

the SCSI  
interface

# hp ultrium drives technical reference manual

generation 2 SCSI and FC drives

volume 3: the SCSI interface



*Part Number:* C7379-90900 Volume 3

Edition 4, February 2003

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## Revision History

Version	Date	Changes
Edition 1	Nov. 2000	All
Edition 2	Mar. 2001	Addition of Read and Write attribute commands and Drive Error Codes
Edition 3	May 2002	Inclusion of the Request Block Address command and the Control mode page, together with numerous small changes
Edition 4	Feb 2003	Generation 2 SCSI and FC drive version

**This document is frequently revised and updated. To find out if there is a later version, please ask your HP OEM Representative.**

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## The Purpose of this Manual

This is one of five volumes that document HP Ultrium drives. This volume provides background information for driver and application developers. The following products are covered. Capacities are when the drive is using data compression with a compression ratio of 2:1, where applicable:

- HP Ultrium Generation 2 Full-Height SCSI Internal Drive
- HP Ultrium Generation 2 Full Height FC Internal Drive

**Note** Throughout this manual frequent reference is made to SCSI commands. For more information on SCSI commands for HP Ultrium drives see volume 3, the **SCSI Interface**, of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual. Ordering details are given below.

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## Related Documents

The following documents provide additional information:

### Documents Specific to HP Ultrium Drives

- **Hardware Integration Guide**, volume 1 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual
- **The SCSI Interface**, volume 3 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual
- **Specifications**, volume 4 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual
- **HP Ultrium Configuration Guide**, volume 5 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual
- **Background to Ultrium Drives**, volume 6 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual

Please contact your HP supplier for copies.

- The features and benefits of HP Ultrium drives are discussed in the HP Ultrium Technology White Paper.
- For a general background on LTO technology and licensing, go to <http://www.lto-technology.com>.

## Documentation Map

The following will help you locate information in the 6-volume Technical Reference Manual:

### Drives—general

	SCSI Drives	FC Drives
Connectors	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 7</i>	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 4</i>
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Front Panel LEDs	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 6</i>	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 3</i>
Mechanism and hardware	6 Background: <i>ch. 3</i>	
Specifications	4 Specs	

### Installation and Configuration

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External drives ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 5</i>	n/a
In Libraries	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 1</i>	
In Servers ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 4</i>	n/a
In Tape Arrays ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 3</i>	n/a
Modes of Usage ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 8</i>	n/a
Optimizing performance ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 8</i>	n/a
	2 SW Integration: <i>ch. 4</i>	
UNIX configuration	5 UNIX Config	

### Operation

	SCSI Drives	FC Drives
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In Libraries	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 1</i>	
In Servers ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 4</i>	n/a
In Tape Arrays ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 3</i>	n/a

## Cartridges

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Messages	3 SCSI: <i>ch. 2</i>	
Mode pages —see the MODE SENSE command	3 SCSI: <i>ch. 4</i>	
Pre-execution checks	3 SCSI: <i>ch. 3</i>	
Responding to Sense Keys and ASC/Q	2 SW Integration: <i>ch. 6</i>	
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## Maintenance and Troubleshooting

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External drives ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 5</i>	n/a
In Libraries	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 1</i>	
In Servers ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 4</i>	n/a
In Tape Arrays ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	1 HW Integration: <i>ch. 3</i>	n/a
Monitoring drive and tape condition	2 SW Integration: <i>ch. 7</i>	
Software troubleshooting techniques	2 SW Integration: <i>ch. 1</i>	

## Dealing with Errors

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## General Documents and Standardization

- Small Computer System Interface (SCSI-1), ANSI X3.131-1986. This is the ANSI authorized standard for SCSI implementation, available through ANSI
- Enhanced Small Computer System Interface (SCSI-2), ANSI X3T9.2-1993 Rev. 10L, available through ANSI

Copies of General Documents can be obtained from:

*ANSI* 11 West 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10036-8002  
USA

*ISO* CP 56  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

*ECMA* 114 Rue du Rhône  
CH-1204 Geneva  
Switzerland

*Tel:* +41 22 849 6000

*Web URL:* <http://www.ecma.ch>

*Global Engineering Documents* 2805 McGaw  
Irvine, CA 92714  
USA

*Tel:* 800 854 7179 or 714 261 1455







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# Interface Implementation



HP Ultrium drives use SCSI-3 as the interface to connect to the host system.

This chapter gives an overview of how the interface operates.

Full details of the messages are given in [Chapter 2](#) and of commands in [Chapter 3](#) and [Chapter 4](#).

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## The SCSI Interface

The Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is an industry standard, approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). You are recommended to read the ANSI standard document in conjunction with this manual. The ANSI specification defines the interface in general while this document describes the HP Ultrium implementation.

The SCSI implementation provides a drive with a standard set of features and functions. These include the following:

- Synchronous data transfers
- Asynchronous data transfers
- Implementation of all mandatory and most optional commands of the Sequential Access command set
- LVD (Low-Voltage differential) SCSI connection
- Ultra3 wide SCSI
- Conformance to the following SCSI standards:
  - SAM-2 T10/1157-D rev.23
  - SPI-3 ANSI NCITS.336:2000
  - SPC-2 ANSI NCITS.351:2001
  - SSC ANSI NCITS.335:2000

## Supported Messages

The following messages are supported by the drives:

- ABORT
- BUS DEVICE RESET
- COMMAND COMPLETE
- DISCONNECT
- IDENTIFY
- IGNORE WIDE RESIDUE
- INITIATOR DETECTED ERROR
- MESSAGE PARITY ERROR
- MESSAGE REJECT
- NO-OP (*no operation*)
- RESTORE POINTERS
- SAVE DATA POINTER
- *Extended Message*: PARALLEL PROTOCOL REQUEST
- *Extended Message*: SYNCHRONOUS DATA TRANSFER REQUEST
- *Extended Message*: WIDE DATA TRANSFER REQUEST

For implementation details on these messages, see [Chapter 2, “Messages”](#)

## Supported Commands

The following commands are supported by the drives. They include all Mandatory and Extended commands and most Optional commands.

<b>19h</b>	ERASE	<b>57h/17h</b>	RELEASE UNIT
<b>12h</b>	INQUIRY	<b>03h</b>	REQUEST SENSE
<b>1Bh</b>	LOAD/UNLOAD	<b>44h</b>	REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT
<b>2Bh</b>	LOCATE	<b>A0h</b>	REPORT LUNS
<b>4Ch</b>	LOG SELECT	<b>56h/16h</b>	RESERVE UNIT
<b>4Dh</b>	LOG SENSE	<b>01h</b>	REWIND
<b>15h/55h</b>	MODE SELECT	<b>1Dh</b>	SEND DIAGNOSTIC
<b>1Ah/5Ah</b>	MODE SENSE	<b>11h</b>	SPACE
<b>1Eh</b>	PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL	<b>00h</b>	TEST UNIT READY
<b>08h</b>	READ	<b>13h</b>	VERIFY
<b>05h</b>	READ BLOCK LIMITS	<b>0Ah</b>	WRITE

**3Ch** READ BUFFER  
**34h** READ POSITION  
**1Ch** RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS

**3Bh** WRITE BUFFER  
**10h** WRITE FILEMARKS

For implementation details on these commands, see [Chapter 3, “Commands—Introduction”](#) and [Chapter 4, “Commands”](#).

---

## SCSI Features

### Design Approach

The features supported by the drive are based on standards, both official and de facto. The drive is fully compliant with the SCSI-3 specification and supports all features required by that standard. However, since most tape drive support software has been written using the SCSI-2 standard, this document is based on SCSI-2 and uses SCSI-2 terminology. Since SCSI-2 is virtually a compliant subset of SCSI-3, this is not inconsistent. However, where SCSI-3 makes an option in SCSI-2 a requirement, the SCSI-3 requirement is always used. Also, all required SCSI-3 extensions are supported by the drive.

### Power-On

The drive will respond to TEST UNIT READY, INQUIRY, REPORT LUNS and REQUEST SENSE commands within 5 seconds of power on. The first command other than Inquiry or Request Sense from any initiator will get a CHECK CONDITION status with UNIT ATTENTION sense data for the power on. After this, any medium access command will be reported with a sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3E00h (LUN has not self-configured yet). Medium access commands will be reported with additional sense of 0401h (drive in process of becoming ready).

### Reset Strategy

#### *Soft Resets*

On receiving a reset through the Host Interface (SCSI or FC), the Host Interface is returned to a known base state. If the reset command is received over the Automation Controller Interface serial port, the SCSI and ACI interfaces are returned to known base states. The baud rate for the port will be returned to its

default setting. The known base state is defined in the SCSI-3 specification and includes the following:

- The current I/O process is aborted.
- Any queued I/O processes from other initiators are removed.
- All reservations are cleared.
- All mode values are reset to their defaults.
- Synchronous/Wide negotiations are cleared (*SCSI drives only*).
- A UNIT ATTENTION condition is set.
- Any buffered writes are flushed to tape.
- The logical position is undefined.

The drive will be able to respond to TEST UNIT READY, INQUIRY, REQUEST SENSE and REPORT LUNS within 250 ms of the reset line being released. The first command other than these from any initiator will get a CHECK CONDITION status with UNIT ATTENTION sense data for the reset. However, other commands may not be processed until the internal state of the drive has been reset. Any commands which cannot be processed will be accepted and queued until the drive is ready to process them.

#### *Hard Resets*

The Reset button on the front panel and the ACI\_RESET\_L line on the Automation Controller Interface are both connected to the Power-Up Reset interrupt on the processor. The effect is equivalent to power-cycling the drive. The contents of the tape and cartridge memory may not be consistent after the action and any data in the drive buffer will be lost.

## Abort Handling

If an abort condition is detected before a command phase completes, the bus is set to bus free and the command is not executed.

If an abort condition is detected between the end of the command phase and the start of the status phase, then the bus is set to bus free and the processing below is carried out.

If an abort condition is detected during status phase, the bus is set to bus free.

If a command, other than TEST UNIT READY, INQUIRY and REQUEST SENSE, is received after the abort but before the drive is ready to process the command, the drive will disconnect and wait until the abort processing has completed before executing the command. A TEST UNIT READY command will report with



GOOD status immediately. A REQUEST SENSE command will give NO SENSE. An INQUIRY command will return the required data and give GOOD status.

Command	Abort Processing
ERASE	Long erase is aborted as quickly as possible without corrupting tape format. Short erase completes.
INQUIRY	None
LOAD/UNLOAD	Load completes and logically positions tape at BOT. Unload is aborted leaving logical position at BOT unless operation is past the "point of no return" in which case the tape is ejected.
LOCATE	The logical position is set back to that at the start of the operation unless the operation is past its "point of no return", in which case the operation completes.
LOG SELECT	If data transfer is complete, command is completed, otherwise, no action is taken
LOG SENSE	None
MODE SELECT	If data transfer is complete, command is completed, otherwise, no action is taken.
MODE SENSE	None
PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL	The command completes.
READ	The current position is set to the first record boundary at or after the start of the current data burst.
READ BLOCK LIMITS	None
READ BUFFER	None
READ POSITION	None
RECEIVE DIAGNOSTICS RESULTS	None
RELEASE UNIT	The command completes.
REQUEST SENSE	None

Command	Abort Processing
RESERVE UNIT	The command completes.
REWIND	The command completes.
SEND DIAGNOSTIC	Vendor Unique
SPACE	The logical position is set back to that at the start of the operation unless the operation has passed its "point of no return", in which case the operation completes.
TEST UNIT READY	None
WRITE	The data up to first record boundary in the current burst is written to tape. Any subsequent data is discarded. If there is no record boundary in the current burst, the record is truncated to the amount of data transferred and written to tape.
WRITE BUFFER	If data transfer is complete, command is completed, otherwise, no action is taken.
WRITE FILEMARKS	The command completes.
VERIFY	The logical position is set to the next record boundary after the point where the verify was aborted.

## Bus Parity Errors *(Parallel SCSI only)*

On detecting a bus parity error during a Command or Data Out phase or receiving an Initiator detected error message during a Data In or Status phase, the drive attempts to retry the bus phase. A Restore Pointers message is sent to the initiator and the transfer is repeated. Only one retry is attempted. If the retry fails or the restore pointers message is rejected, then the drive goes to status phase and attempts to report CHECK CONDITION status. If this fails with an initiator detected error message, the drive goes to bus free. The sense key is set to ABORTED COMMAND with additional sense of 4A00h (command phase error) or 4B00h (data phase error).

If an Initiator Detected Error or Message Parity Error message is received during Message In phase, the initiator has detected an error in the message. The drive will go to Message In and resend the message that was in error. If the subsequent message is rejected with an Initiator Detected Error, then the drive goes to Status phase and sends CHECK CONDITION status. The sense key is set

to ABORTED COMMAND with additional sense of 4800h (Initiator Detected Error).

If the subsequent message is rejected with a Message Parity Error, then the drive goes to Status phase and sends CHECK CONDITION status. The sense key is set to ABORTED COMMAND with additional sense of 4300h (message error).

On detecting a bus parity error during a Message Out phase, the drive will handshake in all message bytes until ATN is deasserted. It will then stay in Message Out phase to indicate to the initiator that the whole Message Out phase should be resent.

## Disconnect Strategy *(Parallel SCSI only)*

The disconnect strategy used by the drive is based on the assumption of maximizing bus utilization for large sequential data transfers from a large data buffer. The drive will disconnect whenever it believes that it will provide better bus utilization. This may be between command and data phases, between bursts of data or before sending status. However, the drive will guarantee that it will send the configured maximum burst size or the remaining data in the transfer in any single data phase burst if the maximum burst size has been set to a value other than zero.

## Multi-Initiator Support

All drives will support at least two initiators on the same bus. If more initiators are supported, all features are supported for the supported number of initiators.

The drive supports untagged queuing when operating with multiple initiators. If a command from one initiator is being processed when a command, other than TEST UNIT READY, INQUIRY, REPORT LUNS and REQUEST SENSE, is received from a second initiator, then the drive will disconnect and the new command is queued. Commands other than these from different initiators are always executed in strict order of receipt. If the queue is full or disconnect privilege is not granted in the new command, the drive will report BUSY status.

TEST UNIT READY, INQUIRY, REPORT LUNS and REQUEST SENSE commands are always processed immediately, irrespective of whether a command from another initiator is being processed.

The drive will maintain sense data for the supported number of initiators. If an additional initiator connects to the drive, the drive will erase all sense data for

the initiator that least recently connected before processing the command for the new initiator. See [“Sense Data Management” on page 131](#) for more details.

---

## Fibre Channel Operation

**Note** This applies only to Fibre Channel drives.

The following sections have information specific to Fibre Channel operation:

- [“Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Mode Page” on page 86](#)
- [“Fibre Channel Port Control Mode Page” on page 87](#)
- [“Vital Product Data Pages” on page 49](#)

## Fibre Channel Addressing

Before describing HP’s implementation of Fibre Channel addressing, the concepts of **Names** and **Addresses** need to be clarified.

### Names

Names are 64-bit identifiers assigned permanently to the tape drive during manufacture. They are commonly referred to as World Wide Names since they must be guaranteed unique. The names are typically used for identifying the device to operating systems, since addresses are assigned dynamically. There are at least eight different name formats distinguished by the Network Address Authority (NAA). Only one is used on HP Ultrium drives. This is the IEEE Registered Name (NNA=5) and has the following format:

	31	byte 0	24	23	byte 1	16	15	byte 2	8	7	byte 3	0	
word 1	NAA=5			IEEE Company ID (24 bits)						VSID			
word 2							Vendor Specified ID (36 bits)						

This name is made up of three fields:

- NAA Identifier (4 bits). “5” indicates a IEEE Registered Name.
- IEEE Company ID (24 bits). Assigned by IEEE to the company.
- Vendor Specified ID (36 bits). Assigned by the company.

