						
DBD bit	1	3	<p>If the Disable Block Descriptors (DBD) bit is set to 0, the drive always returns the block descriptor in the MODE SENSE data.</p> <p>If the DBD bit is set to 1, the drive does not return the block descriptor in the MODE SENSE data.</p> <p>NOTE: When the DBD is 1, the Block Descriptor Length in the parameter header is set to 0.</p>																						
PC field	2	6-7	<p>The Page Control field defines the type of parameter values to be returned. Valid values are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>76</td> <td>Unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>Report current values</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Report changeable values</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Report default values</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Report saved values</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note: the default values are always the saved values.</p> <p>If parameter type 00 (report current values) is specified, the drive returns its current configuration to the host.</p> <p>If parameter type 01 (report changeable values) is specified, any values that may be altered by a subsequent MODE SELECT command are returned. Any bit that can be changed is set to 1; otherwise, the bits are set to 0.</p> <p>If parameter type 10 (report default values) is specified, the drive returns its default (power-up or reset) configuration.</p>	76	Unit	00	Report current values	01	Report changeable values	10	Report default values	11	Report saved values												
76	Unit																								
00	Report current values																								
01	Report changeable values																								
10	Report default values																								
11	Report saved values																								
Page Code	2	0-5	<p>The Page Code field lets the initiator select the page or pages to be returned by the drive. If Page Code is 0, only the 4-byte header and 8-byte block descriptor are returned.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hex</th> <th>Page Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>No page returned</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>Disconnect/Reconnect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0A</td> <td>Control Mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0F</td> <td>Data Compression Control</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Device Configuration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Medium Partition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td>Tape Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1D</td> <td>Element address assignment (Autoloader only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1F</td> <td>Device Capabilities (Autoloader only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3F</td> <td>All available pages</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hex	Page Name	00	No page returned	02	Disconnect/Reconnect	0A	Control Mode	0F	Data Compression Control	10	Device Configuration	11	Medium Partition	1C	Tape Alert	1D	Element address assignment (Autoloader only)	1F	Device Capabilities (Autoloader only)	3F	All available pages
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1D	Element address assignment (Autoloader only)																								
1F	Device Capabilities (Autoloader only)																								
3F	All available pages																								
Allocation Length	4		<p>The Allocation Length field specifies the number of bytes the host has allocated for returned MODE SENSE data. An Allocation Length of 0 (00h) means that no parameter list data bytes are returned to the host. This condition is not considered an error.</p> <p>The drive terminates the Data In phase in one of two ways based on whichever is less:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Allocation Length bytes have been transferred. • When all available data have been transferred to the initiator. 																						

MODE SENSE Parameters

The parameter list for the MODE SENSE command contains

- A four-byte header, followed by
- Zero or one eight-byte Block Descriptor, followed by
- Zero or more variable-length pages.

The following table illustrates the structure of the Mode Sense command.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Parameter List Header							
.								
.								
3								
4	Block Descriptor							
.								
.								
11								
12	Mode Pages							
.								
.								
n								

The MODE SENSE response data consists of a four-byte header followed by an eight-byte block descriptor. The following table shows the header format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Mode Sense Data Length							
1	Medium Type Field							
2	WP	BUF	BUF	BUF	0	0	0	0
3	Block Descriptor Length							

Parameter List Header Field Descriptions

The following table defines the fields in the MODE SENSE Header.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Mode Sense Data Length	0		This field specifies the number of bytes in the following Mode Sense data that is available to be transferred. If the Transfer Length is smaller than the MODE SENSE Data Length, only Transfer Length bytes of the MODE SENSE data are transferred. The Sense Data Length does not include itself.
BUF	2	6-4	When this field is 1 the drive operates in buffered mode. In buffered mode, a WRITE command is terminated when the data is transferred to the internal buffer of the drive. When this field is 0 the drive is in unbuffered mode and all data is written to tape before command completion is returned. In non-buffered mode, a WRITE command is not terminated until all data has been transferred to tape.
WP	2	7	If this bit is 1, the tape is write-protected. If this bit is 0, the tape is write-enabled.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Block Descriptor Length	3		This field indicates the number of bytes of block descriptor information that follow the parameter header. If the DBD bit is set to 1, the block descriptor length is set to 0 (00h), which indicates that no block descriptor is returned in the MODE SENSE data. If the DBD bit is set to 0, the block descriptor length is set to 8 (08h), indicating that an eight-byte block descriptor is returned.

Medium Type Reporting

Byte 1 of the MODE SENSE header format as previously shown is the Medium Type byte (accurate after tape motion completes after the initial tape insertion). This field is available for reporting the cartridge type via the SCSI bus. Because tape format selection is automatic, software applications do not usually need to know the tape format. However, applications that need information about tape format and cartridge type can use the Medium Type field and the Density Code field.

The values for the Medium Type byte are as follows:

33h	DDS3 cartridge, MRS
34h	DDS4 cartridge, MRS
35h	DAT 72 cartridge, MRS
3Fh	Non-DDS cartridge (cleaning cartridge)

The Medium Type field is currently defined as RESERVED in the ANSI SCSI-2 standard. This field has been used by QIC tape devices; the above values avoid conflict with QIC drives.

Parameter List—Block Descriptor

The following table presents the block descriptor.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0								Density Code
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5								MSB—Block Length
6								Block Length
7								Block Length—LSB

Parameter List Block Descriptor Field Descriptions

The following table defines the fields in the block descriptor.

Field Name	Bytes	Description
------------	-------	-------------

Density Code	0	The values for the Density Code field are as follows: 25h DDS-3 format 26h DDS-4 format 47h DAT-72
NOTE: Although the above values are approved by the ANSI X3T9 Technical Committee, the values are not published in the SCSI-2 standard.		
Block Length	5-7	This field indicates the size of a fixed-length logical block. Byte 5 is the Most-Significant-Byte (MSB); byte 7 is the Least-Significant-Byte (LSB). The default fixed-block size for the drive is 512 bytes (200h). Block Length may be set in a range from 1 to 224-1 bytes (as specified in the READ BLOCK LIMITS command.) When this field is 0, the Block Length bytes indicate variable-block mode.

Mode Page Format

The following table shows the generic Mode Page format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0						Page Code
1								Page Length
2								Mode Parameters
.								
.								
n								

The following table explains the page layout fields

Field Name	Bytes	Description																
Page Code	0	The Page Code field identifies the format and parameters for this page as follows: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hex Code</th> <th>Page Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>Disconnect/reconnect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0A</td> <td>Control mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0F</td> <td>Data Compression Control</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Device configuration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Medium partition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1D</td> <td>Element Address Assignment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1F</td> <td>Drive Capabilities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hex Code	Page Name	02	Disconnect/reconnect	0A	Control mode	0F	Data Compression Control	10	Device configuration	11	Medium partition	1D	Element Address Assignment	1F	Drive Capabilities
Hex Code	Page Name																	
02	Disconnect/reconnect																	
0A	Control mode																	
0F	Data Compression Control																	
10	Device configuration																	
11	Medium partition																	
1D	Element Address Assignment																	
1F	Drive Capabilities																	
Page Length	1	The Page Length field specifies the length (in bytes) of the mode parameters that follow the Page Length field.																
Mode Parameters	2-n	The mode parameters are described in the following subsections.																

Disconnect/Reconnect Page (02h)

The Disconnect/Reconnect page allows the host to tune performance of the SCSI bus. The following table illustrates this page.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0							Page Code (02h)
1									Page Length (0Eh)
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10									MSB—Maximum Burst Size
11									Maximum Burst Size—LSB
12	0	0	0	0	0	0			DTDC
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Disconnect/Reconnect Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Disconnect/Reconnect page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description								
Page Code	0	0-5	The Page Code field must be set to 02h to select this page.								
Page Length	1		The Page Length field must be set to 14 (0Eh), which indicates that 14 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.								
Maximum Burst Size	10-11		The Maximum Burst Size field specifies the maximum amount of data the drive can transfer during a Data phase before disconnecting if the initiator granted the disconnect privilege. This value is in increments of 512 bytes. That is, a value of one means 512 bytes; a value of two means 1024 bytes, and so forth.								
Data Transfer Disconnect Control (DTDC)	12	0-1	The Data Transfer Disconnect Control (DTDC) field values are as follows: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">00</td> <td>Data transfer disconnect control is not used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of a command has been started until all data the command is to transfer has been completed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Reserved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of command has been started until the command is complete.</td> </tr> </table>	00	Data transfer disconnect control is not used.	01	The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of a command has been started until all data the command is to transfer has been completed.	10	Reserved.	11	The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of command has been started until the command is complete.
00	Data transfer disconnect control is not used.										
01	The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of a command has been started until all data the command is to transfer has been completed.										
10	Reserved.										
11	The target does not attempt to disconnect once the data transfer of command has been started until the command is complete.										

Control Mode Page (0Ah)

The Control Mode page allows the host to enable or disable the generation of a Check Condition when log parameters whose ETC bits are set to 1 meet their Threshold Condition. (Refer to the LOG SELECT command and the LOG SENSE command.) The layout of this page is shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0							Page Code (0Ah)
1									Page Length (06h)
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RLEC
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DQUE
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Control Mode Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Control Mode page.

Field Name	Bytes	Description
Page Code	0	The Page Code field must be set to 0Ah to select this page.
Page Length	1	The Page Length field must be set to six (06h), which indicates that 6 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.
Report Log Exception Condition (RLEC)	2	A Report Log Exception Condition (RLEC) bit of 1 specifies that the target reports log exception conditions. A RLEC bit of 0 specifies that the target does not report log exception conditions. The default is 0.
Tagged Queuing (DQUE)	3	The Tagged Queuing (DQUE) bit flag must be set (1), which specifies that Tagged Queuing is disabled.

Data Compression Control Page (0Fh)

The Data Compression (DC) Control page returns the last values set by the host with a MODE SELECT command for data compression control. Also, refer to the MODE SELECT command Data Compression Control page.