## Addresses

Each Fibre Channel port also has a **Port Address** which is assigned during loop initialization and/or Fabric Login. This is a 24-bit value in the following format:

23	byte 1	16	15	byte 2	8	7	byte 3	0
Fabric Assigned Address						AL-PA		

The AL\_PA is the Arbitrated Loop Physical Address. This is normally assigned dynamically during loop initialization.

If the loop is not attached to a fabric (in other words, when it is private,) the top two bytes will be zero. If the loop is attached to a fabric, the tape drive is assigned the top two bytes when it logs into the fabric.

Together, the three bytes provide a unique address on the Fibre Channel fabric that is used for frame addressing. It forms the equivalent of the Target ID or Initiator ID in SCSI.

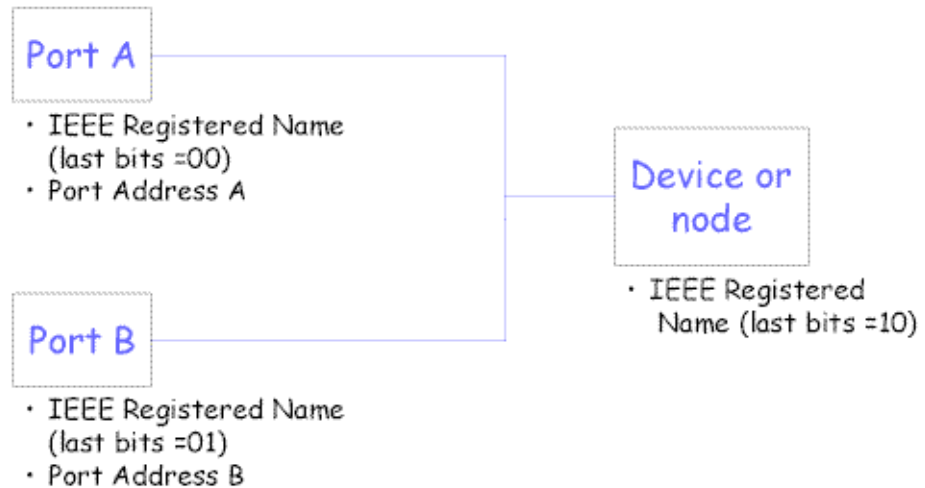
## HP's Implementation of Names and Addresses

The HP implementation uses three adjacent IEEE Registered Names:

- The first (last bits = 00) is used as the *Port A World Wide Name*.
- The second (last bits = 01) is used as the *Port B World Wide Name*.
- The third name (last bits = 10) is used for the *Device World Wide Name*.

(These are assigned during manufacture from HP's pool of names, although only the first will actually be stored in the drive NV-RAM).

The port addresses will be assigned using the 'standard' AL\_PA initialization mechanisms. The 'Fibre Channel Port Control mode page' controls this. The drive has the ability to support hard addresses as part of this scheme.



The values of the names can be obtained using the Device Identification Vital Product Information Page (part of the INQUIRY command).

### Implications for Libraries

- Normally a standalone drive will operate using its own 'hard' names.
- The drive knows it is in a library or other 'managed' environment since one of the signal lines on the ACI (Automation Control Interface) will be tied down.

In this case, the drive will not go on the FC loop until it is told to. The library can optionally download a new, soft base name (Port A/Device Name) into the drive at this point. The drive will then use this as the origin of its names. The library manufacturer would be responsible for obtaining this IEEE Registered Name. It would be a property of the library, *not* the drive.

- If the library wants to 'warm swap' drives, it can. It just 'turns off' the drive with the soft name using the ACI and then turns on the spare drive, downloading the same name to it.
- If a drive is removed from the library, it will not have the ACI signal tied low and so will revert to its original hard name. It should forget the soft name in this case.
- If the library controller breaks, the drive will time out the ACI interface in ~10 seconds. The drive still knows it is in a library since the ACI signal is

still tied low, so in this case it will use the soft name last downloaded. This will allow drive access without confusing the host.

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## Field Replaceable Units

An FRU code identifies which part of the hardware is considered to have failed. These codes turn up in sense data byte 14 and as the sense code qualifier for sense codes 4400h (internal target failure) and 40XX (diagnostic failure).

Although there are no actual *Field* Replaceable Units on HP Ultrium drives, the following sub-assemblies can be replaced at Repair Centres:

- Drive PCA
- Head Assembly
- Mechanism
- Front Panel

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## Descriptions of Signals *(Parallel SCSI only)*

The SCSI interface consists of 27 signals—9 control lines, 16 data lines and 2 parity lines. A description of these signals is given in the following table.

Signal	Name	Driven by	Description
-BSY	Busy	—	OR-tied signal used to indicate that the SCSI bus is in use.
-SEL	Select	Initiator	Used to select a target during the Selection phase.
		Target	Used to select an initiator during the Reselection phase.
-C/D	Control/Data	Target	Indicates whether control or data information is on the data bus.
			<i>True (low)</i> Control information
			<i>False (high)</i> Data information
-I/O	Input/Output	Target	Controls the direction of data movement on the bus with respect to the Initiator. This signal is also used to distinguish between Selection and Reselection phases.

Signal	Name	Driven by	Description
			<i>True (low)</i> Input to the initiator <i>False (high)</i> Output from the initiator
<b>-MSG</b>	<b>Message</b>	Target	Indicates a Message phase on the bus. <i>True (low)</i> Message phase <i>False (high)</i> Command, Data or Status phases
<b>-REQ</b>	<b>Request</b>	Target	Indicates a request for a REQ/ACK data transfer handshake.
<b>-ACK</b>	<b>Acknowledge</b>	Initiator	Indicates an acknowledgment for a REQ/ACK data transfer handshake.
<b>-ATN</b>	<b>Attention</b>	Initiator	Indicates that the initiator has a message to send to the target.
<b>-RST</b>	<b>Reset</b>	—	OR-tied signal that is used to indicate a Reset condition.
DB(15-0)	<b>Data Bus</b>	—	16 data-bit signals that, with the parity-bit signal, form the data bus. DB15 is the most significant bit, and has the highest priority during the Arbitration phase.
DB(P1-P0)	<b>Data Bus</b>	—	Data parity bits that are set to <i>odd</i> , but are jumper-selectable options. There are two discrete parity bits, one for the lower 8 data bits, the other for the upper 8 bits. Parity is not valid during the Arbitration phase.



# Messages



This chapter includes all SCSI messages, both supported and unsupported. Parts of this chapter come from Section 5, Logical Characteristics, of the SCSI standards (see page 13).

The message system provides an initiator and a target on the SCSI bus with a means of managing communication. The available messages are listed in this chapter.

## Message Out Support (Parallel SCSI only)

Name	Code	Support
Abort	06h	An abort condition is generated (see <a href="#">“Abort Handling” on page 16</a> ).
Bus Device Reset	0Ch	A reset condition is generated (see <a href="#">“Reset Strategy” on page 15</a> ).
Extended Message	01h	See <a href="#">“Extended Message Support”</a> below.
Identify	80h+	The Identify Out message is sent by the initiator to identify the Logical Unit to be accessed and to set Disconnect Privilege.
Initiator Detected Error	05h	<p>The initiator has detected an error in the data being sent in a Command, Data or Status phase. The drive will send a restore data pointers message to retry the data transfer. (See <a href="#">“Message In Support (Parallel SCSI only)”</a> below for details).</p> <p>If the message is received immediately after an Identify message or after the Command Complete message has been sent, the drive will go Bus Free.</p>

Name	Code	Support
<b>Message Parity Error</b>	09h	<p>The initiator has detected a parity error in a message. The drive will retry the message. (See “<a href="#">Message In Support (Parallel SCSI only)</a>” below for details).</p> <p>If the message is received immediately after an Identify message or after the Command Complete message has been sent, the drive will go Bus Free.</p>
<b>Message Reject</b>	07h	<p>This message is sent when the initiator does not support a message sent by the drive or that the message is inappropriate. If the message being rejected is Disconnect, Synchronous Data Transfer Request or Wide Data Transfer Request, the operation continues without those features. For all other messages, the message is treated as an Abort message.</p> <p>If the message is received during a Command, Data or Status phase, immediately after an Identify message or after the Command Complete message has been sent, the drive will go Bus Free.</p>
<b>No Operation</b>	08h	This message has no effect and is ignored.

## Message In Support [\(Parallel SCSI only\)](#)

Name	Code	Support
<b>Command Complete</b>	00h	This message is sent by the drive at the end of the status phase to indicate that a command is complete. Once the message is sent, the drive releases the bus and goes to Bus Free.
<b>Disconnect</b>	04h	This message is sent by the drive to indicate that it is about to disconnect from the bus and go to Bus Free. During a Data phase, it is always preceded by a Save Data Pointers message. If a Message Reject message is received in response to this message, then the disconnect is prevented.
<b>Extended Message</b>	01h	See “ <a href="#">Extended Message Support</a> ” below.
<b>Identify</b>	8Xh	The Identify In message is sent to the initiator during reconnect to indicate which Logical Unit is reconnecting.

Name	Code	Support
<b>Ignore Wide Residue</b>	23h	<p>This message is sent by the drive to the host to indicate that a byte on a wide bus is not valid.</p> <p>This is supported whenever a wide transfer is active. It should be sent at the end of the data phase. The standard action of the drive is to send this message between the data phase and the status phase with no disconnect.</p>
<b>Message Reject</b>	07h	<p>This message is sent to the initiator when the message received by the drive is unsupported or inappropriate.</p>
<b>Restore Pointers</b>	03h	<p>This message causes the initiator to reset its data transfer pointers to the values they held when the last save data pointers message was sent. It will be sent when a parity error is detected on the bus or when an Initiator Detected Error message is received in order to retry the data phase.</p>
<b>Save Data Pointers</b>	02h	<p>This message instructs the initiator to save its current data transfer pointers for use with a subsequent Restore pointers message. This message will always be sent before a Disconnect message during data phases.</p>

### Extended Message Support

Name	Code	Support
<b>Synchronous Data Transfer Request</b>	01h	<p>The drive will never initiate a Synchronous data transfer negotiation, but will expect the initiator to do so.</p> <p>If the message is received after selection and before the command phase, it will then go to message-in phase and respond with a valid response to complete the negotiation.</p>
<b>Wide Data Transfer</b>	03h	<p>The drive will never initiate a Wide data transfer negotiation but will expect the initiator to do so.</p> <p>If the message is received after selection and before the command phase, it will then go to message-in phase and respond with a valid response to complete the negotiation.</p> <p>Note that SDTR negotiated parameters will become asynchronous after a WDTR.</p>

Name	Code	Support
<b>Parallel Protocol Request</b>	04h	<p>The drive will never initiate a Parallel Protocol Request transfer negotiation but will expect the initiator to do so.</p> <p>If the message is received after selection and before the command phase, it will then go to message-in phase and respond with a valid response to complete the negotiation.</p>

### Synchronous Data Transfer Request

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Extended Message (01h)							
1	Extended Message Length (03h)							
2	SDTR (01h)							
3	Transfer Period Factor							
4	Req/Ack Offset							

### Wide Data Transfer Request

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Extended Message (01h)							
1	Extended Message Length (02h)							
2	WDTR (01h)							
3	Transfer Width Exponent							

### Parallel Protocol Request

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Extended Message (01h)							
1	Extended Message Length (06h)							
2	Parallel Protocol Request (04h)							
3	Transfer Period Factor							
4	Reserved (0)							

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
5	Req/Ack Offset							
6	Transfer Width Exponent							
7	Reserved (0)					QAS_Req	DT_Req	IU_Req

**Fields:**

<b>Transfer Period Factor</b>	09h	Transfer period of 12.5s (FAST-80). Only valid when DT transfers have been requested
	0Ch	Transfer period of 50s (FAST-20) — LVD/SE drives only
	19h	Transfer period of 100s (FAST-10)
	32h	Transfer period of 200s (FAST-5)
<b>Req/Ack Offset</b>	This has a maximum value of 255.	
<b>Transfer Width Exponent</b>	For ST transfers, this can be either 0 (Narrow) or 1 (Wide). For DT transfers, it must be set to 1.	
<b>QAS_Req</b>	0	This bit will be ignored and the drive will always return zero.
<b>DT_Req</b>	This bit determines whether DT mode has been requested, in other words, packetized data transfers.	
<b>IU-Req</b>	0	This bit will be ignored and the drive will always return zero.

## Status

A Status byte is sent from the drive to the host during the Status phase at the end of each command as specified in the SCSI specification, unless the command has been cleared by an ABORT message, by a BUS DEVICE RESET message, or by a hard reset.

The Status bytes that the drive returns are as follows:

- 00h **GOOD:** This status indicates that the drive has successfully completed the command.
- 02h **CHECK CONDITION:** Any error, exception, or abnormal condition that causes sense data to be set returns CHECK CONDITION. The REQUEST SENSE command should be sent following this status to determine the nature of the error.
- 04h **CONDITION MET:** This status will never be returned by an HP Ultrium tape drive.

- 08h **BUSY:** The drive is unable to execute the command at this time. Try again later. The drive tries to avoid using this status code during normal operation. It can sometimes be used after commands have been aborted, during power-on and if there are multiple selecting initiators.
- 10h **INTERMEDIATE:** This status will never be returned by an HP Ultrium tape drive.
- 14h **INTERMEDIATE CND:** This status will never be returned by an HP Ultrium tape drive.
- 18h **RESERVATION CONFLICT:** Returned if the drive is reserved by another party. See the Reservation check.
- 22h **COMAND TERMINATED:** This status will never be returned by an HP Ultrium tape drive.
- 28h **QUEUE FULL:** This status can be returned by an HP Ultrium FC drive but will never be returned by a SCSI tape drive.

# Commands—Introduction

## 3

This chapter contains general notes relating to the SCSI commands listed in [Chapter 4](#).

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## Summary

The following table is a summary of the SCSI commands for sequential access devices, showing the operation code:

Opcode (hex)	Command Name
00	TEST UNIT READY
01	REWIND
03	REQUEST SENSE
05	READ BLOCK LIMITS
08	READ
0A	WRITE
10	WRITE FILEMARKS
11	SPACE
12	INQUIRY
13	VERIFY
15	MODE SELECT
16	RESERVE UNIT
17	RELEASE UNIT
19	ERASE
1A	MODE SENSE
1B	LOAD/UNLOAD
1C	RECEIVE DIAG RESULTS
1D	SEND DIAGNOSTIC

Opcode (hex)	Command Name
1E	PREVENT MEDIUM REMOVAL
2B	LOCATE
34	READ POSITION
3B	WRITE BUFFER
3C	READ BUFFER
44	REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT
4C	LOG SELECT
4D	LOG SENSE
55	MODE SELECT (10)
56	RESERVE UNIT (10)
57	RELEASE UNIT (10)
5A	MODE SENSE (10)
8C	READ ATTRIBUTE
8D	WRITE ATTRIBUTE
A0	REPORT LUNS

---

## Command Details

The command descriptions in this section are listed in alphabetical order of command name. Each command is described briefly. This is followed by a list of pre-execution checks which are described below. The Command Descriptor Block (CDB) is then given, with details of the various parameter bits and fields.

---

## Pre-Execution Checks

**Note** In compliance with the SCSI specification, the drive terminates a command with a CHECK CONDITION status and sets the sense key to ILLEGAL REQUEST when a reserved bit, byte, field or code is received which is not zero.

Before executing a command, the drive makes a number of checks. They fall into three categories:

- Checks on the command sent by the host. These ensure that no reserved or fixed fields have been set to illegal values. They check the syntax of commands, in other words the cross dependency of fields. For example, the Flag bit must not be set if the Link bit is not set.
- Checks to ensure that there are no outstanding UNIT ATTENTION or DEFERRED ERROR events posted for the host that has sent the command.
- Checks on media access abilities. These are performed for commands requiring access to the cartridge. A command is rejected if it attempts to access the cartridge when no cartridge is present or the cartridge is unloaded.

The checks are described below in alphabetical order. The usual order of execution is Illegal Field, Fixed Bit, Flag Link, Bad LUN, Reservation, Deferred Error, Unit Attention, Media Access, Media Write, Diagnostic Status, Humidity, Parameter List.

### Bad LUN Check

For all commands except INQUIRY 12h, this checks that the LUN specified by the host is zero. The LUN is taken from the lowest 5 bits of the host's IDENTIFY message.



- If no IDENTIFY message is supplied, the LUN is taken from the host's Command Descriptor Block.
- If an IDENTIFY message *is* supplied, the LUN in the host's Command Descriptor Block is ignored
- If the LUN is unsupported, and the host command is not REQUEST SENSE, CHECK CONDITION is reported to the host with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST, and additional sense of 2500h (logical unit not supported).
- If the LUN is unsupported, and the host command *is* REQUEST SENSE, the original sense data is replaced with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST, and additional sense of 2500h (logical unit not supported). This new sense data is returned to the host. Once the command has completed successfully, the sense data is cleared.

## Deferred Error Check

A deferred error is generated when a command with immediate report fails after the report has been returned. The check looks to see if a deferred error exists for the host which sent the command, in other words, a deferred error for which CHECK CONDITION status has not yet been reported. If such an error exists, then the drive reports CHECK CONDITION. The sense data for the command is set to DEFERRED ERROR (which was generated when some previous command failed).

Note that if a UNIT ATTENTION condition and a DEFERRED ERROR condition both exist for an initiator, the DEFERRED ERROR condition will be reported first. This is because the operation leading to the deferred error must have been older than that leading to the unit attention. The drive reports the conditions in the order in which they arose.

## Diagnostic Status Check

This ensures that the drive is in a fit state to access the media. It does this by checking that there is no DIAGNOSTIC FAIL status within the drive.

If the drive has failed diagnostics, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of HARDWARE ERROR and additional sense of 400Xh (diagnostic failure on component X).

## Fixed Bit Check

For the READ, VERIFY and WRITE commands, a Fixed bit set to 1 indicates that the length parameter of the command is for fixed block mode. If fixed block mode is selected then the block size in the Mode Select block descriptor must not be zero. Otherwise CHECK CONDITION is reported and the sense data is set as described for the ILLEGAL FIELD check.

## Flag Link Check

This check ensures that the host has not set the Flag bit in the control byte of the command without setting the Link bit as well. If the test fails then CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2400h (invalid field in CDB). The Flag field is identified as the bad field.

## Illegal Command Check

If the drive does not recognize the opcode of the command that it has been sent, it will do one of the following:

- Report CHECK CONDITION status. The sense key will be set to ILLEGAL REQUEST and the additional sense code will be set to 2000h (invalid command opcode).
- Report an invalid field in the command descriptor block. The sense key will be set to ILLEGAL REQUEST, the additional sense code will be set to 2400h (invalid field in CDB) and the field pointer in the sense data will be zero.

## Illegal Field/Request Check

Checks are performed to ensure the host has not set any of the following in the command descriptor block:

- a fixed field
- a reserved field
- the control field
- two or more fields to logically conflicting values

If a field has been set to an illegal value:

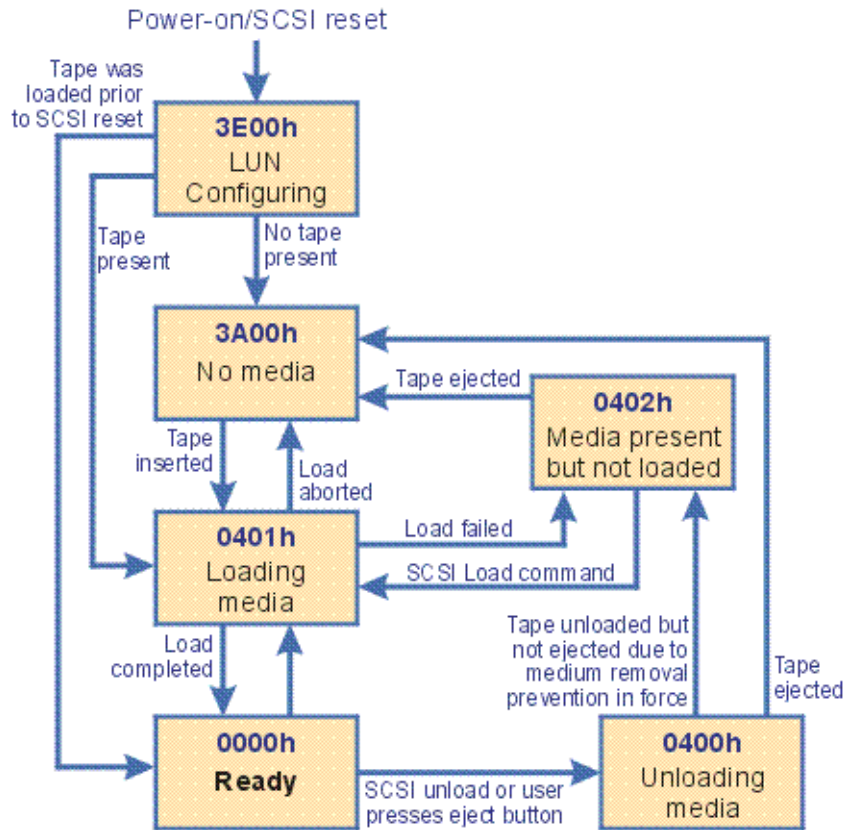
- CHECK CONDITION status is reported to the host with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2400h "invalid field in CDB".

- The sense key specific bit is set and the sense key specific bytes will be a field pointer.
- The command/data bit is set, indicating that the illegal parameter was in the command.

**Note** Command descriptor blocks are scanned from left (bit 7) to right (bit 0), and down (from byte 0 to byte *n*). The field pointer will be set to point to the first bit of the first illegal field encountered using this scanning route. In some cases, where multiple fixed fields are contiguous, the field pointer might be set to point to the first bit of the first fixed field in the group of fixed fields, whereas the actual illegality may lie in a later bit.

## Media Access Check

This checks if the drive is able to perform media access commands. If the media is inaccessible then CHECK CONDITION status is reported with a sense key of NOT READY. The additional sense will be set to one of the codes associated with the NOT READY key.



## Media Information Check

During power-on and following a SCSI reset, knowledge of the whereabouts of the cartridge is unavailable. It is not possible to execute commands which assume that this knowledge is available until the drive has recovered from the power-on or reset.

The test checks whether the drive knows if a cartridge is physically present in the drive.

If information about the tape cartridge is not available, the test fails with CHECK CONDITION, a sense key of NOT READY, and additional sense of 3E00 (logical unit has not self-configured yet).

## Media Write Check

This checks whether the media is write-protected. If it is, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of DATA PROTECT and additional sense of 2700h (write-protected).

## Parameter List Check

For LOG SELECT, MODE SELECT and some diagnostic commands, the associated data sent to the drive is in the form of parameter lists. These are described under the command names in the next chapter. Checks are performed to test the following:

- Fixed and reserved fields have not been modified. Fixed fields are indicated by a number in round brackets following the field name.
- A field has been set to an invalid value.
- The syntax of the page of parameters has been violated—for example, where a particular value in one field imposes limitations on the valid range for another field.

If a field has been set to an illegal value, CHECK CONDITION is reported to the host with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2600h (invalid field in parameter list).

The drive scans the data in the Command Description Block from “left” (bit 7) to “right”, and “down” (from byte 0 to byte *n*). It sets the field pointers to the first bit of the first bad field encountered. If the bad field is contained in a contiguous group of fixed fields, the pointers indicate the first bit of the first field in the group, even though the error may be in a later field in the group.

**Note** With Mode Select, the drive checks the integrity of the whole parameter list before acting on any parameters, so all the mode parameters need to be correct before any of them are implemented.

## Reservation Check

This checks to see if the drive has been reserved for use by a host, and if it has, whether the host is the same host that sent the command being executed.

If the drive has been reserved for some other host then RESERVATION CONFLICT status is reported.

See the RESERVE UNIT ([page 141](#)) and RELEASE UNIT ([page 121](#)) commands.

## Unit Attention Check

This checks if a UNIT ATTENTION condition exists for the host which sent the command. If it does, the drive reports CHECK CONDITION status with a sense key of UNIT ATTENTION. The remaining sense data will be set according to the unit attention condition which exists. See Unit Attention Sense in the description of the REQUEST SENSE command on [page 132](#).

---

## Command Descriptor Block

A SCSI command descriptor block (CDB) is a sequence of 6, 10, 12 or 16 bytes sent by a host to a SCSI target with the bus in command phase. The CDB tells the drive what action should be performed. The final byte is known as the **Control byte**.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Group Code			Operation Code				
1	Reserved (0)							
2	(MSB)							
$n-1$	Multi-Byte Parameter (LSB)							
$n$	Vendor Unique (0)		Reserved (0)			NACA(0)	Flag (0)	Link (0)

There are a number of fields in a CDB which are common to *all* commands. These are shown in the following table.

---

**Group Code and Operation Code** The operation code uniquely identifies the command. The top three bits of the operation code are known as the *group code* and these define the length of the command descriptor block:

---

<i>Group 0</i>	Six-byte commands
<i>Group 1</i>	Ten-byte commands
<i>Group 2</i>	Ten-byte commands
<i>Group 3</i>	Six-byte commands
<i>Group 4</i>	Sixteen-byte commands
<i>Group 5</i>	Twelve-byte commands
<i>Group 6</i>	not supported
<i>Group 7</i>	not supported

<b>Reserved</b>	A reserved field should always be set to zero. The drive checks reserved fields, and if one is non-zero then it will reject the command with CHECK CONDITION.
<b>Multi-Byte Parameter</b>	A multi-byte parameter field in a command is “big-endian”, that is, bit 7 of the first byte of this field is the most significant.
<b>Control</b>	The control field is mainly concerned with the use of linked commands. These are not supported by the LTO SCSI Command Set, so a CHECK CONDITION will be generated if this field is set to anything other than zero.
<b>Vendor-Unique</b>	This field is ignored by the firmware
<b>NACA</b>	0 The Normal ACA flag is 0, indicating that it is not supported.
<b>Flag</b>	0
<b>Link</b>	0 Linked commands are not supported.





# Commands



This chapter describes all SCSI commands. Parts of the chapter are based on sections of the SCSI specification (see [page 13](#)).

For general notes on the command descriptions, see [Chapter 3](#).

The ERASE command is used to erase data on tape from the current logical position. The Long bit is used to decide whether the 'old' data is physically overwritten or not.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error	Unit Attention
Media Access	Media Write	Diagnostic Status	

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (19h)							
1	Reserved (0)						Immed	Long
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Reserved (0)							
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

- |              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| <b>Immed</b> | 0  | The drive reports status after the command has completed.   |
|              | 1  | The drive reports status when it starts the command (after any pre-execution checks and prerequisite unloads have completed). |
| <b>Long</b>  | The Long bit controls the distance to be erased. |   |
|              | 0  | The current position becomes the end of logical data.   |
|              | 1  | End of Data is written, followed by Data Set Separators to the end of the tape.   |

**Note** The only use for short erase is to truncate data at current logical position. It cannot be used to create a "hole" in the tape into which data can subsequently be written "in place". This will merely cause the drive to streamfail. The logical tape position is unaffected by this command. A CHECK CONDITION for Early

Warning EOM (drive error code 2C98h) will only be given if the tape was logically positioned past EOT immediately prior to this command.

### Erase Specific Status:

Event	Status	Key	Additional Sense
The erase fails	CHECK CONDITION	HARDWARE ERROR	5100h (erase failure)

INQUIRY tells the drive to return information about the basic operating parameters to the host. These parameters cannot be changed. The drive returns Inquiry data to the host in a data-in phase.

**Note** This command is immune from most of the pre-execution checks that other commands must pass (for example, it can be executed while the unit is reserved for another host). Unit attention and deferred error conditions are preserved and reported on subsequent commands.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Only the Illegal Field Check is performed before the command is executed.

If the EVPD bit is clear, the page code must be zero, otherwise illegal request is reported.

If the EVPD bit is set, the page code must be one of the supported page codes for Inquiry data. Otherwise illegal request is reported.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (12h)							
1	LUN			Reserved (0)			EVPD	
2	Page Code							
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

<b>LUN</b>	This field is ignored.
<b>EVPD</b>	<i>Enable Vital Product Data</i>
0	Normal inquiry data is returned.
1	A page of vital product data is returned.

<b>Page Code</b>	<p>If the EVPD bit is zero the Page Code field must be zero.</p> <p>If the EVPD bit is set to 1, the drive returns the Inquiry page in this Page Code field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>00h Supported Vital Product Pages page</li> <li>80h Unit Serial Number page</li> <li>83h Device Identification page</li> <li>C0h Firmware Revision Levels page</li> <li>C1h Hardware Revision Levels page</li> <li>C2h PCA Revision Levels page</li> <li>C3h Mechanism Revision Levels page</li> <li>C4h Head Assembly Revision Levels page</li> <li>C5h ACI page</li> <li>C6h ARM Firmware Revision Levels page</li> <li>C7h HI Glue Logic Levels page—Fibre Channel only</li> </ul>
------------------	---

<b>Allocation Length</b>	The maximum amount of data (in bytes) that should be returned. If more than this is available, the amount returned is truncated to allocation length. No error is reported.
--------------------------	---

## INQUIRY Data Pages

### Returned Data:

INQUIRY returns its standard data if the EVPD bit is zero, or returns a page of data as specified by the Page Code field when EVPD is one.

### Standard Inquiry Data Format (LUN0)

This is the data returned by the drive in response to an Inquiry command with its EVPD bit set to zero. The data also depends on the value of the LUN field in the Inquiry CDB, the LUN value in the identify message and the configuration of the drive.

Note that the data below is for the *standard distribution firmware*.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (000b)			Peripheral Device Type (01h)				
1	RMB (1)	Reserved (0)						
2	Version Number (3)							
3	AERC (0)	Obsolete	NACA(0)	HiSup(0)	Response Data Format (2)			
4	Additional Length (5Bh)							

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
5	Reserved (0)							
6	BQue(0)	EncSvr(0)	VS(0)	MultiP	MChngr	Obsolete	Obsolete	Adr16
7	RelAdr(0)	Obsolete	WBus16	Sync	Linked(0)	TranDis(0)	CmdQue(0)	VS(0)
8	(MSB)			Vendor Identification				
15				("HP")				(LSB)
16	(MSB)			Product Identification				
31								(LSB)
32	(MSB)			Product Revision Level				
35								(LSB)
36	(MSB)			Reserved (0)				
55								(LSB)
56	Reserved (0)			Clocking		QAS (0)	IUS (0)	
57	Reserved (0)							
58	(MSB)			Version Descriptor 1				
59								(LSB)
-----								
72	(MSB)			Version Descriptor 8				
73								(LSB)
74	(MSB)			Reserved (0)				
95								(LSB)

The Standard Inquiry Data is based on the SCSI 3 standard for Standard Inquiry Data.