The following table illustrates the DC Control page.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
1									Page Length (0Eh)
2	DCE	DCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	DDE		RED		0	0	0	0	
4									Compression Algorithm
5									Compression Algorithm
6									Compression Algorithm
7									Compression Algorithm

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
8									Decompression Algorithm
9									Decompression Algorithm
10									Decompression Algorithm
11									Decompression Algorithm
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DC Control Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the DC Control page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
DCE	2	7	<p>The DCE (Data Compression Enable) bit controls data compression. This bit contains the last value set by the host with a MODE SELECT command. If the value is 1, the drive compresses data received from the host during a WRITE command before it writes the data to tape in the DDS-DC format.</p> <p>If the value is 0, the drive does not compress data sent during a WRITE command, and the host data is written to tape in the uncompressed DDS format. This value is used for drives without data compression capabilities.</p>
DCC	2	6	<p>The DCC (Data Compression Capable) bit values are as follows:</p> <p>1 The drive is capable of doing compression</p> <p>0 The drive cannot do compression</p> <p>NOTE: This bit is ignored during MODE SELECT.</p>
DDE	3	7	<p>The DDE (Data Decompression Enable) bit contains the last value set by the host with a MODE SELECT command. For either value the drive decompresses data that has been compressed on the tape before it sends the data to the host during a READ command.</p> <p>The default value is 1.</p>
RED	3	5-6	The default value is 0.
Compression Algorithm	4-7		The Compression Algorithm byte specifies the algorithm that is to be used to compress data with the DCE bit set to 1. A value of 20h in this byte specifies the DCLZ algorithm, which is the default. If the host selects a value of 01h, for the default algorithm, a value of 20h is returned by the MODE SENSE data.
Decompression Algorithm	8-11		The Decompression Algorithm byte allows the host to specify the algorithm that is to be used to decompress data. The byte is valid whether or not the drive decompresses the data. The byte defaults to a value of 20h to indicate DCLZ decompression.

The following table shows the algorithm values and meaning.

Algorithm	Definition
00	The data last sent to the host was uncompressed.
20	The data last sent to the host was compressed using the DCLZ algorithm.

Device Configuration Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Device Configuration page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Page Code	0	0-5	The Page Code field must be set to 10h to select this page.
Page Length	1		The Page Length field must be set to 14 (0Eh), which indicates that 14 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.
DIS RAW	2	4	The DIS RAW (Disable Read-After Write) bit enables and disables the read-after write capability. If the value is 1, read-after-write check and rewrites are disabled. If the value is 0, read-after-write is enabled. The default value is 0.
EN C3	2	3	The EN C3 (Enable C3 bit enables and disables C3 ECC code generation during writing. If the value is 1, C3 ECC code is generated during writing; if the value is 0, c3 ECC code is not generated. The default value is 1.
N-Group	2	0-2	The N-Group field specifies the number of repeats of each tape group to record. Values greater than 0 can be used to increase reliability. The default value is 0.
Active Partition	3		The Active Partition field is set to the active partition—either 00h or 01h. The default is 0. The first partition on a dual partition tape is partition 1.
Write Delay Time	6-7		The Write Delay Time field indicates the maximum time, in multiples of 100 milliseconds, which the drive waits with a partially full buffer before recording the data to tape. The default value is 258h, indicating a 60-second delay.
BIS	8	6	Not supported, always 1
RSMK bit	8	5	The Report Setmarks (RSMK) bit determines whether or not the drive recognizes setmarks. If the value is 1, the drive recognizes and reports setmarks during appropriate read and space operations. The default value is 1. If the value is 0, the drive ignores setmarks. It skips setmarks as if they do not exist.
REW bit	8	0	The Report Early Warning (REW) bit determines whether or not the drive reports an early-warning condition for read operations. For read-type operations, if this bit is 0, the drive does not report the early-warning condition. The default setting is 0. If this bit is 1, the drive reports the early-warning condition when the logical early-warning position is encountered during read operations. The drive reports early-warning at completion of READ with no residual.
EEG	10	4	Not supported, always 1
SEW bit	10	3	If set to 1, the Synchronize at Early-Warning (SEW) bit causes the drive to flush all buffered write data to tape when the early-warning position is encountered. If set to 0, this bit indicates that encountering the early-warning position will cause the buffer to flush. The default setting is 0.
Select data compression algorithm	14		A value of 0 indicates the data is not to be compressed, a value of 1 indicates that the data is to be compressed using the default compression algorithm. All other values are invalid

Medium Partition Page (11h)

The Medium Partition page indicates single- or dual-partition tape format. the MODE SENSE command specifying a Medium Partition page can be executed at any logical position. The tape does not need to be positioned at BOM. The layout of this page is shown in the following table.

Byte	Bits								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0		Page Code (11h)					
1	Page Length (06h)								
2	Maximum Additional Partitions								
3	Additional Partitions Defined								
4	0	0	0		PSUM			0 0 0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
8	MSB—Additional Partition Size								
9	Additional Partition Size—LSB								

Medium Partition Page Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Medium Partition page.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Page Code	0	0-5	The Page Code field must be set to 11h to select this page.
Page Length	1		If the current format is a single-partition tape, the Page Length byte is set to 6 (06h), indicating that 6 parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte. If the current format is a dual-partition tape, the Page Length is set to 8 (08h), indicating that eight parameter bytes follow the Page Length byte.
Maximum Additional Partitions	2		This field returns a 1 to indicate that at most only 1 additional partition can exist for a dual-partitioned tape.
Additional Partitions Defined	3		This field indicates the number of additional partitions on the current tape. A zero specifies a single-partitioned tape; a one specifies a dual-partitioned tape.
PSUM	4	3-4	The Partition Size Unit of Measure (PSUM) field defines the units in which the partition size descriptors select the partition size. The valid values are as follows. The default is 10 (megabytes). 4 3 Unit 0 0 bytes 0 1 kilobytes 1 0 megabytes
Additional Partition Size	8-9		The Partition Size field defines the size of Partition 1 (the first partition on a dual-partition tape) in the units specified in the PSUM field. Byte 8 is the MSB, and byte 9 is the LSB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The data in the Device Capabilities Page informs the initiator of the following:

- A cartridge can be stored in the data transfer and storage elements.
- A MOVE operates from storage to data transfer elements as well as from data transfer to storage elements.
- An EXCHANGE only operates such that the source and second destination addresses must be storage elements but the first destination address must be the data transfer element.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the MODE SENSE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. • The drive remains in any previously set mode. MODE SENSE does not set or change any modes. • The tape position is not changed. It remains at the previous position. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td>Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description															
02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.															
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.															
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.															
06h	Unit Attention	Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.															

MOVE MEDIUM (Autoloader only) (A5h)

The MOVE MEDIUM command requests that the Autoloader move a cartridge from a source element to a destination element. The drive must be either the source or destination element.

MOVE MEDIUM Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	LUN			0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Source Address							
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Destination Address							
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

The source address specifies the location from which the cartridge is taken; the destination address specifies the location to which the cartridge is moved. If the changer is specified, an Illegal Request error is returned.

The following table shows the addresses of the various elements.

Source / Destination Address	Source / Destination Element
0	0
1	Drive
2	Magazine slot 1
3	Magazine slot 2
4	Magazine slot 3
5	Magazine slot 4
6	Magazine slot 5
7	Magazine slot 6

If the MOVE MEDIUM command is received and the source element is empty or the destination element (if different from the source element) is full, the Autoloader returns a Check Condition and an Illegal sense key.

The source and destination address can be the drive element (address 1) or a valid cassette storage element. If the address specified is not assigned to a specific element or the drive is not the source or destination, the Autoloader returns a Check Condition and an Illegal Request sense key.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the MOVE MEDIUM command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready for another command. The cartridge has been moved to the specified location. If the cartridge was moved to the drive, it is positioned at BOT. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No magazine present.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>-Source element is empty or destination is full. -Address specified is not assigned to a specific element. -The drive is not the source or destination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td>-Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. -The drive was reset prior to this command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No magazine present.	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	-Source element is empty or destination is full. -Address specified is not assigned to a specific element. -The drive is not the source or destination.	06h	Unit Attention	-Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. -The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description															
02h	Not Ready	No magazine present.															
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.															
05h	Illegal Request	-Source element is empty or destination is full. -Address specified is not assigned to a specific element. -The drive is not the source or destination.															
06h	Unit Attention	-Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. -The drive was reset prior to this command.															

PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIA REMOVAL (1Eh)

If the Prevent/Allow Media Removal command is sent, the cartridge cannot be ejected using the Eject button on the front of the drive. After a Reset, the default state of the drive is in the ALLOW command mode. An UNLOAD command ejects the cartridge even after a PREVENT command.

PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIA REMOVAL Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PRVNT
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

If the prevent (PRVNT) bit (byte 4, bit 0) is 1, the cartridge cannot be ejected using the front-panel Eject button. If the PRVNT bit is 0, the Eject button is enabled.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIA REMOVAL command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is not changed. If a PREVENT command was issued, the amber drive LED is always ON. The cartridge cannot be removed. If an ALLOW command was sent, the drive LED is ON only when the tape is accessed. The tape can be removed at BOT without setting Unit Attention Condition. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command. The drive was reset prior to this command. 												

READ (08h)

The READ command transfers one or more bytes or blocks from the drive to the Initiator beginning with the next logical block on tape.

READ Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	SILI	Fixed
2				MSB—Transfer Length				
3				Transfer Length				
4				Transfer Length—LSB				
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Fixed bit	1	0	If this bit is 1, the size of the blocks is fixed, as specified by the MODE SELECT Block Descriptor. If it is 0, the transfer length contains the number of bytes in the block.
Suppress Incorrect Length Indicator	1	1	<p>The SILI (Suppress Incorrect Length Indicator) bit is used to suppress incorrect length error reporting when reading variable-length blocks.</p> <p>If the SILI bit is 1 and the Fixed bit is 1, the drive returns a Check Condition with Illegal Request sense key with an additional sense code of Invalid Field in CDB.</p> <p>When the SILI bit is 1 and Fixed bit is 0 and the only error encountered by the drive is that the actual block length differs from the requested transfer length, then the drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returns a Check Condition if the actual block length is larger than the requested transfer length and the Block Length field in the Mode Parameter block descriptor is nonzero. Does not return a Check Condition if the actual block length is smaller than the requested transfer length or if the actual block is larger than the requested block and the block length in the Mode Parameter block descriptor is 0.
Transfer	2-4		This field specifies the number of bytes or blocks to be read. When a transfer length is 0, no data is transferred. This condition is not considered an error.

Description of the READ Command

The READ command is complete when one of the following conditions is met. These conditions are described in the following paragraphs.

- End-of-Data (EOD) is reached.
- A filemark (FM) is read.
- Transfer length is satisfied
- End-of-Tape (EOT) or end-of-partition (EOP) is reached.
- Unrecoverable data error occurs.
- Detection of incorrect block length.

End-of-Data

If EOD is encountered, the command terminates with a Check Condition status and a Sense Key of 08h. If the Valid bit (byte 0, bit 7) is set indicating a residual count, the Residual length field is determined as follows:

- If the Fixed bit is 1, it equals the difference between the CDB transfer length and the number of actual blocks read.
- If the Fixed bit is 0, it equals the CDB transfer length.

The tape is then positioned to allow an Append Data operation.

Filemark

If a filemark is encountered, the command terminates with a Check Condition, and the filemark bit (byte 2, bit 7) of the sense data is set to 1. If the Valid bit (byte 0, bit 7) is set indicating a residual count, the Residual length field is determined as follows:

- If the Fixed bit is 1, it equals the difference between the CDB transfer length and the number of actual blocks read.
- If the Fixed bit is 0, it equals the CDB transfer length.

On termination, the tape is positioned after the filemark on the EOT side of tape.

Setmarks

If the RSMK bit in the Device Configuration Page parameter of the MODE SELECT command is reset (0), Setmarks are ignored and skipped over.

If the RSMK bit is set (1) and a setmark is encountered, the command terminates with a Check Condition. The Filemark bit (byte 2, bit 7) and the Valid bit (byte 0, bit 7) of the sense data are set.

The Residual Length field is then set as follows:

- If the Fixed bit is 1, it equals the difference between the CDB transfer length and the number of actual blocks read.
- If the Fixed bit is 0, it equals the CDB transfer length.

On termination, the logical position is after the Setmark.

Transfer Length Satisfied

If the CDB Transfer Length is satisfied, the command completes successfully with a Good Status, and the tape is positioned on the EOT side of the last block read.

End of Tape (EOT) or End-of-Partition (EOP)

When the end-of-tape or end-of-partition position is encountered, the command terminates with a Check Condition and Medium Error (03h) sense key. The Valid bit (byte 0, bit 7) and the EOM bit (byte 2, bit 6) are set.

The Residual Length field is then set as follows:

- If the Fixed bit is 1, it equals the difference between the CDB transfer length and the number of actual blocks read.
- If the Fixed bit is 0, it equals the CDB transfer length.

The logical position after encountering an end-of-tape or end-of-partition error is undetermined.

Recoverable Data Error

If an error is encountered while reading, the read retry count (in the MODE SELECT Read/Write Error Recovery page) specifies the maximum number of attempts to reread the data. If none of the rereads are successful, the error is considered unrecoverable and is reported as such. The drive might require as much as six minutes to complete its error recovery procedure.

Unrecoverable Data Error

If an Unrecoverable Data Error is encountered, the READ command terminates with Check Condition and a Medium Error (03h) sense key.

If the Valid bit (byte 0, bit 7) is set, Residual Length field equals the difference between the requested Transfer Length and the actual number of blocks or bytes transferred.

Incorrect Length

Reading fixed- and variable-length blocks varies according to the setting of the Fixed bit.

When the Fixed bit is set (1), one or more tape blocks can be read. The CDB Transfer Length field specifies the block count to read. The block size is the current block size of the drive, which is set to 512 at power-up or after a SCSI Bus Reset.

The host can change the current block size by issuing a MODE SELECT command with a new block descriptor parameter that specifies a new block size. If the current block size differs from the actual block size of the block being read, the drive reports an Incorrect Length error.

When the Fixed bit is reset (0), the CDB Transfer Length field indicates the number of bytes to be read. When the actual block size found on tape differs from the CDB Transfer Length, an Incorrect Length error is reported.

The drive reports the Incorrect Length error based on the Suppress Incorrect Length Indicator (SILI) bit as follows:

For example, assume the following:

- The drive is currently positioned before block N.
- Block N + 1 contains 512 bytes.

The host issues a READ command with a CDB Transfer Length of 514, indicating 514 bytes of data to be read. The drive transfers the first 512 bytes of block N; then stops because of an Incorrect Length error. The logical position after the error is after byte 512 of block N.

If the SILI bit is set (1), the drive does not report a Check Condition (caused by Incorrect Length error).

If the SILI bit is reset (0), the drive reports a Check Condition, and the residual is set to 2 (CDB Transfer Length = 514).

In the above example, if the block size of block N is 514 bytes and a READ command specifies a Transfer Length of 512 bytes, the drive transfers the first 512 bytes of block N; then skips the last two bytes to position itself at the end of byte 514 of block N. The residual is set to -2. Because the actual block length exceeds the CDB Transfer Length, the drive unconditionally reports Check Condition. In this case, the residual is set to -2.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the READ command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																					
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. • The drive remains in any previously set mode. • The tape is positioned on the EOT side of the last block read. 																					
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03h</td> <td>Media Error</td> <td>Unrecoverable data error encountered.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>08h</td> <td>Blank Check</td> <td>The drive encountered EOD.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	03h	Media Error	Unrecoverable data error encountered.	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. 	08h	Blank Check	The drive encountered EOD.
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04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.																					
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.																					
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. 																					
08h	Blank Check	The drive encountered EOD.																					

READ BLOCK LIMITS (05h)

The READ BLOCK LIMITS command causes the drive to transfer the block length limits to the Initiator. The minimum block length is 1 byte; the maximum is $2^{24}-1$ bytes. The minimum and maximum block limits are returned to the Initiator in a six-byte data string.

READ BLOCK LIMITS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The Command Descriptor Block does not contain command dependent fields. The values of the individual bytes in the Block Length fields are shown in the following table in hexadecimal notation.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	MSB—Maximum Block Length (FFh)							
2	Maximum Block Length (FFh)							
3	Maximum Block Length—LSB (FFh)							
4	MSB—Minimum Block Length (00h)							
5	Minimum Block Length—LSB (01h)							

Block Size Definition

The host specifies the actual block size in fixed mode with the MODE SELECT command and in variable with the transfer/allocation length of READ and WRITE commands. The use of the MODE SENSE command determines the current block size. The READ BLOCK LIMITS command indicates the minimum and maximum block size that the drive can support. Because the MODE SELECT block descriptor block size field is 3 bytes in length, the drive is logically limited to this imposed limit. Therefore, the maximum block size is fffff hexadecimal or 16,777,215 bytes in length.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the READ BLOCK LIMITS command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is not changed. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description															
02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.															
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.															
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or Parameter List contains an invalid bit.															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 															

READ DATA BUFFER (3Ch)

The READ DATA BUFFER command returns the 4-byte Read Buffer header plus the number of bytes specified by the allocation Length field. This command is used in conjunction with the WRITE DATA BUFFER command as a diagnostic function for testing the drive buffer memory and confirming the SCSI bus integrity. The tape is not accessed during execution of this command.

READ DATA BUFFER Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	Mode		
2	Buffer ID							
3	MSB—Offset							
4	Offset							
5	Offset—LSB							
6	MSB—Allocation Length							
7	Allocation Length							
8	Allocation Length—LSB							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
MODE	1	0-2	If MODE is 0, data is read starting at offset 0. If MODE is 3, a maximum of four bytes of READ DATA BUFFER Header information is returned.
Buffer ID	2		Only Buffer ID=0 is valid.
Offset	3-5		If MODE is 2, Offset is the offset where data reading begins. If MODE is 0 or 3, Offset must equal 0.
Allocation Length	6-8		The Allocation Length specifies the maximum number of bytes the Initiator allocated for returned data. For Mode 0, it includes a four-byte header followed by the drives buffer data bytes returned to the Initiator during the Data-In Phase. For Mode 2, it is the total number of drive buffer data returned.

READ DATA BUFFER Header

The following table shows the header layout for the READ DATA BUFFER command.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	MSB—Available length							
2	Available length							
3	Available length							

READ DATA BUFFER Header Field Descriptions

The READ BUFFER header contains four bytes.

- The first byte is reserved and set to zero.
- Bytes one, two and three contain the capacity of the space available in the drive buffer. This number is not reduced to reflect the Allocation Length nor is it reduced to reflect the actual number of bytes using the WRITE DATA BUFFER command.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the READ DATA BUFFER command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. • The drive remains in any previously set mode. • The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CDB contains an invalid bit. • Allocation Length exceeds the maximum. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CDB contains an invalid bit. • Allocation Length exceeds the maximum. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CDB contains an invalid bit. • Allocation Length exceeds the maximum. 												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. 												

READ ELEMENT STATUS (Autoloader Only) (B8h)

The READ ELEMENT STATUS command requests the Autoloader to report the status of its elements to the host. The status of ALL element types are reported.

READ ELEMENT STATUS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	LUN			0	0	Element Type Code		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Starting Element Address							
4	MSB—Number of Elements							
5	Number of Elements—LSB							
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MSB—Allocation Length							
8	Allocation Length							
9	Allocation Length—LSB							
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

The starting element address specifies the minimum element address to report. Only element addresses greater than or equal to the starting element address are reported. If the starting element address is undefined, an Illegal Request Check Condition is generated.

The number of elements specifies the maximum number of element descriptors to be reported by the target for this command. If the Allocation Length is not sufficient to transfer all of the requested element descriptors, the Autoloader transfers all the descriptors that can be completely transferred. This situation is not considered an error.

Element Status Data

The data returned by the READ ELEMENT STATUS command consists of an 8-byte header, followed by one or three element status pages. Within each status page are the appropriate element descriptors. The Element type Code can be 0, 1, 2, or 4.

The following example illustrates the data structure returned for a 12-slot magazine.

Element Status Data (8-byte header)
Medium Transport Element (changer) Page (8-byte header)
Medium Transport element Descriptor (12 bytes)
Storage element Page (8-byte header)
Storage Element Descriptors
(12 bytes each; for a six-slot magazine=72 bytes)
 .
 .
 .
Data Transfer Element (drive) Page (8-byte header)
Data Transfer Element Descriptor (12 bytes)

Element Status Data Header

The following table shows the header for the element status data returned from the drive.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	First element Address Reported							
2	MSB Number of elements available							
3	LSB Number of elements available							
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	MSB—Byte Count of Report Available							
6	Byte Count of Report Available							
7	Byte Count of Report Available—LSB							
8	Element Status Page							
.								
.								
.								
n	Element Status Page							

The first element address reported field indicates the element address of the element with the smallest element address found to meet the CDB request. Refer to the MOVE MEDIUM command for the addresses of the various elements.

The number of elements field indicates the number of elements meeting the request in the CDB. The status for these elements is returned if sufficient allocation length is specified.

The byte count of report available field indicates the number of bytes of element status page and descriptor data available *for all elements meeting the request in the CDB*. This value is not adjusted to match the allocation length available.

Element Status Page Header

Each of the three Autoloader element status pages includes an 8-byte header followed by one or more element descriptors. The following table shows the header for an element status page.

Storage Element Descriptor

The 12-byte storage element descriptor is returned (within the CDB request) for each cartridge slot in the magazine (six). The following table shows the storage element descriptor.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Element Address							
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Full
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A Full bit (byte 2, bit 0) with a value of 1 indicates that the element contains a cartridge. A Full bit with a value of 0 indicates that the element does not contain a cartridge.

Data Transfer Element (Drive) Descriptor

The Autoloader has only one data transfer element (the drive). The following table shows the data transfer element descriptor.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Full
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	SCSI Bus Address							
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A Full bit (byte 2, bit 0) with a value of 1 indicates that the element contains a cartridge. A Full bit with a value of 0 indicates that the element does not contain a cartridge.

The SCSI bus address field provides the SCSI address (binary representation) of the DAT drive served by the Autoloader. This field is set by the SCSI address dip-switch or remote connector on the Autoloader unit.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the READ ELEMENT STATUS command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready for another command. All the status data has been sent. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit or an invalid element address. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit or an invalid element address. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
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04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit or an invalid element address. 												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 												

READ POSITION (34h)

The READ POSITION command reports the block address of the current logical block. The current logical block is the first logical block that would be read from the current tape partition if a READ command were issued.