For the LUN to which the drive is attached, the Peripheral Qualifier field is set to 000b, the Peripheral Device Type field is set to 01h, the Removable Medium (RMB) flag is set to 1 and the Device-type modifier is set to 0.

## Inquiry Data Fields

<b>Peripheral Qualifier</b>	000b	There is a device on the logical unit selected, so the LUN field in the identify message was 0.
	011b	The LUN field in the identify message has specified an unsupported logical unit. This means any LUN other than 0.
<b>Peripheral Device Type</b>	01h	Sequential Access Device
	08h	Medium Changer Device
	1Fh	No Device (the Peripheral Qualifier will be 011b in this case)
<b>RMB</b>	1	The Removable Medium bit is one, indicating that the tape can be removed.
<b>Device-Type Modifier</b>	0	This is a six-bit user defined code, set to zero.
<b>Version Number</b>	3	The Version Number is always set to 3, indicating that the drive complies to ANSI X3.301:1997
<b>AERC</b>	0	This field is zero, indicating that Asynchronous Event Reporting Capability is not supported.
<b>NACA</b>	0	The Normal ACA flag is 0, indicating that it is not supported.
<b>HiSup</b>	0	The Hierarchical Support flag is 0, indicating that the hierarchical addressing model is not supported.
<b>Response Data Format</b>	2	This field has the value 2, indicating that the Inquiry Data format complies with the ANSI version of SCSI-2.
<b>Additional Length</b>		The length in bytes of the length of the rest of the Inquiry data.
	5Bh	There are 91 (5Bh) more bytes of Inquiry data.
<b>BQue</b>		<i>Basic Queuing flag</i>
	0	The flag is zero for SCSI drives. Together with the CmdQue flag being zero this indicates that the device does not support tagged tasks for this logical unit.
	1	The flag is 1 for Fibre Channel drive, indicating the basic queuing is supported.
<b>EncSvr</b>		The Enclosure Services flag is zero to indicate that the tape drive does not support Enclosure Services command.
<b>MultiP</b>	0	The drive has a single port and does not implement multi-port requirements.
	1	The drives has multiple ports.
<b>MChngr</b>		The Medium Changer bit:
	0	The drive is not embedded within or attached to a medium transport element.
	1	The drive is embedded within or attached to a medium transport element.
<b>Adr16</b>		The 16-Bit Address flag is set according to whether the hardware supports this bus feature. The flag is only valid for parallel SCSI and is clear for all other low level interfaces.
<b>RelAdr</b>	0	Relative Addressing is not supported.

<b>WBus16</b>	The Wide Bus 16 flag is set according to whether the hardware supports this bus feature. The flag is only valid for parallel SCSI and is clear for all other low level interfaces.
<b>Sync</b>	<p>0 Synchronous data transfer is not supported. The flag should be zero for all low-level interfaces apart from parallel SCSI.</p> <p>1 Synchronous data transfer is supported. The flag is only valid for parallel SCSI.</p>
<b>Linked</b>	0 The device does not support linked commands.
<b>CmdQue</b>	0 The CmdQue flag is always zero. If the Basic Queuing (BQue) flag is also zero, this indicates that the device does not support tagged tasks for this logical unit.
<b>Vendor Identification</b>	A vendor-specific, 8-byte string of ASCII characters, left justified and padded with space characters "HP".
<b>Product Identification</b>	<p>A left-justified, vendor-specific, 16-byte string field of ASCII characters with space character padding on the right. The string consists of two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First half (bytes 16–23): "Ultrium"</li> <li>■ Second half (bytes 24–31): "&lt;generation&gt;-&lt;interface type&gt;"</li> <li>■ The following strings have been defined:</li> <li>■ Generation 2 FC drive: "Ultrium 2-SCSI" ("SCSI" is not a typo!)</li> <li>■ Generation 2 SCSI drive: "Ultrium 2-SCSI"</li> </ul>
<b>Product Revision Level</b>	<p>A vendor-specific string of four ASCII characters: "CYMV":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>C</b> is the codename (<b>F</b> for a full-height drive)</li> <li>■ <b>Y</b> is the year code. "0" is 2000, "1" is 2001, up to "9" for 2009. Alpha characters are then used if needed.</li> <li>■ <b>M</b> is the month code. "1" is January up to "B" for December.</li> <li>■ <b>V</b> is an ASCII character representing the OEM variant of the code. "D" is the standard distribution variant.</li> </ul>
<b>Clocking</b>	<p>0 For FC drives.</p> <p>3 For SCSI drives, indicating that the drive supports both ST and DT transfers.</p>



## Version Descriptor

These fields can be used to identify up to eight standards to which the drive conforms. The values supported are listed below.

For SCSI drives, it is recommended that the first version descriptor is used for the SCSI architecture standard, followed by the physical standard, if any, followed by the SCSI protocol, followed by the appropriate SPC version, followed by the device type command set, followed by the secondary command set, if any.

The following are the SCSI version descriptors:

	Value	Standard
1	0054h	SAM-2 T10/1157-D rev 23
2	0B1Ch	SPI-3 ANSI NCITS.336:2000
3	0227h	SPC-2 ANSI NCITS.351:2001
4	021Ch	SSC ANSI NCITS.335:2000
5-8	0000h	not used

The following are the FC version descriptors:

	Value	Standard
1	0054h	SAM-2 T10/1157-D rev 23
2	0917h	FCP-2 ANSI NCITS.332:1999
3	0D7Ch	FC-AL-2 ANSI NCITS.350:200x
4	0DA0h	FC-FS (no version claimed)
5	131Bh	FC-Tape T11/1315 revision 1.17
6	1320h	FC-FLA (no version claimed)
7	0277h	SPC-2 ANSI NCITS.351:2001
8	021Ch	SSC ANSI NCITS.335:2000

Vendor Specific data may be sent after the Product Revision Level.

## Vital Product Data Pages

The following tables describe the vital product data pages. These pages are returned by the INQUIRY command when the EVPD bit is set and the appropriate Page Code is set in the Command Descriptor Block. They contain vendor-specific product information.

### Supported Vital Product Data Pages Page

This is the data returned by the drive in response to an Inquiry command with its EVPD bit set to one and its Page Code field set to 0.

This page contains a list of all the VPD page-codes supported by the drive.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (0)			Peripheral Device Type (1)				
1	Page Code (00h)							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Page Length (0Ah for SCSI drives, 0Bh for FC drives)							
4	Supported Pages Code (00h)							
5	Unit Serial Number Page (80h)							
6	Device Identification Page(83h)							
7	Firmware Revision Levels Page (C0h)							
8	Hardware Revision Levels Page (C1h)							
9	PCA Revision Levels Page (C2h)							
10	Mechanism Revision Levels Page (C3h)							
11	Head Assembly Revision Levels Page (C4h)							
12	Auto-Changer Interface Revision Levels Page (C5h)							
13	ARM Firmware Revision Levels page (C6h)							
14	HI Glue Logic Levels page (C7h)—Fibre Channel only							

## Unit Serial Number Page

The Unit Serial Number Page contains a single value which is a 10-byte ASCII string. The string, with the Vendor Identification and Product Identification fields in the standard Inquiry data, uniquely identifies the drive.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (0)			Peripheral Device Type (1)				
1	Page Code (80h)							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Page Length (0Ah)							
4	(MSB)							
13	Serial Number							
	(LSB)							

## Device Identification Page

The Device Identification page contains information that identifies the tape drive uniquely. For SCSI, a combination of the Vendor ID and Serial Number is returned. For Fibre Channel, the Port and Device Names are returned as well.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (0)			Peripheral Device Type (1)				
1	Page Code (83h)							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Page Length ( $n-3$ )							
4	(MSB)	Identification Descriptors						(LSB)
n								

Identification Descriptors are constructed as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)			Code Set				
1	Reserved (0)			Identifier Type				
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length ( $n-3$ )							
4	(MSB)	Identifier						(LSB)
n								

### Code Set

- 1 The Identification Descriptor is a binary field.
- 2 The Identification Descriptor contains only ASCII data.

### Identifier Type

- 1 Vendor ID followed by the product identification field from the standard inquiry data and the serial number field from the Serial Number Inquiry Page.
- 3 All devices with a Fibre Channel interface support an Identifier type of 3. In this case the Identification Descriptor is the Fibre Channel 64-bit Name Identifier.

## Defined Identifiers

The following identifiers will be returned in the given order. What Port Name is returned depends on which port the Inquiry is sent to.

### Device Serial Number (FC and SCSI)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)				Code Set (2)			
1	Reserved (0)				Identifier Type (1)			
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length (34)							
4	(MSB)	Vendor ID						(LSB)
11								
12	(MSB)	Product Identification						(LSB)
27								
28	(MSB)	Serial Number						(LSB)
37								

### Port Name (FC only)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)				Code Set (1)			
1	Reserved (0)				Identifier Type (3)			
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length (8)							
4	(MSB)	Port Name						(LSB)
11	(IEEE Registered Name)							

### Device Name (FC only)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)				Code Set (1)			
1	Reserved (0)				Identifier Type (3)			
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length (8)							
4	(MSB)	Device Name						(LSB)
11	(IEEE Registered Name)							

### Port Identifier (FC only)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)				Code Set (1)			
1	Reserved (0)				Identifier Type (4)			
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length (4)							
4	(MSB)							
7	Port Identifier							
	(LSB)							

The Port Identifier will be set to 1 if the addressed port is port A, and set to 2 if the addressed port is Port B.

### SCSI Type 3 Identifier (SCSI only)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved (0)				Code Set (1)			
1	Reserved (0)				Identifier Type (3)			
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Identifier Length (8)							
4	(MSB)							
11	SCSI Identifier (IEEE Registered Name)							
	(LSB)							

## Drive Component Revision Levels Pages

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Peripheral Qualifier (0)				Peripheral Device Type (1)			
1	Page Code							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Page Length (5Ch)							
4	(MSB)							
29	Component ("cccccccccccc")							
	(LSB)							

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
30	(MSB)	Version ("RRR.VVV")						(LSB)
48								
49	(MSB)	Date ("YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm")						(LSB)
72								
73	(MSB)	Variant ("XXXXXXXXXXXX")						(LSB)
95								

The Drive Component Revision Levels pages contain details of the revisions of each of the major sub assemblies of the drive. For any given product, if these pages are the same then the drive has been built with the same components and with the same manufacturing process.

Each entry is a null-terminated ASCII string.

Page Code	Page Code	Component Name
	C0h - Firmware	"Firmware"
	C1h - Hardware	"Hardware"
	C2h - PCA	"PCA"
	C3h - Mechanism	"Mechanism"
	C4h - Head Assembly	"Head Assy"
	C5h - ACI	"ACI"
	C6h - ARM	"IO Firmware"
	C7h - HI Glue Logic	"HI Glue Logic" (FC only)
<b>Component</b>	A 12-character entry to identify the component that the revision is for.	
<b>Version</b>	A 7-character version code with a three-digit major revision number, a period and a three-digit minor version number.	
<b>Date</b>	The date of the version.	
<b>Variant</b>	An identifier indicating what version of the product this is.	
	8000 0100h	Generation 2 full-height SCSI
	8002 0100h	Generation 2 full-height FC

The LOAD/UNLOAD command allows the host to specify that a tape cartridge present in the drive is either made ready for data transfer (“loaded”) or disabled for data transfer (if Prevent Media Removal is set). It can also cause the cartridge to be ejected from the drive (“unloaded”).

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Diagnostic Status	Media Information

If an *unload* is to be performed, the drive checks if the tape is currently being loaded. If it is, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 0401h (becoming ready).

If a *load* is to be performed, the drive checks to ensure that a tape cartridge is present. If not, it reports CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3A00h (medium not present). If the media is currently being unloaded or ejected, it reports CHECK CONDITION with sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 0400h (cause not reportable).

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Bh)							
1	Reserved (0)							Immed
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Reserved (0)				Hold	EOT (0)	ReTen	Load
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

- Immed** 0 The drive reports status after the command has completed.
- 1 The drive reports status when it starts the command (after any pre-execution checks and prerequisite unloads have completed).

---

<b>Hold</b>	0	A normal load/unload will be performed.
	1	A load will cause the cartridge to be pulled in and seated in the drive, but the tape will not be threaded. An unload will cause the tape to be unthreaded, but the cartridge will not be ejected. In Hold position, the Cartridge Memory is accessible.

---

<b>ReTen</b>	This field is ignored.	
--------------	------------------------	--

---

<b>Load</b>	0	The drive performs an <i>unload</i> operation.
	1	The drive performs a <i>load</i> operation.

### Load/Unload Specific Status:

Following a successful LOAD command, CHECK CONDITION is posted to all initiators other than the initiator of the LOAD command. The sense key is set to UNIT ATTENTION, with additional sense of 2800h (not ready to ready transition). There is an exception to this: if a load occurs when the tape is already loaded, no UNIT ATTENTION sense is generated.

Once UNIT ATTENTION is cleared, unsolicited positional sense is set. The sense key will be NO SENSE with additional sense of 0004h (BOT detected).

If an unformatted tape is inserted, the drive loads it and it behaves as if it is a blank tape.

If a cartridge with no Cartridge Memory or a failed Cartridge Memory is loaded, CHECK CONDITION is returned with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR, with additional sense of 5200h (cartridge fault).

### Loading a Cartridge

The drive loads a tape automatically when it is inserted, without any host interaction. If the load is successful, media access commands are permissible (see the Media Access check).

If the tape is already loaded when a Load request is received, the tape is positioned at the beginning of the tape (as though a REWIND had been sent). Unlike a "full" load, UNIT ATTENTION with additional sense of 2800h (not ready to ready transition) is not generated for other hosts.

If the tape is in the process of being loaded when the Load request is received, the drive will wait for the load to complete and, assuming the load was successful, take one of the following actions:

- If the Load was issued by the current host (that is, a previous immediate-reported load) and completed successfully, GOOD status is reported. No further action is taken.



- If the Load was issued by some other host (or was an autoload) and completed successfully, CHECK CONDITION is reported, with a sense key of UNIT ATTENTION and additional sense of 2800h (not ready to ready transition).
- If the Load was issued by the current host and failed, CHECK CONDITION is reported, since a deferred error condition will exist for the current host.
- If the Load was issued by some other host and failed, the load will be re-attempted on behalf of the current host.

## Unloading a Cartridge

If an unload is requested and there is a tape present in the drive (either loaded, loading or unloading):

- 1 Any buffered data is written to tape.
- 2 The tape is rewound to the physical BOM (beginning of media).
- 3 If medium removal *is* prevented, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 5302h (medium removal prevented).
- 4 GOOD status is reported if the tape unloaded successfully. Otherwise, another unload operation is initiated on behalf of the host that issued the unload request.

Following an unload, any media access commands will be rejected by the Media Access check.

- If an unload request is received while the tape is in the process of unloading (for example, as a result of pressing the eject button), it will be queued until the unload is complete.
- If an unload request is received while there is no tape present, or if a tape is present but not loaded and medium removal is prevented, GOOD status is reported.

It is possible to unload and eject the cartridge by pressing the Eject button on the front panel.