READ POSITION Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	TCLP	Long	BT
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

READ POSITION Command Descriptor Block Field Descriptions

The following table lists field descriptions for the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
TCLP	1	2	1 = The drive returns data specifying the partition, file and set number with current logical position. 0 = The drive returns data specifying the first and last block location. The Long bit and the TCLP bit must be equal; otherwise, the command shall be terminated with Check Condition status. The sense key shall be set to Illegal Request, and the additional sense code and an additional sense code qualifier set to Invalid Field in CDB.
Long	1	1	1 = The drive shall return 32 bytes of data. 0 = The drive shall return 20 bytes of data. The Long bit and the TCLP bit must be equal; otherwise, the command shall be terminated with Check Condition status. The sense key shall be set to Illegal Request, and the additional sense code and an additional sense code qualifier set to Invalid Field in CDB.
BT bit	1	0	If the BT bit is 0, the Block Location is the total number of logical blocks, filemarks and setmarks from the beginning of the partition. If the BT bit is 1 the Block Location is the total number of logical blocks from the beginning of the partition; filemarks and setmarks are ignored and not counted in this mode.

READ POSITION Data Format

The following table shows the layout for the READ POSITION data format when the Long and TCLP bits are set to 0.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	BOP	EOP	1	1	0	BPU	0	0
1	Partition Number							
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MSB—First Block Location							
5	First Block Location							
6	First Block Location							
7	First Block Location—LSB							
8	MSB—Last Block Location							
9	Last Block Location							
10	Last Block							
11	Last Block Location—LSB							
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

READ POSITION Data Format Field Descriptions

The following table lists the field descriptions.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
BOP bit	0	7	If the Beginning-of-Partition bit is 1, the current logical position is at the Beginning-of-Partition in the current partition. If this bit is 0, the current logical position is not at the Beginning-of-Partition.
EOP bit	0	6	If the End-of-Partition bit is 1, the current logical position is between Early-Warning and End-of-Partition in the current partition. If this bit is 0, the current logical position is not between Early-Warning and the End-of-Partition.
BPU	0	2	If the Block Position Unknown bit is one, the first and last block locations are not known or cannot be obtained. If this bit is 0, the first and last block location fields contain valid position information.
Partition Number	1		This field reports the partition number for the current logical position. Because the maximum number of partitions supported is two, valid values for this bit are zero (00h) and one (01h). Partition 1 is the first partition on a dual-partition tape.
First Block Location	4-7		These fields indicate the block address associated with the current logical position. The value indicates the block address of the next data block to be transferred between the Initiator and the drive if a READ or WRITE command is issued.

Last Block Location	8-11	These fields indicate the block address associated with the current logical position. The value indicates the block address of the next data block to be transferred between the Initiator and the drive if a READ or WRITE command is issued. Block 0 is the first block on each partition.
---------------------	------	--

READ POSITION Data Format

The following table shows the layout for the READ POSITION data format when the Long and TCLP bits are set to 1.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	BOP	EOP	Reserved				MPU	BPU
	Reserved							
1				Reserved				
2				Reserved				
3				Reserved				
4				Partition Number, MSB (0)				
5				Partition Number (0)				
6				Partition Number (0)				
7				Partition Number, LSB (0)				
8				Block Number, MSB				
9				Block Number				
10				Block Number				
11				Block Number				
12				Block Number				
13				Block Number				
14				Block Number				
15				Block Number, LSB				
16				File Number, MSB				
17				File Number				
18				File Number				
19				File Number				
20				File Number				
21				File Number				
22				File Number				
23				File Number, LSB				
24				Set Number, MSB (0)				
25				Set Number (0)				
26				Set Number (0)				
27				Set Number (0)				
28				Set Number (0)				
29				Set Number (0)				
30				Set Number (0)				
31				Set Number, LSB (0)				

READ POSITION Data Format Field Descriptions

The following table lists the field descriptions.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
BOP bit	0	7	0 = The current logical position is not at BOT. 1 = The current logical position is at Beginning-of-Partition (BOT).
EOP bit	0	6	0 = The current logical position is not between early-warning and end-of-tape. 1 = The current logical position is between early-warning and end-of-tape.
MPU	0	3	0 = File Number field is valid. 1 = File Number field is invalid.
BPU	0	2	0 = Block Number field is valid. 1 = Block Number field is invalid.
Partition Number	4-7		This field is always 0.
Block Number	8-15		This field indicates the number of logical blocks including filemarks between beginning-of-medium and the current logical position.
File Number	16-23		This field indicates the number of filemarks between beginning-of-medium and the current logical position.
Set Number	24-31		This field indicates the number of setmarks between beginning-of-medium and the current logical position.
Reserved			All bits are 0.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the READ POSITION command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape is not moved. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on the SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on the SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
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02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive.															
04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on the SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.															
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. 															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 															

RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS (1Ch)

The RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command requests any available analysis data is sent to the initiator after completion of a SEND DIAGNOSTIC command. The drive does not use any of the optional diagnostic page data; thus, no data is returned with this command.

RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	MSB—Allocation Length							
4	Allocation Length—LSB							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Allocation Length	3-4		The drive returns 8 bytes of data with results from the last self-test.

The following table shows the Diagnostic parameter values.

Value	Description
00	Page code (80h)
01	Reserved (00h)
02	Reserved (00h)
03	Additional length (04)
04	Last successful test
05	Error code
06	FRA
07	Tape load count

If the Enhanced Diagnostics were not invoked before the RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command, the last successful test field (byte 4) is set to 0.

If the Enhanced Diagnostics were invoked before the RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command, the last successful test field (byte 4) is set to 7. If a failure

occurred during one of the tests, byte 4 is set to the previous test that passed successfully.

If no errors occurred during the Enhanced Diagnostics or the Enhanced Diagnostics were not invoked, the Error code field (byte 5) is set to 0. If an error occurred during the testing, byte 5 will contain the Vendor-specific Code Qualifier, the meaning of which is defined in the Request Sense Command.

The FRA field (byte 6) of the Diagnostics data is set as follows:

FRA	Indication
0	No errors
1	Drive errors
2	Faulty media
3	Power supply or cable problems
4	Cleaning required

The accuracy of the Enhanced Diagnostic is highly dependent upon the quality of the media used. Use of new media is recommended. To mitigate the possibility of worn out media being used, the drive checks the load count written on the media. If the load count is greater than 50, the diagnostic will terminate with a media error, "cartridge fault."

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. 	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CDB contains an invalid bit. 												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 												
04h	Media Error	A problem was encountered with the cassette.												

RELEASE UNIT (17h / 57h)

The RELEASE UNIT command releases a current drive reservation, if the command is received from the Initiator that originally established the reservation. If the original reservation was made for a third party, the RELEASE UNIT command Descriptor Block must also carry the third party data. Any RELEASE UNIT command that arrives from other than the originating requester (including one that arrives from the third party currently in command of the drive) is ignored and Good Status is returned in response to the command.

- ␣ **Note:** The 6-byte version of the RELEASE UNIT command uses opcode 17h; the 10-byte version uses opcode 57h. We recommend using the 10-byte Release Unit Command since the older 6 byte command can only specify a Device ID in the range of 0 to 7, whereas the drive supports a Device ID in the range of 0 to 15.

Additional events and conditions that can cause a reservation to be released are discussed under the RESERVE UNIT command.

- ␣ **Note:** It is not an error to attempt to release an ID that is not currently reserved to the requesting Initiator. A reservation cannot be released, if another Initiator reserves it.

RELEASE UNIT Command Descriptor Block

6-byte version:

The following table shows the layout of the 6-byte CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	3rd Pty		3rd Pty ID0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

The drive also supports the SCSI-3 10-byte Release Unit Command. The table below shows the Descriptor Block for the 10-byte CDB.

- ␣ **Note:** We recommend using the 10-byte Release Unit Command since the older 6 byte command can only specify a Device ID in the range of 0 to 7, whereas the drive supports a Device ID in the range of 0 to 15.

10-byte version:

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	3rd Pty	0	0	LongID*	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Third-Party Device ID							
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Parameter List Length (MSB)*							
8	Parameter List Length (LSB)*							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* These fields must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
3rd Pty bit	1	4	The Third Party bit indicates when a release is for a third party.
3rd Pty ID	1	1-3	The Third Party ID specifies a device ID for which the release was intended. This field is meaningful only when the 3rd Pty bit is set to 1. The drive does not release a third party reservation if this field does not identify the device for which the drive is currently reserved.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the RELEASE UNIT command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The drive accepts commands from any Initiator. The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 												

REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT (44h)

The REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT command requests transfer of information regarding the supported densities for the logical unit to the host.

REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB for REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Media
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Allocation Length							
8	Allocation Length—LSB							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB for REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Media	1	0	A Media bit of zero indicates that the drive will return density support data blocks of the densities supported by the logical unit for any supported media. A Media bit of one indicates the drive will return density support blocks for the densities supported by the mounted media.
Allocation Length	7-8		The Allocation Length specifies the maximum number of bytes that the drive may return. Truncation will occur if the Allocation Length is less than the number of bytes in the requested density support data blocks.

REPORT DENSITY Response Data

The response data for the REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT command contains

- A four byte Report Density Support Header
- One or more Report Density Support Data Block Descriptors

The density support data blocks follow the header. The density support data blocks are in numerical ascending order of the primary density code value.

REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT Header

The following table shows the header layout for the REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT command.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0-1	Available density support length							
2	Reserved							
3	Reserved							

The AVAILABLE DENSITY SUPPORT LENGTH field specifies the number of bytes in the following data that are available to be transferred. The available density support length does not include itself. This field is equal to 2 more than an integer multiple of 52 (the length in bytes of a density support data block descriptor).

REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT Data block descriptor

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Primary Density Code							
1	Secondary Density Code							
2	WRTOK	DUP	DEFLT	Reserved				
3	Reserved							
4	Reserved							
5-7	Bits per mm							
8-9	Media Width							
10-11	Tracks							
12-15	Capacity							
16-23	Assigning Organization							
24-31	Density Name							
32-51	Description							

DENSITY SUPPORT Data Block Descriptor Field Descriptions

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Primary density code	0		This contains a value returned by a Mode Sense command for the density described in the remainder of the descriptor. Values are: DDS3 – 25h DDS4 – 26h DAT 72 – 47h
Secondary density code	1		This is the same as Primary density code, there are no secondary densities supported for any media recognized by the drive.
WRTOK	2	7	When 1 indicates that this density code is valid for both read and write. When 0 indicates that this density code is valid for read only.
DUP	2	6	This will always return 0 indicating no duplicate density support data blocks for this code
DEFLT	2	5	One indicates this density code is a default for the drive. Note that since the drive density depends upon the cassette mounted all density codes are a default for the drive thus this field will always be one.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Bits per MM	5-7		Bits per millimeter per track. Value depends on density code DDS3-DDS4 – 12C0h DAT 72 – 1838h
Media width	8-9		Media width in tenths of millimeters. Specification width is 3.8 mm, this value is 26h
Tracks	10-11		Tracks on a helical scan drive are defined as 1.
Capacity	12-15		The capacity is in megabytes and the value correlates with the primary density code as follows: 25h – 2EE0h 26h – 4E20h 47h – 8CA0h
Assigning organization	16-23		This field contains the ASCII text "Seagate" padded with blanks
Density name	24-31		Density name is ASCII data which correlates to the primary density code as follows: 25h - DDS3 26h - DDS4 47h - DAT 72
Description	32-51		This field contains descriptive ASCII data.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is unchanged 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not ready</td> <td>Media bit = 1 and drive not in ready state</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware error detected during command execution</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge change prior to accepting the command. Drive reset prior to accepting the command </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not ready	Media bit = 1 and drive not in ready state	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware error detected during command execution	05h	Illegal request	The CDB contains an invalid bit	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge change prior to accepting the command. Drive reset prior to accepting the command
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04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware error detected during command execution															
05h	Illegal request	The CDB contains an invalid bit															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge change prior to accepting the command. Drive reset prior to accepting the command 															

REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS (02h)

The REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS command requests the drive to transfer the current block address to the Initiator. This command returns the block address number on tape.

REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Allocation Length							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Allocation Length	4		Set to 0, the default Transfer Length (3) is used. When nonzero, the number of bytes specified in the Allocation Length (to a maximum of 3 bytes) is transferred.

REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS Address Data Format

The following table provides the address data format.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	MSB—Block Address							
1	Block Address							
2	Block Address—LSB							

REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS Address Data Field Description

The Block Address Fields (bytes 0 through 2) report the current tape position block number. The first block on the tape is block number one. Thus the Block Address returned will range from one to the maximum block currently written.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. • The drive remains in any previously set mode. • The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command.
Code	Message	Description												
04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.												
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command • The drive was reset prior to this command. 												

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
15	SKSV	C/D	0	0	BPV			Bit Pointer
16					MSB—Field Pointer			
17					Field Pointer—LSB			

Sense Data Field Descriptions

The Sense Data field descriptions are shown in the following table.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Valid bit	0	7	The Valid Bit indicates that the Information field (Bytes 3 to 6) contains a valid residual length. If the Valid Bit is 1, Residual Length is the requested length minus the actual length in blocks or bytes. For example: If: Write Transfer Length = 1000 blocks Residual Length = 896 blocks Blocks transferred to drive = 192 Then: Transfer Length – Residual Length = Data written to tape 1000–896 = 108 And: Blocks transferred to drive – Data to tape = Data trapped in buffer; 192 – 108 = 84
Error Code	0	0-6	70h: Indicates current errors 71h: Indicates a deferred error
FM bit	2	7	The FM bit indicates that the current command has read a Filemark or a Setmark (if the RSMK bit is set).
EOM bit	2	6	The EOM bit indicates one of the following: Early-warning has been reached or passed in the forward direction. The command could not be completed because BOP was encountered in a space reverse command.
Incorrect Length Indicator (ILI)	2	5	If this bit is 1, a block was read that has a length different than that which is specified.
Sense Key	2	0-3	This field indicates the status of the last command and provides a generic error category.
Information	3-6		See Valid bit.
Additional Sense Length	7		A number greater than zero in this field indicates that bytes 8 through N contain information.
Additional Sense Code	12		This field provides further detail for the current Sense Key.
Additional Sense Code Qualifier	13		This field provides further detail for the current Additional Sense Code.
SKSV bit	15	7	If the Sense Key Specific Valid (SKSV) bit is set (1), bytes 15-17 may be used to determine the first illegal parameter that caused an Illegal Request sense key (as defined below).
C/D bit	15	6	If the Command/Data (C/D) bit is set (1), the illegal parameter is in the CDB. Otherwise, it is in the parameters sent in the Data-Out Phase.
BPV bit	15	3	When the Bit Pointer Valid (BPV) bit is set (1), the Bit Pointer field indicates the bit field in error.
Bit Pointer	15	0-2	This field points to the most significant bit of the field in error.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Field Pointer	16-17		<p>If the BPV bit is set, this field points to the most significant byte of the field in error. Bytes are numbered starting from 0.</p> <p>When a Log Exception is generated, bytes 16 and 17 indicate the MSB and LSB of the Log Parameter code that caused the Log Exception. Byte 15 indicates the affected page that caused the Log Exception.</p> <p>For all other errors this field may contain a Vendor-Specific Code Qualifier</p>

Definition of Sense Keys

The following table shows the definition of the sense keys.

Key	Message	Definition
00h	No Sense	The Check Condition occurred in conjunction with detection of FM, EOT, or ILI, or status was not available.
01h	Recovered Error	The Log Sense counter reached its maximum value and the RLEC bit is set.
02h	Not Ready	The drive is not ready to accept tape access commands. Operator intervention may be required to correct this condition, or the drive may be coming ready.
03h	Medium Error	The command terminated with a non-recoverable error that was probably caused by a flaw in the medium or an error in the recorded data.
04h	Hardware Error	The drive detected a non-recoverable hardware failure (parity, etc.) while performing the command. Until the cartridge is ejected or a reset is received, the drive continues to return this sense key to any tape motion command.
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB or command parameters contained an illegal parameter.
06h	Unit Attention	One of the following actions occurred: the cartridge was changed; the drive was reset; the operational mode was changed; a Log Exception occurred; or the firmware was changed.
07h	Data Protect	The cartridge is write-protected; the operation was not performed.
08h	Blank Check	A no-data condition was encountered on the tape, or the wrong data format was encountered on tape.
0Bh	Aborted Command	The drive aborted the command. This key is returned if a bus parity error is detected. The Initiator may be able to recover by trying the command again.
0Dh	Volume Overflow	The drive reached the physical EOT, and write data remains in the buffer.
0Eh	Miscompare	The source data did not match the tape data during a VERIFY command.

Additional Sense Code and Code Qualifier

Additional sense codes and code qualifiers are returned in the REQUEST SENSE data in bytes 12 and 13. These byte codes are loaded whenever a Check Condition is returned for any SCSI CDB. The purpose of the codes is to further define the cause of an error represented in the REQUEST SENSE Data Sense Key.

The following table lists the additional sense code and code qualifiers.

Byte 2 (Sense Key)	Byte 12 (ASC)	Byte 13 (ASCQ)	Definition (Additional sense code)
0			No Sense
0	00	00	No additional sense information
0	00	01	Filemark detected
0	00	02	End of partition /medium detected
0	00	03	Setmark detected
0	00	04	Beginning of partition/media detected
0	00	17	Cleaning requested
0	5D	00	Tape Alert Flag threshold exceeded
0	5D	FF	Tape Alert Flag tested
1			Recovered Error
1	18	01	Recovered data with error condition and retries applied
1	37	00	Rounded parameter
1	5B	00	Log exception
1	5B	02	Threshold condition met
1	5D	00	Tape Alert Flag threshold exceeded
1	5D	FF	Tape Alert Flag tested
2			Not Ready
2	04	00	Logical unit is not ready; cause not reportable
2	04	01	Logical unit is in process of becoming ready
2	04	03	Logical unit not ready, manual intervention required
2	30	00	Incompatible medium installed
2	30	03	Cleaning cartridge installed
2	30	04	Cannot write medium – unknown format
2	3A	00	Medium not present
2	3E	00	Logical unit has not self configured yet
2	3E	02	Timeout on logical unit
2	4C	00	Logical unit has not self configured yet
2	53	00	Media load or eject failed
2	5A	01	Eject button pushed
3			Medium Error
3	00	02	End of partition /medium detected
3	03	02	Excessive write errors
3	03	BE	Write failure with clogged head
3	0C	00	Write error
3	11	00	Unrecovered read error
3	30	00	Incompatible medium installed
3	30	01	Cannot read medium – unknown format
3	30	02	Cannot read medium – incompatible format
3	30	07	Cleaning failure
3	30	80	Firmware tape update failed
3	30	84	Entity header wrong length
3	30	85	Reserve byte not in entity header
3	30	86	Bad algorithm byte in entity header
3	30	87	Invalid entity record length field
3	30	88	Invalid entity record count field
3	30	C3	Compressed data format corruption

Byte 2 (Sense Key)	Byte 12 (ASC)	Byte 13 (ASCQ)	Definition (Additional sense code)
3	30	C4	Block Access Table corruption during reading
3	31	00	Medium format corrupted
3	3B	00	Sequential positioning error
3	3B	01	Tape position error at beginning of medium
3	3B	02	Tape position error at end of medium
3	3B	08	Reposition error
3	3B	BF	Tape position error with head clog
3	50	00	Write append error
3	50	01	Write append position error
3	51	00	Erase failure
3	52	00	Cartridge fault
3	52	01	Media end of life
3	53	00	Media load or eject failed
3	53	01	Unload tape failure
3	70	<i>nn</i>	Decompression exception; short algorithm ID of <i>nn</i>
3	81	A0	Media failed calibration
4			Hardware Error
4	15	01	Mechanical positioning error
4	40	81	Diagnostic failed FLASH memory checksum test
4	40	82	Diagnostic failed RAM test
4	40	83	Diagnostic failed memory controller test
4	40	84	Diagnostic failed counter/timer test
4	40	85	Diagnostic failed SCSI LSI test
4	40	86	Diagnostic failed ECC processor test
4	40	87	Diagnostic failed tape formatter LSI test
4	40	88	Diagnostic failed compression LSI test
4	40	89	Diagnostic failed EEPROM test
4	40	A0	Diagnostic initialization failed
4	40	A1	Diagnostic SBIST failed
4	40	A2	Diagnostic BBIST failed
4	40	A3	Diagnostic DBIST failed
4	40	A4	Diagnostic DMA setup failed
4	40	A5	Diagnostic host interface RAM failed
4	40	A6	Diagnostic AIC RAM failed
4	40	A7	Diagnostic DMA write interrupt failed
4	40	A8	Diagnostic DMA write FIFO overrun
4	40	A9	Diagnostic DMA write offset error
4	40	AA	Diagnostic DMA write host interface parity error
4	40	AB	Diagnostic DMA write RD parity error
4	40	AC	Diagnostic DMA write micro port access error
4	40	AD	Diagnostic DMA write counter error
4	40	AE	Diagnostic DMA write data compare error
4	40	AF	Diagnostic DMA read interrupt failed
4	40	B0	Diagnostic DMA read FIFO overrun
4	40	B1	Diagnostic DMA read offset error
4	40	B2	Diagnostic DMA read HI parity error
4	40	B3	Diagnostic DMA read RD parity error