The LOCATE command moves the current logical position to the position specified by the command. The new position is specified by the offset from start of the media in terms of blocks. The first block (that is, BOT) is block address 0. Any unwritten data is written to tape before the command is executed.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (2Bh)							
1	Reserved (0)					BT (0)	CP (0)	Immed
2	Reserved (0)							
3	(MSB)							
6	Block Address							(LSB)
7	Reserved (0)							
8	Partition (0)							
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>BT</b>    | <i>Block address Type.</i> This field is not supported and should always be set to zero indicating that the Block Address field represents the count of all blocks and filemarks between the beginning of the media and the current logical position. |
| <b>CP</b>    | <i>Change Partition.</i> This field is not supported and should be set to zero.   |
| <b>Immed</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The drive only reports status after the Locate command has completed.</li> <li>1 The drive reports status when it starts the command and continues with the positioning in the background.</li> </ul>        |

<b>Block Address</b>	The Block Address specifies the number of blocks and filemarks between BOM and the position to be located.
<b>Partition</b>	Not supported.

### Locate Specific Status:

Event	Status	Key	Additional Sense
EOD encountered	CHECK CONDN	BLANK CHECK	0005h (EOD encountered).
EOM encountered	CHECK CONDN	MEDIUM ERROR	0002h (EOT encountered). EOM bit set.
Failed to read data—media error or non-fatal drive error	CHECK CONDN	HARDWARE ERROR	3B00h (sequential positioning error)
Early Warning EOM encountered			Early warning end of medium information is not reported for Locate commands
Data format corrupt	CHECK CONDN	MEDIUM ERROR	3001h (can't read media, unknown format)

The Log Select command causes log data on the drive to be reset to its default value or to be set to an initiator specific value.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field                  Reservation                  Deferred Error                  Unit Attention

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (4Ch)							
1	Reserved (0)						PCR	SP (0)
2	PC		Reserved (0)					
3	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	(MSB)							
8	Parameter List Length						(LSB)	
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

The following are valid combinations of values for the PCR (Parameter Code Reset), Parameter List Length and PC (Page Control) fields:

PCR	Parameter List Length	PC	Result
1	0	01b <i>or</i> 11b	All the logs on the drive that can be reset are reset to their default values.
1	0	00b <i>or</i> 10b	No action is taken and GOOD status is returned.
0	>0	01b <i>or</i> 11b	Data is sent from the host and is written to the indicated logs, provided those logs are writable.

Otherwise CHECK CONDITION status is returned, the sense key is set to ILLEGAL REQUEST with additional sense of 2400h (Invalid Field in CDB).

**PCR**                  0    Parameter Code Reset. The function performed is defined by the PC field.

<b>SP</b>	0	The Save Page (SP) flag is not supported and must be set to 0.
<b>PC</b>	The <i>Page Control</i> field defines the type of parameter values to be selected:	
	00b	No operation is performed. The Parameter List Length must be zero. If it is not, check <i>or</i> condition invalid field in CDB is set.
	10b	
	01b	The drive will clear logs as specified by the parameter data.
	11b	The drive will clear all of its internal logs.
<b>Parameter List Length</b>	0	No data is to be transferred. This is not considered an error.
	>0	Specifies how many bytes of parameter data are to be sent. The data transferred will consist of zero or more 4-byte log page headers with the page length in those headers set to <i>zero</i> . For each log page header received, the drive clears the associated log.

LOG SENSE allows the host to read the drive's logs. A single log is returned with each invocation of LOG SENSE.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field                  Deferred Error                  Unit Attention

The Page Code must match one of the supported log page codes. If it does not, then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. Sense data will be as described in the Illegal Field Checks.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (4Dh)							
1	Reserved (0)						PPC (0)	SP (0)
2	PC		Page Code					
3	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	(MSB)							
8	Allocation Length						(LSB)	
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

#### PC

The *Page Control* field defines the type of log parameter to be returned:

- 00b Current Threshold Values—any parameters in the log that are counters contain the maximum value that they can count to.
- 01b Current Cumulative Values—any parameters in the log that are counters contain their current counts.  
**Note:** Counts are reset to their default cumulative values (see below) following a power-on, reset or bus device reset. Media related counts are also reset following a load.
- 10b Default Threshold Values—same as the Current Threshold Values

11b Default Cumulative Values—any parameters in the log that are counters contain the initial values of those counters (set at power-on, reset, bus device reset and, in the case of media logs, load).

The PC field has no effect on the data returned when the selected log contains event or trace codes rather than counts.

**Page Code** The *Page Code* field identifies which log page is being requested by the host. See [page 64](#) for the list of valid page codes.

**Allocation Length** The Allocation Length field specifies the maximum number of bytes of data that should be returned to the host. The drive will return the entire log or Allocation Length bytes, whichever is the lesser.

## Log Page Format

All log pages except Page 0 consist of a page code header followed by a number of parameters. The page header has the following format:

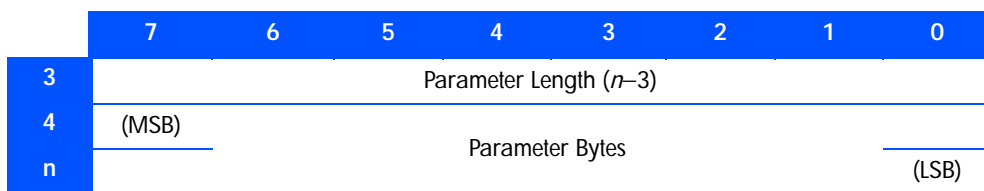
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code							
1	Reserved (0)							
2	(MSB)							
3	Page Length						(LSB)	

The page code is a byte value that uniquely identifies which Log Page is being returned. The Page Length indicates the number of additional bytes in the parameters.

For the Log Select command only, the four bytes shown above are sent for each log page to be cleared. The Page Length field should be set to zero.

For the Log Sense command one or more parameters is sent. See the actual page descriptions above for more information. Note that all the parameters for a particular page must be sent. Each parameter has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)							
1	Parameter Code							(LSB)
2	DU (0)	DS (1)	TSD (0)	ETC (0)	TMC(0)	LBIN	LP	

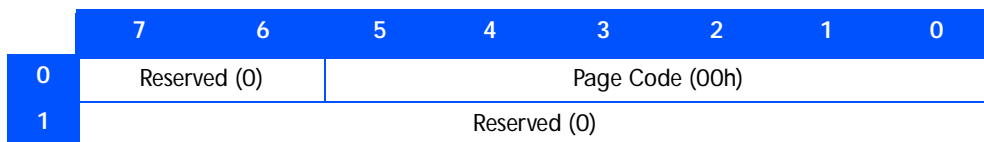


<b>Parameter Code</b>	A two-byte value that uniquely identifies the parameter within the log.
<b>DU, TSD, ET and TMC and LP</b>	0 Must be zero. For a full description of these fields refer to the SCSI-2 standard.
<b>DS</b>	1 Must be 1, indicating that drive will maintain the saving of data itself. Note that the host must set the SP bit to 1 in a LOG SELECT command, otherwise a CHECK CONDITION will result.
<b>LBIN</b>	0 The parameter consists of ASCII characters. 1 The parameter consists of binary data.
<b>LP</b>	List Parameter flag 0 Indicates that the parameter is a counter. This is the case for all parameters except MAM fields. 1 Indicates that the parameter is a list parameter, which is the case for all MAM fields.
<b>Parameter Length</b>	The length of Parameter Bytes in bytes.
<b>Parameter Bytes</b>	The actual parameter data.

## Supported Log Pages Page

This SCSI log may be recovered using a Log Sense command with the PC field set to anything and the Page Code field set to 00h. The page lists the page codes of other logs supported by the drive. It can neither be reset nor written.

The page has the following format:





	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
2	(MSB)		Page Length (09h)					
3							(LSB)	
4	Supported Pages (00h)							
5	Write Error Counters (02h)							
6	Read Error Counters (03h)							
7	Sequential Access Device Log (0Ch)							
8	TapeAlert Log (2Eh)							
9	Tape Usage Log (30h)							
10	Tape Capacity Log (31h)							
11	Data Compression Log (32h)							
12	Performance Log (34h)							

## Write Error Counters Log Page

The Write Error Counters log is page 02h. The Page Length is 38h. There are seven parameters, 0 through 6. Parameters 0 through 2 are not supported and are returned as zero. All fields are four bytes long.

All these counters are updated when the data set is physically written. They relate to the current tape and are cleared when the tape is unloaded.

Parm.	Definition	Description
0	Errors corrected without substantial delay	Total number of errors corrected without delay
1	Errors corrected with possible delays	Total number of errors corrected using retries
2	Total	Sum of parameters 3 and 6
3	Total errors corrected	The number of data sets that needed to be rewritten
4	Total times error correction processed	Number of CCQ sets rewritten
5	Total data sets processed	The total number of data sets written
6	Total uncorrected errors	The number of data sets that could not be written

This data can be reset to zero, but not written.

---

## Read Error Counters Log Page

The Read Error Counters log is page 03h. The Page Length is 38h. There are seven parameters, 0 through 6. Parameters 0 through 2 are not supported and are returned as zero. All fields are four bytes long.

All these counters are updated when the data set is physically read. They relate to the current tape and are cleared when the tape is unloaded.

Parm.	Definition	Description
0	Errors corrected without substantial delay	Total number of errors corrected without delay
1	Errors corrected with possible delays	Total number of errors corrected using retries
2	Total	Sum of parameters 3 and 6
3	Total errors corrected	The number of data sets that were corrected after a read retry
4	Total times error correction processed	Number of times C2 correction is invoked
5	Total bytes processed	The total number of data sets read
6	Total uncorrected errors	The number of data sets that could not be read after retries

---

This data can be reset to zero, but not written.

---

## Sequential Access Device Log Page

The Sequential Access Device Log page is page 0Ch. The Page Length is 40h. Five parameters are supported, all eight bytes long:

Parm.	Description
01h	The number of data bytes received from application clients during write command operations. This is the number of bytes transferred over SCSI, before compression.
02h	The number of data bytes written to the media as a result of write command operations, not counting the overhead from ECC and formatting. This is the number of data bytes transferred to media, after compression.
03h	The number of data bytes read from the media during read command operations, not counting the overhead from ECC and formatting. This is the number of data bytes transferred from media with compression.
04h	The number of data bytes transferred to the initiator or initiators during read command operations. This is the number of bytes transferred over SCSI, after decompression.
0100h	Cleaning required, a non-volatile cleaning indication.

---

A non-zero value of the cleaning required parameter indicates that a condition requiring cleaning has been detected and a subsequent cleaning cycle has not yet been completed. The cleaning required parameter shall be persistent across hard resets and power cycles.

---

## TapeAlert Log Page

The TapeAlert log page is page 2Eh. There are 64 parameters numbered from 1 through 64. Only parameters 1 through 18, 20 through 23 and 29 through 39 have definitions for tape drives without attached loaders. The remaining parameters are always zero.

All parameters are one byte long. Each parameter is either zero to indicate the corresponding condition has not occurred or one to indicate that the corresponding condition has occurred. All log parameters are cleared when the log is read. The Log is also cleared at power on, on a reset condition and by a Log Select command. Specific flags may be cleared when corrective action has removed the condition that caused the flag to be set.

The supported parameters are as follows:

Parameter	Description	Type
1	Read Warning	Warning
2	Write Warning	Warning
3	Hard Error	Warning
4	Media	Critical
5	Read Failure	Critical
6	Write Failure	Critical
7	Media Life	Warning
8	Not Data Grade	Warning
9	Write-Protect	Critical
10	No Removal	Information
11	Cleaning Media	Information
12	Unsupported Format	Information
13	Recoverable Snapped Tape	Critical
14	Unrecoverable Snapped Tape	Critical

Parameter	Description	Type
15	Memory in Cartridge Failure	Warning
16	Forced Eject	Critical
17	Read-Only Format	Warning
18	Tape Directory Corrupted	Warning
19	Nearing Media Life	Warning
20	Clean Now	Critical
21	Clean Periodic	Warning
22	Expired Cleaning Media	Critical
23	Invalid Cleaning Cartridge	Critical
29	Drive Maintenance	Warning
30	Hardware A	Critical
31	Hardware B	Critical
32	Interface	Warning
33	Eject Media	Critical
34	Download Fault	Warning
35	Drive Humidity	Warning
36	Drive Temperature	Warning
37	Drive Voltage	Warning
38	Predictive Failure	Critical
39	Diagnostics Required	Warning
50	Lost statistics	Warning
51	Tape directory invalid at unload	Warning
52	Tape system area write failure	Critical
53	Tape system area read failure	Critical
54	No start of data	Critical
55	Loading failure	Critical
56	Unrecoverable load failure	Critical
57	Automation interface failure	Critical
58	Firmware failure	Warning

## Tape Usage Log Page

The Tape Usage Log Page code is 30h. There are nine parameters. These are all read directly from the LTO-CM Tape Usage Log.

This data can be neither reset nor written.

Parm.	Description	Length
1	Thread Count	4
2	Total Data Sets Written	8
3	Total Write Retries	4
4	Total Unrecovered Write Errors	2
5	Total Suspended Writes	2
6	Total Fatal Suspended Writes	2
7	Total Data Sets Read	8
8	Total Read Retries	4
9	Total Unrecovered Read Errors	2

## Tape Capacity Log Page

The Tape Capacity Log Page code is 31h. The Page Length is 20h. There are four parameters, 1 through 4. Parameters 2 and 4 are not supported and are returned as zero. All parameters are 4 bytes long. All parameters are in megabytes (1,048,576 bytes) and assume no compression. This data can be neither reset nor written.

The supported parameters are as follows:

Parm.	Description	Length
1	Main Partition Remaining Capacity	4
2	Alternate Partition Remaining Capacity	4
3	Main Partition Maximum Capacity	4
4	Alternate Partition Maximum Capacity	4

---

## Data Compression Log Page

The Data Compression Log Page code is 32h and the page length is 4Ch. There are ten parameters, 0 through 9. Parameters 0 and 1 are two bytes long. Parameters 2 through 9 are each 4 bytes long.

The supported fields are listed below. Parameters 2 through 9 occur as pairs that represent a large number of bytes transferred. The first four-byte parameter represents the number of whole megabytes transferred, rounded to the nearest megabyte. The second four-byte parameter represents the difference between this number of megabytes and the actual number of bytes. This may be a signed quantity.

This data may be reset, but may not be written.

Parameter	Description	Length
0	Read compression ratio X 100	2
1	Write compression ratio X 100	2
2	Megabytes transferred to host	4
3	Bytes transferred to host	4
4	Megabytes read from tape	4
5	Bytes read from tape	4
6	Megabytes transferred from host	4
7	Bytes transferred from host	4
8	Megabytes written to tape	4
9	Bytes written to tape	4

---

---

## Performance Data Log Page

The Performance Data Log Page is 34h. This log is intended to report data of interest to a user/application on how efficiently the drive is being used.

Parameter	Description	Length	Updated
0	Repositions per 100 MB	2	After each 100 MB has been physically written
1	Data rate into buffer	2	After each data set has been logically written

Parameter	Description	Length	Updated
2	Maximum data rate	2	After each data set has been logically written
3	Current data rate	2	After each data set has been logically written
4	Native data rate	2	Fixed

All the parameters relate to the current tape. They are all cleared when the tape is unloaded, except Parameter 4, which is never cleared. All data will be reset when the log page is reset. The parameters are as follows.