Byte 2 (Sense Key)	Byte 12 (ASC)	Byte 13 (ASCQ)	Definition (Additional sense code)
4	40	B4	Diagnostic DMA read micro port access error
4	40	B5	Diagnostic DMA read counter error
4	40	B6	Diagnostic DMA read data compare error
4	40	B7	Invalid SANCHO revision
4	40	B8	Diagnostic task status unknown
4	40	B9	Diagnostic, cable problems
4	40	BA	Diagnostic, excessive reset conditions
4	40	BB	Diagnostic, AIC in reset mode
4	40	BC	Diagnostic, micro port access not cleared
4	40	BD	Diagnostic; task timeout
4	40	BE	Diagnostic, Flash test failure
4	40	BF	Diagnostic, SDRAM test failure
4	40	C0	Diagnostic, EEPROM test failure
4	40	C1	Diagnostic, Cronus SRAM test failure
4	40	C2	Diagnostic, Kukai DRAM test failure
4	40	C3	Diagnostic, Cronus SRAM test failure
4	40	C4	Diagnostic, Cronus RW pass through failure
4	40	C5	Diagnostic, Cronus RW compression failure
4	44	00	Internal failure
4	44	AD	Capstan servo error
4	44	AE	Tape cylinder error
4	44	AF	Tape reel error
4	44	B4	Internal tape process error
4	44	B7	Internal error – invalid tape status
4	44	B9	Internal error – drive error
4	44	BA	Internal error – SDA search failed
4	44	BB	Internal error – tape erase failed
4	44	BC	Internal error – invalid append AFC
4	44	BD	Internal error – missed R3CP
4	44	BE	Hardware adjustment error
4	44	C0	Loader error – initialization failed at first reference point
4	44	C1	Loader error – initialization failure
4	44	C2	Loader error – magazine ejection failed
4	44	C3	Loader error – elevator cannot move upward
4	44	C4	Loader error – elevator cannot move downward
4	44	C5	Loader error – cartridge cannot be moved into drive
4	44	C6	Loader error – cartridge cannot be inserted into magazine slot
4	44	C7	Loader error – cartridge cannot be extracted from magazine slot
4	44	C8	Loader error – cartridge cannot be moved from drive
4	44	C9	Loader error – magazine cannot be moved into loader
4	44	CA	Loader error – magazine platform cannot rotate
4	44	CB	Loader error – unable to lock door
4	44	CC	Loader error – internal error A
4	44	CD	Loader error – internal error B
4	44	D0	AIC internal DMA FIFO over/under run
4	44	D1	AIC internal DMA offset error
4	44	D2	AIC internal DMA parity error

Byte 2 (Sense Key)	Byte 12 (ASC)	Byte 13 (ASCQ)	Definition (Additional sense code)
4	44	D3	AIC internal read parity error
4	44	D4	Microprocessor Cache Failure
4	44	D5	EEPROM failure
4	44	E0	Loader clamp failure
4	44	E1	Loader cassette arm failure
4	44	E2	Loader error LCP failure
4	44	E3	Loader hardware failure
4	51	00	Erase failure
4	53	00	Media load or eject failure
4	53	01	Unload tape failure
5			Illegal Request
5	1A	00	Parameter list length error
5	20	00	Invalid command operation code
5	21	01	Invalid element address (loader)
5	24	00	Invalid field in CDB
5	25	00	Logical unit not supported
5	26	00	Invalid field in parameter list
5	26	01	Parameter not supported
5	26	02	Parameter value invalid
5	26	03	Threshold parameters not supported
5	39	00	Saving parameters not supported
5	3A	00	Medium or magazine not present
5	3B	0D	Medium destination element full (loader)
5	3B	0E	Medium source element empty (loader)
6			Unit Attention
6	28	00	Not ready to ready change
6	29	00	Power on, reset, or bus device reset occurred
6	29	01	Power on occurred
6	29	02	SCSI bus reset occurred
6	29	03	Bus device reset function occurred
6	29	04	Device internal reset (micro code load reboot)
6	29	05	Transceiver mode changed to single-ended
6	29	06	Transceiver mode changed to LVD
6	2A	01	Mode parameters changed
6	3F	01	Micro code has been changed
6	5A	01	Operator medium removal request
6	5B	01	Threshold condition met
6	5D	00	Tape Alert Flag threshold exceeded
6	5D	FF	Tape Alert Flag tested
7			Data Protect
7	27	00	Write protected
7	30	00	Incompatible medium installed (non MRS)
8			Blank Check
8	00	05	End of data detected
8	14	03	End of data not found
8	30	01	Incompatible medium installed (unrecorded or unknown format)
8	30	02	Cannot read medium - incompatible format

Byte 2 (Sense Key)	Byte 12 (ASC)	Byte 13 (ASCQ)	Definition (Additional sense code)
B			Aborted Command
B	08	01	Logical unit communication time out
B	1B	00	Synchronous data transfer error
B	30	00	Invalid media
B	3D	00	Invalid bits in identify message
B	43	00	Message error
B	45	00	Select or reselect error
B	47	00	SCSI parity error
B	48	00	Initiator detected error message received
B	49	00	Invalid message error
B	4A	00	Command phase error
B	4B	00	Data phase error
B	4E	00	Overlapped commands attempted
B	53	00	Media load or eject failed
B	5A	01	Operator medium removal requested
D			Volume Overflow
D	00	02	End of partition/medium detected

Vendor-Specific Code Qualifiers

The following table lists the vendor-unique SKSV codes referenced in the table above.

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
05	Unexpected PC in Log Select
06	Invalid log parameter
07	Invalid log page
08	Invalid Tape Alert
09	Negative Tape Alert report count
0A	Unexpected Tape Alert MRIE
0B	Invalid log exception
0C	Invalid CDB length
0D	Log page 3C response failed
0E	Invalid EEPROM alert
0F	Invalid EEPROM response
10	SCSI Diagnostic initialization failed
11	Diagnostic SBIST failed
12	Diagnostic BBIST failed
13	Diagnostic DBIST failed
14	Diagnostic DMA setup failed
15	Diagnostic host interface RAM failed
16	Diagnostic AIC RAM failed
17	Diagnostic DMA write interrupt failed
18	Diagnostic DMA write FIFO overrun
19	Diagnostic DMA write offset error
1A	Diagnostic DMA write host interface parity error

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
1B	Diagnostic DMA write RD parity error
1C	Diagnostic DMA write micro port access error
1D	Diagnostic DMA write counter error
1E	Diagnostic DMA write data compare error
1F	Diagnostic DMA read interrupt failed
20	Diagnostic DMA read FIFO overrun
21	Diagnostic DMA read offset error
22	Diagnostic DMA read HI parity error
23	Diagnostic DMA read RD parity error
24	Diagnostic DMA read micro port access error
25	Diagnostic DMA read counter error
26	Diagnostic DMA read data compare error
27	Invalid SANCHO revision
28	SCSI page out of range
29	Diagnostic, cable problems
2A	Diagnostic, excessive reset conditions
2B	Diagnostic, AIC in reset mode
2C	Diagnostic, micro port access not cleared
2D	SCSI task rcvd kmsg with null info field PTR
2E	SCSI RB unknown descriptor type
32	Loader cassette jamming on insertion
33	Loader clamp failure
34	Loader cassette arm failure
35	SCSI impossible condition trap
36	SCSI active cmd with null pCommanddone
37	Diagnostic flash test failure
38	Diagnostic SDRAM test failure
39	Diagnostic EEPROM test failure
3A	Diagnostic Cronus SRAM test failure
3B	Diagnostic Kukai DRAM test failure
3C	SCSI FE dispatch null pointer
3D	SCSI BE dispatch null pointer
42	SCSI null thread table pointer
43	SCSI SAPI failed
44	SCSI kernel message failed
45	SCSI unknown BE state
46	SCSI unknown FE state
47	SCSI unknown SCSI interrupt
48	SCSI unknown kernel message type
49	SCSI unknown sender
4A	SCSI unknown SCSI message
4B	SCSI kernel message timeout
4C	SCSI unknown DMA message
4D	Timer failed
4E	SAPI transfer with zero length
4F	Unexpected command complete started
50	Unexpected command complete not started
51	Unexpected FE state
52	Unexpected Self Test mode

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
54	Unexpected DSM primitive
55	Exhausted all command references
56	Unknown Inquiry page
57	Unknown initiator id
58	Unknown sense type
59	AIC internal DMA FIFO over/under run
5A	AIC internal DMA offset error
5B	AIC internal DMA parity error
5C	AIC internal read parity error
5D	SCSI offset error
5E	Unknown Mode page
5F	Eject failed
60	Illegal SCSI bus message sequence
61	Invalid DSM command
62	Command should have return busy status
63	Unexpected Command reference found
65	DSM timeout
66	Unknown Kernel message MESSAGE_PARAMETER_T
67	Micro code download failure
68	Unknown Command Reference Type
69	SCSI waiting for RB data
6A	pMainRoutine not found
6B	pXferDoneRoutine not found
6C	pCompDoneRoutine not found
6D	pDetect routine not found
6E	pCmd lost in the FE head
6F	pCmd lost in the BE head
70	pActive_Cmd lost
71	Command Reference Pool sc_Command uninitialized
72	Queue Element Pool sc_Queue_Element uninitialized
73	Failed to get free element from queue
74	Failed to free element during dequeue
75	Unknown Tape Status message
76	RB logical error. Invalid sequence or state
77	RB function parameter value was invalid
78	Illegal value in the descriptor validation word
79	Placing RB descriptor failed
7A	Getting RB descriptor failed
7B	Writing data to the RB failed
7C	Reading data from the RB failed
7D	Unexpected value in Log Page Hook's Task Counter
7E	Unknown log info response
7F	Unknown log info response data pointer
80	Unrecognized message received from SCSI
81	Cassette has not been initialized
82	Overlapped command received from SCSI
83	DC hit End of Data
84	Invalid entity header length
85	Invalid entity reserved field

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
86	Invalid entity compression algorithm
87	Invalid entity record length field
88	Invalid entity record count field
89	Group buffer configuration error
8A	Host buffer configuration error
8B	Invalid ring buffer descriptor
8C	Invalid BAT entry
8D	Invalid BAT sequence found
8E	Invalid cassette data format ID
8F	Transfer skip BAT entry missing
90	Unrecoverable ECC error
91	Encountered a DCLZ error
92	Unknown status returned to DC task from low level function
93	DC Command reference queue error
94	Compression hardware error
95	DC space encounter file mark
96	DC space encounter set mark
97	DC space encounter end of partition
98	DC space encounter beginning of partition
99	DC space position lost
9A	DC space internal error
9B	DC invalid command state
9C	DC dictionary SRAM failed
9D	DC R/W pass through failed
9E	DC R/W compression failed
9F	DC detected group out of sequence
A0	Loader, No Magazine
A1	Loader, Invalid Source Address
A2	Loader, Invalid Destination Address
A3	Loader, Source Empty
A4	Loader, Destination Full
A5	Loader, Elevator Full
A6	Loader, Not Present
A7	Loader, Command Invalid
A8	Loader, DTE Initialize Timeout
A9	Loader, Busy
AA	Loader, Insert cassette to drive failed
AB	Loader, Insert magazine failed
AC	Loader, Scan Failed
AD	Loader, Diagnostic Failed
AE	Loader, Extract cassette from drive failed
AF	Loader, Extract cassette magazine failed
B0	Loader, Command Timeout
B1	Loader, General Failure
B2	Loader, Magazine Present
B3	Loader, Initialization Failed
B4	Loader, Raise Elevator Failed
B5	Loader, Lower Elevator Failed
B6	Loader, Rotate Magazine Failed

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
B7	Loader, Load Magazine Failed
B8	Loader, Unload Magazine Failed
B9	Loader, Open Door Failed
BA	Loader Close Door Failed
BB	Loader, invalid element address
BC	Loader, invalid initialization parameter
BD	Loader, invalid message parameter
BE	Loader, flash changer bit not set
BF	Loader, cassette lost
C0	RTOS status task ID error
C1	RTOS status no memory available
C2	RTOS status mailbox in use
C3	RTOS status zero message
C4	RTOS status invalid system call
C5	RTOS status timeout
C6	RTOS status no message present
C7	RTOS status queue id error
C8	RTOS status queue full
C9	RTOS status partition id error
CA	RTOS status invalid configuration parameter
CB	RTOS status invalid input parameter
CC	RTOS status task pending on queue
CD	RTOS status event flag group and virtual timer id error
CE	RTOS status event flag already set
CF	RTOS status unknown error
D0	Hardware adjustment error
D1	Tape path error
D2	Unable to calibrate media
D3	Non-specific MCP error
D4	Command reject error
D5	Skip Device Area of media failed
D6	PG error
D8	High C1 errors during diagnostic
D9	Cassette load count too high for diagnostic use
DA	EEPROM hardware error
DB	EEPROM disabled
DC	EEPROM not ready
DD	EEPROM received unknown command
E0	Internal tape writer error
E1	Tape hit End of Data
E2	Tape hit EOT
E3	Tape hit BOT
E4	Tape lost position
E5	Tape position not found
E6	Tape volume overflow
E7	Tape write protected,
E8	Tape blank
E9	Tape, no cassette present
EA	Tape write failure

Bytes 16-17	Definition (vendor-unique SKSV codes)
EB	Tape cassette load error
EC	Tape cassette unload error
ED	Tape capstan error
EE	Tape cylinder error
EF	Tape reel error
F0	Tape mechanical error
F1	Tape cut
F2	Tape jam
F3	Write append positioning error
F4	Internal tape reader error
F5	Tape audio format
F6	Tape write append error
F7	Tape is not initialized
F8	Emergency eject
F9	Internal tape process error
FA	Initialize failed
FB	Erase failure
FC	Invalid append AFC
FD	Missed tape interrupt
FE	Tape HC write failure
FF	Tape HC position not found
100	SCSI power on occurred
101	SCSI bus reset occurred
102	SCSI bus device reset function occurred
103	SCSI internal firmware reboot
104	SCSI transceivers changed to single ended
105	SCSI transceivers changed to LVD
106	Tape eject button aborted command

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the REQUEST SENSE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description						
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is not changed. 						
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.
Code	Message	Description						
05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.						

RESERVE UNIT (16h / 56h)

The RESERVE UNIT command reserves the drive for exclusive use of the requesting Initiator or for the exclusive use of third party specified SCSI device.

Note: The 6-byte version of the RESERVE UNIT command uses opcode 16h; the 10-byte version uses opcode 56h. We recommend using the 10-byte Reserve Unit Command since the older 6-byte command can only specify a Device ID in the range of 0 to 7, whereas the drive supports a Device ID in the range of 0 to 15.

The drive reservation once established, remains in effect until occurrence of one of the following:

- Another RESERVE UNIT command arrives from the same Initiator that requested the current reservation (for itself or for a third party). The new reservation supersedes the current one and may be the same as the current one. Redundant use of the command is not considered an error.
- A RELEASE UNIT command arrives from the same Initiator that requested the current reservation. The drive returns to unreserved mode.
- A Bus Device Reset Message arrives from any Initiator.
- A Reset condition occurs.
- Firmware is updated.

When the drive is reserved, it returns Reservation Conflict Status in response to any and all commands received from excluded Initiators. An exception to this is in response to the RELEASE UNIT command and in response to a subsequent RESERVE UNIT command from the original reservation requester. Also, see the RELEASE UNIT command. In addition, INQUIRY, REQUEST SENSE, PREVENT MEDIUM REMOVAL (with a prevent bit of zero), and RELEASE UNIT commands will be accepted from any initiator.

RESERVE UNIT Command Descriptor Block

6-byte version

The following table shows the layout of the 6-byte CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	3rd Pty		3rd Pty ID		0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Note: The drive also supports the SCSI-3 10-byte Reserve Unit Command. We recommend using the 10-byte Reserve Unit Command since the older 6-byte command can only specify a Device ID in the range of 0 to 7, whereas the drive supports a Device ID in the range of 0 to 15.

10-byte version

The drive also supports the SCSI-3 10-byte Reserve Unit Command. The table below shows the descriptor block for the 10-byte CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	3rd Pty	0	0	LongID*	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Third-Party Device ID							
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Parameter List Length (MSB)*							
8	Parameter List Length (LSB)*							
9	vendor unique*	0	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* These fields must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
3rd Pty bit	1	4	The Third Party bit indicates whether or not the reservation is for a third party.
3rd Pty ID	1	1-3	The Third Party ID specifies an Initiator ID for which the release was intended. This field is meaningful only when the 3rd Pty bit is set to 1. The drive does not release a third party reservation if this field does not identify the Initiator currently in control of the drive.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the RESERVE UNIT command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The drive is reserved for the use of the specified ID. The tape position is not changed. 												
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Parity error on the SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	04h	Hardware Error	Parity error on the SCSI bus or drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
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05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.												
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 												
18h	Reservation Conflict	The drive is reserved for another initiator.												

REWIND (01h)

The REWIND command causes the drive to rewind the cartridge to the Beginning-of-Partition (BOP). Any write data remaining in the buffer will be first recorded to the tape, and an EOD marker will be recorded. The REWIND operation is done in the high speed mode.

REWIND Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IMMED
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The immediate (IMMED) bit (byte 1, bit 0) can be used to specify that status be returned as soon as the operation is initiated. When this bit is 1, the status is returned as soon as the rewind operation is initiated.

When this bit is 0, the status is not returned until the REWIND operation is completed.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the REWIND command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																					
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is BOP (if not IMMED). 																					
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08h	Busy	An immediate command is in progress.																					

SEEK BLOCK (0Ch)

The SEEK BLOCK command is used to position the tape to the specified block address in the current partition. No data is transferred. SEEK BLOCK positions the tape to block locations greater or less than the current block position. Positioning is done with a high speed search and does not require a sequential read for the requested block.

The Initiator may obtain block addresses through the REQUEST BLOCK ADDRESS command as part of its tape write procedures. The block addresses can, in turn, be recorded in a user-defined directory.

When there is no exception condition during a SEEK BLOCK command, the tape is logically positioned before the block specified in the block address. The first logical block on tape is block 1; therefore, a zero in the block address is considered an error.

SEEK BLOCK Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the CDB.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IMMED
2	MSB—Block Address							
3	Block Address							
4	Block Address—LSB							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table provides descriptions of the CDB fields.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
IMMED	1	0	If this bit is 1, the status is returned as soon as the operation is initiated. If this bit is 0, the status is returned after the tape is positioned at the specified block.
Block Address	2-4		These fields specify the address of the block to which the tape is to be positioned.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the SEEK BLOCK command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																					
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape is positioned before the requested block. 																					
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08h	Blank Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD was encountered. The requested block number is greater than the last block written on tape. 																					

SEND DIAGNOSTIC (1Dh)

The SEND DIAGNOSTIC command requests the drive to perform diagnostic operations on itself. The diagnostic tests are part of the drive firmware and are more extensive than the power on self tests. Two tests are supported as defined in the CDB with bits 2-0 of byte 2. The self test does not require media and will not change any data on media in the drive. The Enhanced Diagnostic (read/write test) checks the drive error rates during reading and requires a cartridge. All data on the inserted cartridge is destroyed during this test. Users should allow up to two minutes for these tests to complete.

Only a parameter list of zero is supported. A command with the Self-Test field set to zero is not an error. In this case no diagnostic testing is performed.

Good status is returned if the test is successful. If any test fails the diagnostic is terminated and check condition is returned. Additional information about the failed test can be retrieved by the RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command

SEND DIAGNOSTIC Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	Self-Test	DEVOF	Off-Line
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

The combinations of bits in byte 1 are defined as shown in the following table.

Self-Test Bit 2	DEVOF Bit 1	Off-Line Bit 0	Description
1	0	0	Self-test
1	1	1	Enhanced diagnostics (read/write test)

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the SEND DIAGNOSTIC command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape position is not changed. 															
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SPACE (11h)

The SPACE command uses five methods to move the tape. This command moves the position:

- Forward or backward a specified number of data blocks.
- Forward or backward a specified number of filemarks.
- Forward or backward a specified number of setmarks.
- Forward a specified number of sequential (contiguously grouped) filemarks or setmarks.
- Forward to the end of recorded data.

If the target block or filemark is in the buffer of the drive, no tape motion results. Otherwise, spacing is done at high search speed.

A file example is shown below.

Block	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BOT	Data	Data	Data	Data	F/M	Data	Data	F/M	Data	Data	F/M	F/M	F/M	
Position					1							2	3	

- When SPACE Block count is 4 from BOT, SPACE positions the tape to the end of the 4th block (position #1).
- When SPACE Sequential filemarks count is 2 from BOT, SPACE positions the tape to the end of the next occurrence of a double filemark (position # 2).
- When SPACE filemarks count is 5 from BOT, SPACE positions the tape to position #3.

SPACE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0		Code	
2						MSB—Count		
3						Count		
4						Count—LSB		
5		vendor unique*	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Descriptions

The following table provides descriptions of the CDB fields.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Code	1	0-2	The Code Field designates the desired function as shown below:
		Bits	
		2 1 0	Function
		0 0 0	Space blocks
		0 0 1	Space filemarks
		0 1 0	Space sequential filemarks
		0 1 1	Space to end of recorded data
		1 0 0	Space setmarks
Count	2-4		This field specifies the number of blocks, filemarks, sequential filemarks, or setmarks to space over. A zero value in the Count field causes no media movement and is not considered an error.