<b>Repositions per 100 MB</b>	Number of tape direction changes per 100 MB written.						
<b>Data rate into buffer</b>	Rate at which data is entering the buffer (after data compression), given in units of 100 KB/s. This is the true 'tape' data rate.						
<b>Maximum data rate</b>	Given the compressibility of the data that has been sent to the drive, this is the maximum data rate that could be achieved, given in units of 100 KB/s. The figure will be worked out based on the compressibility of each dataset received, datasets which have a compressibility higher than the compression bandwidth of the drive will be 'capped'.						
<b>Current data rate</b>	Rate at which data is being accepted by the drive <i>before</i> compression, given in units of 100 KB/s.						
<b>Native data rate</b>	The native rate (that is, without using compression) at which the drive writes data to tape, given in units of 100 KB/s:						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Drive</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Native Data Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>full-height</td> <td>12Ch</td> <td>30 MB/s</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Drive	Value	Native Data Rate	full-height	12Ch	30 MB/s
Drive	Value	Native Data Rate					
full-height	12Ch	30 MB/s					

MODE SELECT is used to send configuration data to the drive. Both 6-byte and 10-byte versions of the command are supported.

The Mode Select parameter list is transferred from the host to the drive during the data-out phase. It contains zero or more bytes of information. If any information is sent, it should consist of a Mode Parameter Header followed by zero or more mode select pages. Internal parameters are set according to the values specified in the header and pages. Fields in the parameter list are checked and the operation will terminate if an error is found.

**Note** The drive does not check that the parameter list is correct before modifying internal parameters. The list is checked as the operation proceeds, so if there is an error in the list, all parameters up to that point will be set to their new values, but the parameter in error and later parameters will not be updated.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Reservation      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

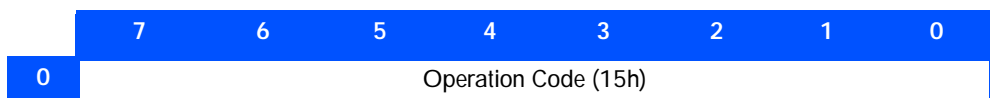
**Note** Failure to flush write-behind data will be reported as a Deferred Error.

The parameter list length must be such that only “entire” parts of a parameter list are sent. It is illegal to send a partial mode parameter header, a partial mode block descriptor or a partial mode page. If this happens, then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The sense key is set to ILLEGAL REQUEST. The additional sense is set to 1A00h (parameter list length error).

Extra checks may be performed on the data, see the descriptions for the parameter list for more details.

### Command Descriptor Block

#### 6-Byte version





	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Reserved (0)			PF	Reserved (0)			SP (0)
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Parameter List Length							
5	Control							

### 10-Byte version

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (55h)							
1	Reserved (0)			PF	Reserved (0)			SP (0)
2	(MSB)	Reserved (0)						(LSB)
6								
7	(MSB)	Parameter List Length						(LSB)
8								
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

#### PF

#### *Page Format*

- 0 The MODE SELECT parameter data is not SCSI-2 mode page compatible. Only the parameter header and block descriptor may be sent.
- 1 The parameter data is SCSI-2 mode-page compatible.

#### SP

#### *Save Pages*

- 0 This bit is not supported and must be zero.

#### Parameter List Length

- 0 No data is transferred.
- >0 The length in bytes of the MODE SELECT parameter list to be transferred.

### Specific Status:

Following a successful Mode Select command, Unit Attention status is posted to all initiators other than the initiator of the Mode Select command. The sense

key is set to UNIT ATTENTION. Additional sense is set to 2A01h (mode parameters changed).

---

## Mode Parameter Pages

Mode data is recovered from the drive by means of a Mode Sense command. After modification, it is returned to the drive via a Mode Select command. In real-life, many hosts do not use Mode Sense and return whatever Mode Select data suits them into the drive.

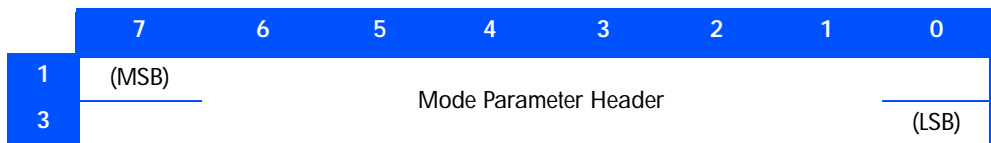
### Mode Page Representation

Certain conventions are used in the following Mode Parameter pages in order to describe the nature of the parameters. Most parameters are given by name, followed by a number in brackets. The brackets have the following meanings:

- Square brackets [ ]** Square brackets indicate that the parameter may be modified. The number inside the brackets is the default value for the field—in other words, the power-up or reset value.
- MODE SELECT may modify this value by sending the page with a new value in the field.
  - MODE SENSE (current values) will return the current value of the parameter.
  - MODE SENSE (default values) will return the value in brackets [ ].
  - MODE SENSE (changeable values) will return a value of all ones.
- Round brackets ( )** Round brackets indicate that the parameter is fixed. The number inside the brackets is the fixed value for the field.
- MODE SELECT must set the parameter to this value, otherwise CHECK CONDITION will be reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST.
  - MODE SENSE (default values) will return the fixed value.
  - MODE SENSE (changeable values) will return a value of all zeros.

### Mode Data Format

Mode data consists of a 4-byte header, optionally followed by block descriptor and Mode Parameter pages:



	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
4	(MSB)							Mode Block Descriptor		(LSB)
11										
12	(MSB)							Mode Parameter Pages		(LSB)
n										

## Mode Parameter Pages

HP Ultrium drives support the following pages:

- “Read-Write Error Recovery Mode Page” on page 78
- “Disconnect-Reconnect Page” on page 79
- “Control Mode Page” on page 81
- “Data Compression Log Page” on page 70
- “Device Configuration Page” on page 83
- “Medium Partitions Mode Page” on page 85
- “Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Mode Page” on page 86
- “Fibre Channel Port Control Mode Page” on page 87
- “Information Exceptions Mode Page” on page 89
- Return all pages (page 3Fh) — for MODE SENSE only

## Mode Parameter Header

The Mode Parameter header must always be sent at the start of Mode Select data. It is always returned at the start of Mode Sense data.

### 6-byte Header

The 6-byte Mode Parameter header has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Mode Data Length							
1	Medium Type [00h]							
2	WP	Buffered Mode [001b]			Speed (0)			
3	Block Descriptor Length							

## 10-byte Header

The 10-byte Mode Parameter header has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	(MSB)		Mode Data Length						(LSB)
1									
2	Medium Type [00h]								
3	WP	Buffered Mode [001b]			Speed (0)				
4	Reserved (0)								
5									
6	(MSB)		Block Descriptor Length						(LSB)
7									

### Header Fields

---

**Mode Data Length** *MODE SELECT*: Mode Data Length field must be zero.

*MODE SENSE*: Mode Data Length field is set to the number of bytes of data available to return excluding itself (in other words, the number of actual bytes available is mode data length + 1 for 6-byte MODE SENSE or +2 for 10-byte MODE SENSE).

**Note**: The actual amount returned may be truncated to the allocation length for the command.

---

**Medium Type** 00h The usual medium type when the drive is in normal tape drive mode.

---

**WP** *Write Protect*. Ignored for MODE SELECT.

0 MODE SENSE: The tape is write-enabled

1 MODE SENSE: The tape is write-protected

---

**Buffered Mode** 0 The drive will not report GOOD status on WRITE and WRITE FILEMARKS commands until all data (blocks and filemarks) has been successfully written to tape.

1 The drive will report GOOD status for WRITE and WRITE FILEMARKS commands as soon as all the data or marks specified in the command have been transferred to the data buffer. Data for multiple commands from different initiators may be buffered. This is the default value.

**Note**: It is strongly recommended that this field is set to 1, otherwise there will be significant performance penalties. A method of flushing the buffer to tape without changing logical position is available with the WRITE FILEMARKS command.

- 2 The drive will report GOOD status for WRITE and WRITE FILEMARKS commands as soon as all the data or marks specified in the command have been transferred to the data buffer **and** all buffered data from different initiators has been successfully written to the tape. This is the maximum value.

<b>Speed</b>	0 The Speed field is not used and should be zero.
<b>Block Descriptor Length</b>	<p>Only the values 0 and 8 are valid. Any value other than 0 or 8, CHECK CONDITION status is reported. See the Parameter List check for details of the sense data generated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No block descriptor is being transferred.</li> <li>8 The Mode Parameter header must be followed by the 8-byte block descriptor described in the next section.</li> </ol>

## Mode Block Descriptor

The format of the Mode Parameter block descriptor is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Density Code							
1	(MSB)	Number of Blocks (0)						(LSB)
3								
4	Reserved (0)							
5	(MSB)	Block Length [0 or 800h]						(LSB)
7								

### Mode Parameter Block Descriptor Fields:

<b>Density Code</b>	This specifies the format of the media loaded in the drive. See <a href="#">“REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT 44h” on page 123</a> for details.
<b>Block Length</b>	<p>This indicates the size of fixed blocks for fixed mode READ and WRITE commands. It is also used in the decision process on whether to report an illegal length record on reads.</p> <p>00h The default value when the drive is in normal tape drive mode.</p>

# Read-Write Error Recovery Mode Page

The Read-Write Error Recovery Mode Page has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {01h}					
1	Additional Page Length {0Ah}							
2	Reserved (0)		TB (0)	Res (0)	EER (1)	PER [0]	DTE (0)	DCR (0)
3	Read Retry Count							
4-7	Reserved (0)							
8	Write Retry Count							
9-11	Reserved (0)							

## Read-Write Error Recovery Page Fields:

<b>TB</b>	<i>Transfer Block</i>
	0 Always set to 0, meaning that an unrecoverable data block will not be transferred to the host.
<b>EER</b>	<i>Enable Early Recovery</i>
	1 The drive should attempt error correction before performing retries.
<b>PER</b>	<i>Post Error.</i> Although this bit is changeable, the drive's internal behaviour always corresponds to PER=0.
	0 The drive does not report CHECK CONDITION for recovered errors. The DTE bit must also be zero.
	1 The drive reports CHECK CONDITION for recovered errors.
<b>DTE</b>	<i>Disable Transfer on Error</i>
	0 Always set to 0, meaning that the drive will not terminate the transfer for errors recovered within the limits established by the read-write error parameters.
<b>DCR</b>	<i>Disable Correction</i>
	0 Always set to 0, meaning that the use of error correction codes for error recovery is allowed.

**Read Retry Count** The number of times the drive will attempt its recovery algorithm during a read operation before reporting an unrecoverable error.

- 0 The drive will not use its recovery algorithm during read operations.
- 15h The drive will attempt 21 retries.

**Write Retry Count** The number of times the drive will attempt its recovery algorithm during a write operation before reporting an unrecoverable error.

- 0 The drive will not use its recovery algorithm during read operations.
- 0Ah The value for all Ultrium drives, giving 10 retries.

## Disconnect-Reconnect Page

### SCSI Drives

The Disconnect-Reconnect Page has the following format for SCSI drives:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {02h}					
1	Additional Page Length {0Eh}							
2	Buffer Full Ratio (0)							
3	Buffer Empty Ratio (0)							
4	(MSB)	Bus Inactivity Limit (0)						(LSB)
5								
6	(MSB)	Disconnect Time Limit [0]						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Connect Time Limit (0)						(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)	Maximum Burst Size [0]						(LSB)
11								
12	Reserved (0)						DTDC (0)	
13-15	Reserved (0)							

## FC Drives

The Disconnect-Reconnect Page has the following format for FC drives:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {02h}					
1	Additional Page Length {0Eh}							
2	Buffer Full Ratio (0)							
3	Buffer Empty Ratio (0)							
4	(MSB)	Bus Inactivity Limit (0)						(LSB)
5								
6	(MSB)	Disconnect Time Limit [0]						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Connect Time Limit (0)						(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)	Maximum Burst Size [0]						(LSB)
11								
12	EMDP (0)	FAA [1]	FAB (1)	FAC (1)	Reserved (0)			
13–15	Reserved (0)							

### Disconnect-Reconnect Page Fields:

<b>Buffer Full Ratio</b>	0	Buffer management is controlled by the drive, so this should always be zero.
<b>Connect Time Limit</b>	0	Buffer management is controlled by the drive, so this should always be zero.
<b>Bus Inactivity Limit</b>	0	This parameter is not supported and should be zero.
<b>Disconnect Time Limit</b>	0	This parameter is not supported and should be zero.
<b>Connect Time Limit</b>	0	This parameter is not supported and should be zero.
<b>Maximum Burst Size</b>	>0	The maximum amount of data that will be transferred during a data-in or data-out phase before disconnecting. This field is in units of 512 bytes. The maximum burst size that the drive supports is 127 (7Fh) blocks of 512 bytes, that is, 64 KB less 512 bytes..  0 The drive may send bursts of any size. This is the default value.
<b>EMDP (FC only)</b>	0	Enable Modify Data Pointers is not facilitated by the drive. The drive will always have continually increasing and contiguous data relative offset values for FCP_DATA.



<b>FAA</b> ( <i>FC only</i> )	This bit, together with FAB and FAC, indicate whether the drive will use fairness arbitration to send frames to the initiator. 0 The drive will not use fairness when arbitrating to send FCP_DATA frames. 1 The drive will use fairness when arbitrating to send FCP_DATA frames.
<b>FAB</b> ( <i>FC only</i> )	1 The drive will use fairness when arbitrating to send FCP_XFER_RDY frames.
<b>FAC</b> ( <i>FC only</i> )	1 The drive will use fairness when arbitrating to send an FCP_RSP frame.
<b>DTDC</b> ( <i>SCSI only</i> )	0 The Data Transfer Disconnect Control field is not supported and should be zero.

**Note** If the host does not grant disconnect privilege in its IDENTIFY message these parameters become meaningless. The drive will stay connected on the bus for the duration of an operation or until the host sends a mid-operation IDENTIFY granting disconnect privilege.

## Control Mode Page

The Control Mode page is defined as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {0Ah}					
1	Page Length {0Ah}							
2	TST (0)			Reserved (0)			GLTSD(0)	RECL (0)
3	Queue Algorithm Modifier (0)			Rsvd (0)	QErr (0)		DQue (0)	
4	Rsvd (0)	RAC [0]	Reserved (0)	SWP (0)	RAERP(0)	UAAERP(0)	EAERP(0)	
5	Reserved (0)				Autoload Mode			
6	(MSB)	Ready AER Hold-off Period (0)						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Busy Timeout Period (0)						(LSB)
9								
10	(MSB)	Extended Self-Test Completion Timeout (0)						(LSB)
11								

## Control Mode Page Fields:

- Autoload Mode** 0 If a cartridge is inserted, the drive pulls it in and threads the tape.  
 1 *or* When a cartridge is inserted, the drive pulls it in but does *not* thread the tape. In this  
 2 position, only the Cartridge Memory is accessible.  
 All other values are invalid.

## Data Compression Characteristics Page

The Data Compression Characteristics Mode page is defined as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code {0Fh}							
1	Page Length {0Eh}							
2	DCE [1]	DCC (1)	Reserved (0)					
3	DDE (1)	RED (0)	Reserved (0)					
4	(MSB)							
7	Compression Algorithm (1)							
8	(MSB)							
11	Decompression Algorithm (1)							
12	(LSB)							
15	Reserved (0)							

## Data Compression Characteristics Mode Page Fields:

- DCE** Data Compression Enable. This bit controls whether the drive uses compression when writing. The value has no meaning when reading, that is, if the tape contains compressed data, decompression will occur regardless of the setting of this bit. The bit is analogous to the Select Data Compression Algorithm field on the Device Configuration mode page (see [page 84](#)).
- 0 Compression is disabled
  - 1 Compression is enabled
- DCC** Data Compression Capable  
 Read only. It will have the value of 1, indicating that compression is supported.

<b>DDE</b>	Data Decompression Enable Read only. It will have the value of 1, indicating that compression is enabled.
<b>RED</b>	Report Exception on Decompression Read only. It will have the value 0, meaning that the drive returns CHECK CONDITION status when it encounters data that cannot be decompressed. This applies when data has been compressed with an unknown or unsupported compression algorithm.
<b>Compression Algorithm</b>	This indicates which compression algorithm will be used to process data from the host when the DCE bit is set to one. If the host selects an algorithm which the drive does not support, CHECK CONDITION is returned, with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST. Only the default algorithm (ID 1) is supported.
<b>Decompression Algorithm</b>	This will also always be 1, indicating that the default decompression algorithm should be used.

## Device Configuration Page

The drive supports the Device Configuration Page, which has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {10h}					
1	Additional Page Length {0Eh}							
2	Rsvd(0)	CAP (0)	CAF (0)	Active Format (0)				
3	Active Partition (0)							
4	Write Buffer Full Ratio (0)							
5	Read Buffer Empty Ratio (0)							
6	(MSB)							
7	Write Delay Time: [012Ch]							
	(LSB)							
8	DBR (0)	BIS (1)	RSmk(0)	AVC (0)	SOCF (00)	RBO(0)	REW (0)	
9	Gap Size (0)							
10	EOD Defined (000)			EEG (1)	SEW (1)	Reserved (0)		
11	(MSB)							
12	Buffer Size at Early Warning (0)							
13	(LSB)							

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
14	Select Data Compression Algorithm [ 1 ]							
15	Reserved (0)							

### Pre-Execution Checks:

The only check made when this page is sent in Mode Select data is Parameter List.

### Changeable Parameters:

<b>Write Delay Time</b>	<p>This field can be modified by a MODE SELECT command, and this change will be reflected in a subsequent MODE SENSE command. However the actual value used as the delay time will remain as zero, and so the data in the buffer will never be flushed. The default value is zero. The field is fully supported. The default value is 12Ch, representing a 30 second time delay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The drive will never flush buffered data to tape as a result of a time-out.</li> <li>&gt;0 The time in 100 ms increments that the drive should wait with unwritten data in the buffer and no activity on the interface before forcing data to tape. The delay is timed from the completion of the preceding WRITE or WRITE FILEMARKS command.</li> </ul>
<b>Select Data Compression Algorithm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Use Scheme 2 of the LTO-DC algorithm (pass-through mode). <i>Note that clearing this parameter is not advised.</i></li> <li>1 Use the default compression scheme. This is the default.</li> </ul>

### Unchangeable Parameters:

<b>PS</b>	0
<b>CAP</b>	0 The Change Active Partition flag should be 0 since multiple partitions are not supported.
<b>CAF</b>	0 The Change Active Format flag should be zero since changing formats is not supported.
<b>Active Format</b>	0 Changing formats is not supported.
<b>Active Partition</b>	0 Multiple partitions are not supported.
<b>Write Buffer Full Ratio</b>	0 Buffer management is done by the drive.
<b>Read Buffer Empty Ratio</b>	0 Buffer management is done by the drive.
<b>DBR</b>	0 The Data Buffer Recovery flag should be clear since this feature is not supported.
<b>BIS</b>	1 The Block Identifiers Supported flag should be set since block identifiers are supported.

<b>Rsmk</b>	0	The Report Set Marks flag should be clear since this feature is not supported.
<b>AVC</b>	0	The Automatic Velocity Control flag should be clear since velocity control is managed by the drive.
<b>SOCF</b>	0	The Stop On Consecutive Filemarks flag should be clear since this feature is not supported.
<b>RBO</b>	0	The Recover Buffer Order flag should be clear since this feature is not supported.
<b>REW</b>	0	The Report Early Warning on read flag should be clear since this feature is not supported.
<b>Gap Size</b>	0	There is no concept of inter-block gaps in the format.
<b>EOC Defined</b>	0	
<b>EEG</b>	0	The Enable EOD Generation flag should be set since EOD generation is always enabled.
<b>SEW</b>	1	The Synchronize at Early Warning flag should be set since this feature is supported.
<b>Buffer Size at Early Warning</b>	0	The Buffer Size at Early Warning field should be zero as this cannot be set.

## Medium Partitions Mode Page

The Medium Partitions Mode Page has the following format. Note that none of the fields are changeable. The Partition Size will be patronized.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Page Code (11h)							
1	Page Length (08h)							
1	Maximum Additional Partitions (0)							
1	Additional Partitions Defined (0)							
2	FDP (0)	SDP (0)	IDP (0)	PSUM (11b)	POFM (0)	CLEAR (0)	ADDP (0)	
1	Medium Format Recognition (3)							
3	Reserved (0)				Partition Units (9)			
4-7	Reserved (0)							
8	Partition Size							
9								

None of the fields in this mode page are changeable.

<b>Maximum Additional Partitions</b>	0	Zero is returned, indicating that no additional partitions are present or supported.
<b>Additional Partitions Defined</b>	0	Zero must be returned, indicating that no additional partitions are present or supported.
<b>FDP</b>	0	The Fixed Data Partitions bit is not supported and must be set to zero.
<b>SDP</b>	0	The Select Data Partitions bit is not supported and must be set to zero.
<b>IDP</b>	0	The Initiator Defined Partitions bit is not supported and must be set to zero.
<b>POFM</b>	0	The Partitions on Format bit is set to zero since the drive does not support the FORMAT MEDIUM command through which the tape could be partitioned.
<b>CLEAR</b>	0	Set to zero indicating SCSI-2 compatibility.
<b>ADDP</b>	0	Set to zero indicating SCSI-2 compatibility.
<b>Medium Format recognition</b>	3	This indicates that the drive is capable of format and partition recognition.
<b>PSUM</b>	3	Partition Size Unit of Measure: The value of 11b indicates that the units of measure for the Partition Size descriptor are defined by the Partitions Units field: $10^{(\text{Partition Units})}$ bytes.
<b>Partition Units</b>	9	This defines the units of the Partition Size field as $10^9$ bytes, in other words in gigabytes.
<b>Partition Size</b>	100	Gen 1 tape loaded 200 Default value. No data cartridge present or Gen 2 tape loaded.

## Fibre Channel Logical Unit Control Mode Page

This page is supported for Fibre Channel only:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {18h}					
1	Page Length {06h}							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)						EPDC[1]	
4-7	Reserved (0)							

**EPDC**

- 0 The target does not use the precise delivery function and ignores the contents of the CRN field in the Fibre Channel Extended Link Service **FCP\_CNTL**. HP Ultrium drives support this feature by default.
- 1 The logical unit uses the precise delivery function defined in the FCP-2 standard. It makes use of the CRN field.

---

## Fibre Channel Port Control Mode Page

This page is supported for Fibre Channel only:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {19h}					
1	Page Length {06h}							
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Rsvd (0)	PLPB[0]	DDIS[0]	DLM[1]	RHA[0]	ALWLI[0]	DTIPE[0]	DTOLI[0]
4-5	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)					RR TOV Unit (3)		
7	Resource Recovery Time-Out Value							

The Fibre Channel Port Control Page allows you to set the initialization and addressing behavior of the Fibre Channel interface.

**PLPB***Prevent Loop Port Bypass*

- 0 The target allows the Loop Port Bypass (LPB) and Loop Port Enable (PBE) primitive sequences to control the port bypass circuit.
- 1 The target ignores any Loop Port Bypass (LPB) and Loop Port Enable (LPE) primitive sequences. The loop port remains enabled.

**DDIS***Disable Discovery*

- 0 The target must wait to receive an Address Discovery Link Service (ADISC) or Port Discovery Link Service (PDISC) before it resumes processing tasks for the initiator.
- 1 The target does not require receipt of address or Port Discovery following loop initialization. It resumes processing of tasks on completion of loop initialization.

<b>DLM</b>	<i>Disable Loop Master.</i> The drive will never attempt to be a loop master. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The target may become loop master during the loop initialization process.</li> <li>1 The target does not become loop master. It only repeats LISM frames it receives. This allows the initiator to be loop master during loop initialization.</li> </ul>
<b>RHA</b>	<i>Require Hard Address</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The target follows the normal initialization procedure, including the possibility of obtaining a soft address during the loop initialization process.</li> <li>1 The target only attempts to obtain its hard address available in the SCA connector or device address jumpers during loop initialization. The target does not attempt to obtain an address during the LISA phase of initialization.</li> </ul>
<b>ALWLI</b>	<i>Allow Login Without Loop Initialization</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The target is required to verify its address through the loop initialization process before a login is accepted.</li> <li>1 The target uses the hard address available in the SCA connector or device address jumpers and accept logins without verifying the address with loop initialization.</li> </ul>
<b>DTIPE</b>	<i>Disable Target Initiated Port Enable</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The target enables its port into the loop without waiting for a Loop Port Enable primitive.</li> <li>1 The target waits for an initiator to send the Loop Port Enable primitive before inserting itself into the loop. The target uses the hard address available in the SCA connector or device address jumpers to determine if primitives are addressed to it. A Loop Port Enable primitive with the broadcast address also causes the target to insert itself into the loop.</li> </ul>
<b>DTOLI</b>	<i>Disable Target Originated Loop Initialization</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The target generates the Initializing LIP after it enables a port into a loop.</li> <li>1 The target does not generate the Initializing LIP following insertion into the loop. The target will respond to an Initializing LIP when it is received. The target generates the Loop Failure LIP if it detects loop failure at its input and the Initializing LIP when the loop failure is corrected.</li> </ul>
<b>RR TOV Unit</b>	<i>Resource Recovery Time-Out Value Unit.</i> The field specifies the unit of measure as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No timer specified</li> <li>1 1 ms</li> <li>3 100 ms</li> <li>5 10000 ms</li> </ul>
<b>Resource Recovery Time-Out Value</b>	The value cannot be changed through MODE SELECT, but may change as a result of Fabric Login, FLOGI, which changes the E_D_TOV on which this timer is based.



## Information Exceptions Mode Page

The Information Exceptions Mode page is used to control exception reporting through the “TapeAlert Log Page” on page 67:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	PS (0)	Rsvd (0)	Page Code {1Ch}					
1	Page Length {0Ah}							
2	Perf (0)	Reserved (0)			DExcpt	Test	Rsvd (0)	LogErr (0)
3	Reserved (0)				MRIE (3h)			
4	(MSB)	Interval Timer (0)						(LSB)
7								
8	(MSB)	Report Count/Test Flag Number						(LSB)
11								

**Perf** 0 Informational exception operations that cause delays are acceptable.

**DExcpt** *Disable Exception Control.* It must be zero when the Test Flag Number is zero. When the Test Flag Number contains a valid non-zero value, the DExcpt flag can be 0 or 1.

- 0 Information exception operations are enabled. The reporting of information exception conditions is determined from the MRIE field.
- 1 A DExcpt bit of one indicates the target will disable all information exception operations. The method of reporting informational exceptions field is ignored when DExcpt is set to one.

**Test** 0 If the Test flag is clear the next command will be processed normally.

- 1 A test bit of one will generate false informational exception conditions. As a result, the next SCSI command after the Mode Select will return CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of RECOVERED ERROR and additional sense of 5DFFh (failure prediction threshold exceeded - false).

The Test bit will never be read as 1 when performing a Mode Sense command. This is not an indication that the drive is in test mode.

For example, using the Test bit and Test Flag Number, it may be possible to set a flag with the DExcpt bit set to 1. When the DExcpt bit is next set, the drive will report CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of RECOVERED ERROR and additional sense of 5DFFh (failure prediction threshold exceeded - false). In order to set the DExcpt bit again, note that the Test bit must still be set during the Mode Select command.

<b>LogErr</b>	0 <i>Log Errors bit</i> . This bit must be zero, indicating that the logging of informational exception conditions within the drive is vendor-specific.						
<b>MRIE</b>	<p><i>Method of Reporting Informational Exceptions</i></p> <p>3h This field indicates the method used by the target to report informational exception conditions and must be set to 3. The target will report informational exception conditions by returning a CHECK CONDITION status on any command. The sense key will be set to RECOVERED ERROR with additional sense of 5D00h (failure prediction threshold exceeded). The command that has the CHECK CONDITION will complete without error before any informational exception condition may be reported.</p>						
<b>Interval Timer</b>	0 Must be zero, indicating that the drive only reports an informational exception condition once.						
<b>Report Count/Test Flag Number</b>	<p>0 If the Test bit is zero, this field is the Report Count and must be zero, indicating that there is no limit on the number of times the drive can report an informational exception condition.</p> <p>n If the Test bit is one, this field is the Test Flag Number, that is, the number of a supported TapeAlert flag. The target will generate a test informational exception condition. As a result, the next SCSI command after Mode Select will return CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of RECOVERED ERROR and additional sense of 5DFFh (failure prediction threshold exceeded - false). The following are valid settings:</p> <table> <tr> <td>1 through 64</td> <td>This sets the TapeAlert flag with this number in the Log page.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1 through -64 (FFFFFFFh-FFFFFFC0h)</td> <td>This clears the TapeAlert flag indicated by the absolute value of the Test Flag Number.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32767 (7FFFFh)</td> <td>This sets all the TapeAlert flags supported by the target in the Log page.</td> </tr> </table>	1 through 64	This sets the TapeAlert flag with this number in the Log page.	-1 through -64 (FFFFFFFh-FFFFFFC0h)	This clears the TapeAlert flag indicated by the absolute value of the Test Flag Number.	32767 (7FFFFh)	This sets all the TapeAlert flags supported by the target in the Log page.
1 through 64	This sets the TapeAlert flag with this number in the Log page.						
-1 through -64 (FFFFFFFh-FFFFFFC0h)	This clears the TapeAlert flag indicated by the absolute value of the Test Flag Number.						
32767 (7FFFFh)	This sets all the TapeAlert flags supported by the target in the Log page.						

Note that if an attempt is made to set or clear a flag that is not supported by the drive, CHECK CONDITION will be reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2600h (invalid field in parameter list).

MODE SENSE allows the drive to return its current configuration and report which configuration parameters can be changed through MODE SELECT.

The mode sense header, block descriptor (optional), and zero or more of the are sent to the host. Mode pages contain drive configuration parameters. Some of these parameters are fixed, others are configurable (through the MODE SELECT command). The host should use MODE SENSE to determine which drive parameters are configurable and what their current values are before using mode select to alter them.

**Note** See MODE SELECT on [page 72](#) for full descriptions of the Mode Parameters. If a MODE SENSE command is issued whilst an immediate reported Load command is executing or close to completing then the values of some parameters in some mode pages which depend on the results of the load may be undefined.

Similarly, the write-protect field in the Mode Parameter Header will be unstable unless a cartridge is present and medium removal is prevented.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Reservation      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

The page code field must contain a valid mode page code or the value 0 or the value 3Fh. If it does not then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. Sense data will be as described in the Illegal Field Checks.

### Command Descriptor Block:

#### 6-Byte Version

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Ah)							
1	Reserved (0)				DBD	Reserved (0)		
2	PC			Page Code				

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control							

### 10-Byte Version

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (5Ah)							
1	Reserved (0)				DBD	Reserved (0)		
2	PC		Page Code					
3	(MSB)		Reserved (0)				(LSB)	
6	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
7	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
8	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

#### DBD

*Disable Block Descriptors flag*

- 0 Allows the drive to return the MODE SELECT block descriptor.
- 1 Prevents the drive from returning the MODE SELECT block descriptor.

#### PC

*Page Control*—Indicates the type of page parameter values to be returned to the host, as shown in the following table:

7	6	Description
0	0	<i>Report Current Values</i> : the current values of the parameters are returned.
0	1	<i>Report Changeable Values</i> : the page returned has its non-changeable parameter fields cleared to 0. The fields that are changeable are set to all 1's.
1	0/1	<i>Report Default Values</i> : the page returned contains the power-on/reset/bus-device-reset values of the mode parameters.