Space-by-Count Functions

The Count field indicates both direction and distance within the current partition. A positive value N in the Count field moves the tape forward over N blocks, filemarks, contiguous filemarks, or setmarks. A negative value -N (2's complement) in the Count field moves the tape backward over N blocks, filemarks, or setmarks. Zero in the count field causes no tape movement and is not considered an error.

When there are no exception conditions during space functions, forward tape motion ends on the EOT side of the last block, filemark, or setmark and reverse motion ends on the BOT side of the last block, filemark, or setmark.

- If a filemark or setmark is encountered while spacing over blocks or a setmark is encountered while spacing filemarks, a Check Condition Status is returned. The Sense FM bit is set unless a setmark is encountered and RSMK=0. The Sense Valid bit is set, indicating Residual Length is non-zero.

The Residual Length equals the difference in the requested count and the actual number of blocks spaced over not including the filemark or setmark. The tape is positioned on the logical EOT side of the filemark or setmark if movement was forward or on the logical BOT side of the filemark or setmark if movement was reverse.

- If EOD is encountered while spacing forward, Check Condition is returned with 08h Sense Key. Extended Sense Valid bit is set, indicating Residual Length is nonzero.
- If BOT is encountered while spacing in reverse, Check Condition is returned with 40h Sense Key. Extended sense Valid bit is set, indicating a nonzero Residual Length.
- If EOT is encountered while spacing forward, Check Condition is returned with 40h or 43h Sense Key. Extended Sense Valid bit is set, indicating a nonzero Residual Length.

Referring to the first table, the table below shows the tape position after each SPACE command is complete.

SPACE X Blocks	From	RSMK bit	Tape Position
1	BOT	ON	B
-7	EOD	ON	E
1	BOT	OFF	E
-7	EPD	OFF	E
2	BOT	ON	C, chk cond res = 1
-8	EOD	ON	D, chk cond res = -1
2	BOT	OFF	F
-8	EOD	OFF	A

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the SPACE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																					
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape is positioned on the EOT side if space forward and on the BOT side if space reverse. 																					
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TEST UNIT READY (00h)

The TEST UNIT READY command tests for three conditions:

- The drive is powered on.
- A cartridge is inserted in the drive.
- The drive is ready to accept a medium-access command.

If these three conditions are met, the drive returns Good Status.

This command does not access the medium or initiate a diagnostic routine.

Note: For autoloaders, the Test Unit Ready command will be accepted by LUN 1 and will test the readiness of the autoloader to accept media movement commands.

TEST UNIT READY Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

TEST UNIT READY Detailed Operation

The following text lists the sense keys plus the additional sense codes and qualifiers reported by the drive during various stages of loading and unloading cartridges. The format of the values is additional sense code/additional sense qualifier. In all other cases, CHECK (02) is returned.

In the following table and text, NOT READY indicates a sense key of 02, and UNIT ATTN indicates a sense key of 06.

Action	First TUR response	Response while Ejecting	Response after Tape is Out
Press eject	NOT READY 5A/01	NOT READY 04/03	NOT READY 3A/00
UNLOAD command	NOT READY 04/03, IMMED=1	NOT READY 04/03, IMMED=1	NOT READY 3A/00
Insert, then eject	NOT READY 5A/01	NOT READY 04/03	NOT READY 3A/00

If a cartridge is in the drive at power up and a TEST UNIT READY command is issued before the tape is positioned at BOT, then the following responses occur:

First TUR Response	Response during Tape Loading
UNIT ATTN 29/00	NOT READY 04/03

If a cartridge is in the drive at power up and no TEST UNIT READY command is received until after the tape is positioned at BOT, then the following responses occur:

First TUR Response	Subsequent TUR Response
UNIT ATTN 29/00	GOOD STATUS

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the TEST UNIT READY command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description															
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. The drive remains in any previously set mode. The tape is not moved. 															
02h	Check Condition	Extended Sense Byte 02h: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Message</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Not Ready</td> <td>No cartridge is inserted in the drive; an immediate command execution is in progress; or an UNLOAD command has been executed. Bytes 12 and 13 of the Sense Data indicate the type of not ready state.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>Hardware Error</td> <td>Drive hardware failure detected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>Illegal Request</td> <td>The CDB contains an invalid bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>Unit Attention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Message	Description	02h	Not Ready	No cartridge is inserted in the drive; an immediate command execution is in progress; or an UNLOAD command has been executed. Bytes 12 and 13 of the Sense Data indicate the type of not ready state.	04h	Hardware Error	Drive hardware failure detected.	05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.	06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command.
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05h	Illegal Request	The CDB contains an invalid bit.															
06h	Unit Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartridge was changed prior to accepting this command The drive was reset prior to this command. 															
08h	Busy	Tape is being initialized after cartridge insertion,, or the drive is executing a previous immediate command.															

VERIFY (13h)

The VERIFY command verifies one or more blocks of data beginning with the next block from the tape unit.

The command terminates after the specified number of bytes or blocks are verified or when the drive encounters a filemark, the EOT, or an unrecoverable error. On completion the medium is positioned after the last block verified or after a filemark.

If a VERIFY with a zero verification length is issued, no data is verified, and the current position on the tape does not change. This condition is not considered an error.

VERIFY Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fixed
2				MSB—Verify Length				
3				Verify Length				
4				Verify Length—LSB				
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Fixed Block Size bit	1	0	If this bit is 0, block is variable length. If this bit is 1, blocks are fixed length.
Verify Length	2-4		This field specifies the number of contiguous bytes or blocks to be verified in fixed mode or the length of the variable block..

Data Blocks Verified

Errors detected cause a Check Condition with the Sense Key set to 0E hexadecimal, which indicates a data correction error. The residual byte or block count is reflected in the REQUEST SENSE data.

When the Fixed bit is set (1), the Verify Length specifies the number of contiguous blocks to be verified on the tape. When the Fixed bit is reset (0), the Verify Length specifies the number of bytes in the block to verify.

The byte compare starts on a block boundary starting at the current tape block position.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the VERIFY command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																								
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drive is ready to perform any appropriate command. • The drive remains in any previously set mode. • The tape is positioned on the EOT side of the last block verified. 																								
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WRITE (0Ah)

The WRITE command transfers one or more data blocks from the Initiator to the drive. If the Transfer Length is zero, no data is transferred, and the current position of the tape is not changed. This condition is not considered an error.

WRITE Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fixed
2	MSB—Transfer Length							
3	Transfer Length							
4	Transfer Length—LSB							
5	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Each partition on a tape has an Early Warning Point, EWP. Approximately 10 megabytes can be written to tape after the EWP before reaching the Virtual End of Partition, VEOP. This allows most write commands that encounter the EWP to successfully complete and not return a residual of unwritten blocks.

When the EWP is encountered during a write command the drive attempts to complete the current write command and return a check condition status, EOM bit set, sense key equal to 0. If VEOP is encountered during a write command the sense key is equal to 0Dh, volume overflow.

All write commands issued when the tape is between the EWP and VEOP will complete with check condition and a sense key with EOM set. If volume overflow is reported the sense will have the valid bit set and the information field will contain the residual count of all blocks not written to tape.

Command Descriptor Block field description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
Fixed Block Size bit	1	0	If this bit is 0, the transfer length contains the number of bytes in the block. IF this bit is 1, blocks are of fixed size, as specified by the MODE SELECT Block Descriptor..
Transfer Length	2-4	0-7	These fields specify the number of bytes or blocks to be written at the current tape position, if Fixed=0.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the WRITE command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																								
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SCSI data has been transferred to the data buffer. The drive remains in any previously set mode. 																								
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WRITE DATA BUFFER (3Bh)

The WRITE DATA BUFFER command is used in conjunction with the READ DATA BUFFER command as a diagnostic function for testing the data buffer memory of the drive and confirming the SCSI bus integrity. The medium is not accessed during the execution of this command.

The WRITE DATA BUFFER command can also be used to download the controller firmware if the drive is equipped with flash EEPROM. Only firmware supplied by Seagate should be downloaded. Once the valid firmware is downloaded to the buffer, the flash EEPROM is programmed. Then, within 30 seconds, control is transferred to the new firmware and a power-on reset occurs. The drive is then ready to accept further commands.

WRITE DATA BUFFER Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	MODE		
2	Buffer ID							
3	MSB-ADRS							
4	ADRS							
5	ADRS—LSB							
6	MSB—Byte Transfer Length							
7	Byte Transfer Length							
8	Byte Transfer Length—LSB							
9	vendor unique*		0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

ADRS is the buffer offset for Mode 2 and is the buffer address for Modes 4 and 5.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the WRITE DATA BUFFER command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description												
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Mode = 0, The Data Header is accepted and verified, if correct the data is accepted and written to the buffer at offset 0, the transfer length is the sum of the four byte header and the data to be written in the buffer. If Mode = 2, the data is written to the buffer starting at the specified offset. If Mode = 4, the micro code data is transferred to the buffer at the specified offset. If Mode = 5, The micro code data is transferred to the buffer at the specified offset (a zero length transfer is not an error), and if there are no validation errors the micro code in the buffer is saved in the drive's flash memory. 												
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WRITE FILEMARKS (10h)

The WRITE FILEMARKS command causes the specified number of filemarks or setmarks to be written to tape.

This command can be used to force all remaining buffered data blocks to be written to tape without appending filemarks by specifying zero filemarks. When zero filemarks are specified, the command does not return Good Status to the Initiator until all buffered data blocks and filemarks are written correctly on the tape. Otherwise, status is returned immediately.

WRITE FILEMARKS Command Descriptor Block

The following table shows the layout of the Command Descriptor Block.

Byte	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	WSMK	IMMED
2	MSB—Number of Filemarks/Setmarks							
3	Number of Filemarks/Setmarks							
4	Number of Filemarks/Setmarks—LSB							
5	vendor unique*	0	0	0	0	0	Flag	Link

* This vendor-unique field is reserved and must be set to zero.

Command Descriptor Block Field Description

The following table defines the fields in the CDB.

Field Name	Bytes	Bits	Description
WSMK bit	1	1	If this bit is 0, bytes 2-4 specify the number of filemarks to be written. If this bit is 1, bytes 2-4 specify the number of setmarks to be written.
IMMED	1	0	If the IMMED bit is 1, status is returned as soon as the CDB has been validated. Note: IMMED of 1 is only valid if the drive is in buffered mode. If the IMMED bit is 0, status is not returned until the write operation has completed and all buffered data written to the medium.
Number of Filemarks/Setmarks	2-4	0-7	These fields specify the number of filemarks or setmarks to record.

Completion Status

The Completion Status for the WRITE FILEMARKS command is shown in the following table.

Code	Message	Description																								
00h	Good Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The filemarks have been sent to the buffer. The drive remains in any previously set mode. 																								
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