#### Page Code

This allows the host to select any specific page, or all the pages supported by the drive.

- 0 The drive returns no mode pages, so only the header and block descriptor are returned.

Any mode page code The drive returns that page.

3Fh The drive returns all mode pages.

---

**Allocation Length**

Specifies the number of bytes that the host has allocated for returned MODE SENSE data.

- 0 No data transfer will occur. This is not considered an error.
- n The maximum number of bytes which the drive should return in its data-out phase. Either the entire mode page or allocation length bytes of the page are returned, whichever is least.

# PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL

1Eh

PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL tells the drive to enable or disable the removal of the cartridge.

When cartridge removal is prevented, the front panel eject button is completely disabled (though a 'forced eject' will still work). An Unload command issued by a host will result in CHECK CONDITION. The sense key will be ILLEGAL REQUEST or MEDIUM REMOVAL PREVENTED.

When cartridge removal is enabled, pressing the front panel eject button or sending an Unload command from a host will cause the media to be unloaded and ejected.

Removal prevention is on a per-host basis. All the hosts have to allow media removal for any of them to do so.

**Note** If a firmware upgrade is initiated over any interface, the cartridge will be ejected from the drive regardless of the state of this command.

## Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Reservation      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

## Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Eh)							
1-3	Reserved (0)							
4	Reserved (0)							Prevent
5	Control							

## CDB Fields:

<b>Prevent</b>	00b	Medium removal is allowed for the drive
	01b	Media removal is prohibited for the drive
	10b, 11b	Invalid

READ transfers zero or more data blocks to the host starting at the current logical position.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Fixed Bit	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status	

If both the SILI and Fixed bits are set, CHECK CONDITION status is reported. Sense data is as described in the Illegal Field Checks. The field pointers indicate the Fixed bit field.

**Note** Transfers of 4 bytes or less are not supported.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (08h)							
1	Reserved(0)						SILI	Fixed
2	(MSB) Transfer Length (LSB)							
4								
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

If the Fixed flag is clear and Transfer Length is not zero, then a single block of the length in Transfer Length is to be transferred. If the next block on tape is of this length or shorter it is transferred to the initiator. If the next block is longer than this length, only the length requested is returned and the logical position is set to after the record. If the length of the block was the same as the Transfer Length field, GOOD status is returned. If the length of the block was not the same as in Transfer Length and the Suppress Illegal Length Indicator (SILI) flag was clear, Check Condition status is returned, ILI will be reported as described below. If the length of the block was not the same as in Transfer Length and the Suppress Illegal Length Indicator (SILI) flag was set, Good status is returned.

If the fixed flag is set and the Transfer Length field is not zero and the Suppress Illegal Length Indicator (SILI) flag is clear, a sequence of blocks of the currently configured block length is to be returned, the number of blocks being indicated in the Transfer Length field. If there is a sequence of blocks of this length on the tape, they are returned to the initiator with GOOD status. If a block that is longer than the configured length is encountered before the sequence is complete, the blocks up to that block are returned followed by the configured length from the record that was too long and Check Condition status (ILI will be reported as described below). If a block that is shorter than the configured length is encountered before the sequence is complete, the blocks up to that block are returned followed by all of that block and Check Condition status (ILI will be reported as described below). The current position is set after the last block that was returned or partially returned

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**SILI****Suppress Incorrect Length Indicator**

- 0 The read operation is terminated when the length of a block (on the tape) differs from the Transfer Length. Transfer Length bytes of data will have been transferred. The logical tape position will be the EOM side of the illegal sized block.
- 1 The drive will not report CHECK CONDITION status if the only error is that the Transfer Length is not equal to the actual block length recorded on the media.

---

**Fixed**

- 0 The Transfer Length field specifies the length of the transfer in bytes. A single block of the length in Transfer Length is to be transferred.
  - If the next block on tape is of Transfer Length, it is transferred to the initiator and GOOD status is returned.
  - If the next block on tape is not of Transfer Length:
    - If it is shorter, the whole block is transferred to the initiator.
    - If it is longer, only the length requested is returned and the logical position is set to after the record.
  - If SILI = 0, CHECK CONDITION status is returned. ILI is reported as described below.
  - If SILI = 1, GOOD status is returned.



- 1 The Transfer Length field specifies the length of the transfer in blocks. The size of each block (in bytes) is specified by the current block length specified in the Mode Parameter block descriptor.  
 If SILI = 0, a sequence of blocks of the currently configured block length is to be returned, the number of blocks being indicated in the Transfer Length field.
  - If there is a sequence of blocks of this length on the tape, they are returned to the initiator with GOOD status.
  - If a block that is shorter than the configured length is encountered before the sequence is complete, the blocks up to that block are returned followed by all of that block and CHECK CONDITION status (ILI will be reported as described below). The current position is set after the last block that was returned.
  - If a block that is longer than the configured length is encountered before the sequence is complete, the blocks up to that block are returned followed by the configured length from the record that was too long and CHECK CONDITION status (ILI will be reported as described below). The current position is set after the last block that was partially returned.

**Transfer Length**

- 0 No data is transferred. This is not considered an error and the current logical position will be unchanged.
- >0 The amount of data to be transferred, in bytes or blocks as specified by the Fixed field.  
**Note:** Transfers of 4 bytes or less are not supported.

**Read Specific Status:**

Event	Status	Key	Notes
SILI error	CHECK COND'N	NO SENSE	ILI and Valid bits are set. The information bytes will be set as follows: <i>Variable Block Mode:</i> The difference between the requested Transfer Length and the actual block size. If the block size is bigger than the Transfer Length, this will be negative (twos complement). <i>Fixed Block Mode:</i> The difference between the requested number of records and the number of whole good records transferred. If the last record was under length, it is considered "whole good" for the purposes of this calculation.
Filemark encountered during a read	CHECK COND'N	NO SENSE	The Mark bit is set. Logical position will be on the EOM side of the filemark. Additional sense is 0001h (filemark detected). The logical position will be on the EOM side of the filemark. Residue information is as described below.
EOD encountered during a read	CHECK COND'N	BLANK CHECK	Additional sense is set to 0005h (EOD detected). Residue information is as described below.
EOP/M encountered during a read	CHECK COND'N	MEDIUM ERROR	The EOM bit is set. Additional sense is set to 0002h (EOP/M detected). Residue information is as described below.

Event	Status	Key	Notes
Failure to read data through media error or non-fatal drive error	CHECK COND'N	MEDIUM ERROR	Additional sense is set to 1100h (unrecovered read error) or 3B00h (sequential positioning error). Residue information is as described below.
Corrupt data format	CHECK COND'N	MEDIUM ERROR	Additional sense set to 3002h (can't read media).
Blank media encountered during a read	CHECK COND'N	BLANK CHECK	Caused by an attempt to read an unformatted tape. Additional sense is set to 5000h (EOD not found). Residue information is as shown below.

**Note** Early warning end of medium information is not reported on reads.

### Residue Information:

The Valid bit will be set. The information bytes will be as follows:

**Variable Block Mode** The requested transfer length (in bytes).

**Fixed Block Mode** The difference (in blocks) between the requested transfer size and the actual number of blocks transferred. A partially transferred block is not counted, so for example, if 3.5 out of 10 blocks have been transferred the residue will be 7.

If the last block is an illegal length block, it is not counted among those transferred. For example, if 4 legal length blocks and 1 illegal length block have been transferred out of a total of 10, the residue will be 6.

The READ ATTRIBUTE command allows an application client to read attribute values to MAM (Medium Auxiliary Memory) and also to discover what MAM exists at the device server.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Fixed Bit	Flag Link
Bad LUN	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status

If the MAM is not accessible because there is no tape in the drive, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3A00h (medium not present).

If the MAM is not accessible even though a tape *is* in the drive, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR and additional sense of 0410h (Media Auxiliary Memory is not accessible).

If the MAM has failed, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR and additional sense of 1112h (Media Auxiliary Memory read error).

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (8Ch)							
1	Reserved (0)				Service Action			
2	(MSB)							
3	Element Address (0)							
	(LSB)							
4	Element Type Code (0)							
5	Volume Number (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	Partition Number (0)							

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
8	(MSB)		First Attribute ID				(LSB)	
9								
10	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
13								
14			Reserved (0)					
15			Control					

### CDB Fields:

**Service Action** Service actions are defined as follows. The data returned for each Service Action is described below.

Code	Name	Description
00h	<a href="#">Attribute Values</a>	Returns the attribute values.
01h	<a href="#">Attribute List</a>	Returns a list of attribute identifiers available) non-existent.
02h	<a href="#">Volume List</a>	Returns a list of volume numbers available.
03h	<a href="#">Partition List</a>	Returns a list of partition numbers available.
04h–1Fh	Reserved	

**Element Address** Set to zero to indicate that Ultrium tapes only support a single element.

**Element Type Code** Set to zero to indicate that Ultrium tapes only support a single element.

**Volume Number** Set to zero to indicate that Ultrium tapes only support a single volume.

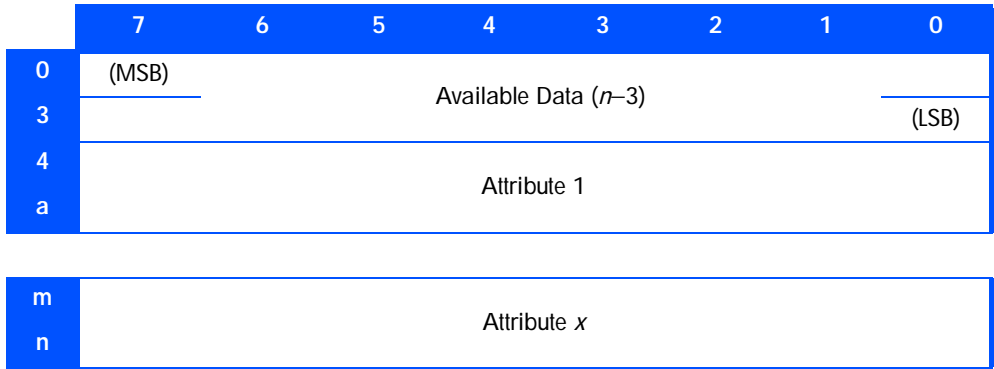
**Partition Number** Set to zero to indicate that Ultrium tapes only support a single partition.

**First Attribute ID** The identifier of the first attribute to be returned. This is not checked if the Service Action value is 01h (Attribute List).

## Returned Data for Service Actions:

### Attribute Values Service Action

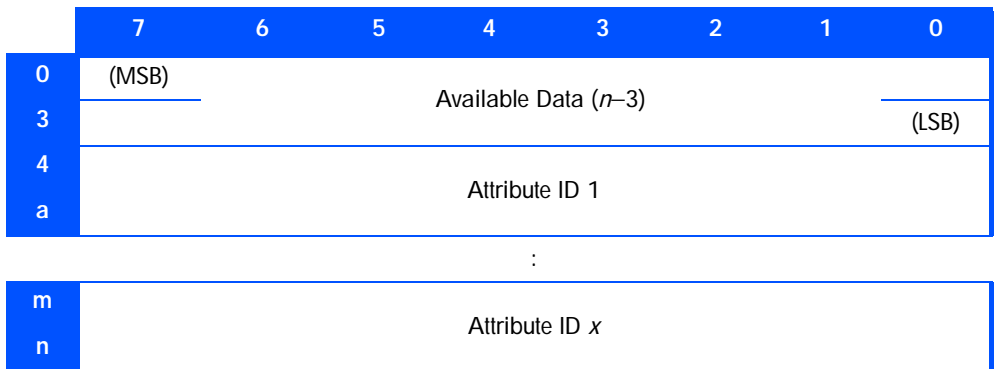
This service reads the values of attributes for the specified volume and partition, starting at the First Attribute ID. The attributes are returned in ascending numerical order. The format of the returned data is as follows:



For details of the available attributes and the format of the data returned for each, see [“MAM Attribute Data” on page 103](#).

### Attribute List Service Action

This service action is used to retrieve all the identifiers of the available attributes for the specified volume and partition. The First Attribute ID field in the CDB is ignored. The attribute identifiers are returned in ascending numerical order. The format of the returned data is as follows:



The Available Data field specifies the length in bytes of the following data. If the amount of parameter data sent to the application client is reduced due to insufficient allocation length, the Available Data field shall not be altered.

A two-byte Attribute ID is returned for each attribute available on the device server. See [“Attribute ID Values” on page 104](#) for a description of the Attribute ID values.

### Partition List Service Action

The Partition List service action is used to report the number of partitions that the device server supports for the specified volume. The Partition Number and Attribute fields in the CDB are ignored. The information returned is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)		Available Data (2)					
1							(LSB)	
2	First Partition Number (0)							
3	Number of Partitions Available (1)							

The First Partition Number is the first partition available on the specified volume. Since Ultrium drives do not support multiple partitions, this is 0.

The Number of Partitions Available indicates the number of partitions available on the specified volume. Since Ultrium drives do not support multiple partitions, this is 1.

### Volume List Service Action

The Volume List service action is used to report the number of volumes that the device server supports. The Volume Number, Partition Number and Attribute fields in the CDB are ignored. The information returned is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)		Available Data (2)					
1							(LSB)	
2	First Volume Number (0)							
3	Number of Volumes Available (1)							

The First Partition Number is the first volume. Since Ultrium drives do not support multiple volumes, this is 0.

The Number of Volumes Available indicates the number of partitions available. Since Ultrium drives do not support multiple volumes, this is 1.

## MAM Attribute Data

Attribute data sent with a WRITE ATTRIBUTE command or returned in response to a READ ATTRIBUTE command has the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)							
1	Attribute ID							(LSB)
2	Read-Only	Reserved (0)				Format		
3	(MSB)							
4	Attribute Length ( $n-4$ )							(LSB)
5	(MSB)							
n	Attribute Value							(LSB)

The format implies nothing about the physical representation of the data in the Medium Auxiliary Memory.

<b>Attribute ID</b>	The binary identifier for a single attribute. See <a href="#">“Attribute ID Values” on page 104</a> for a description of attribute ID values.								
<b>Read-Only</b>	Specifies whether an attribute is read-only. The bit is ignored by the READ ATTRIBUTE command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The attribute may be changed by the WRITE ATTRIBUTE command.</li> <li>1 The attribute cannot be changed by WRITE ATTRIBUTE.</li> </ul>								
<b>Format</b>	Specifies the data format of the attribute. The possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="362 1234 1295 1482"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00h</td> <td>Binary. The attribute contains binary data.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01h</td> <td>ASCII. Attributes contain only graphic codes (code values 20h–7Eh) and must be left-aligned.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02h</td> <td>Text. The attribute contains textual data. The character set is as described in the Text Localization Identifier attribute in <a href="#">“Host Common Attributes” on page 107</a>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	00h	Binary. The attribute contains binary data.	01h	ASCII. Attributes contain only graphic codes (code values 20h–7Eh) and must be left-aligned.	02h	Text. The attribute contains textual data. The character set is as described in the Text Localization Identifier attribute in <a href="#">“Host Common Attributes” on page 107</a> .
Value	Description								
00h	Binary. The attribute contains binary data.								
01h	ASCII. Attributes contain only graphic codes (code values 20h–7Eh) and must be left-aligned.								
02h	Text. The attribute contains textual data. The character set is as described in the Text Localization Identifier attribute in <a href="#">“Host Common Attributes” on page 107</a> .								
<b>Attribute Length</b>	The length in bytes of the Attribute Value field.								

## Attribute ID Values

The values in the Attribute ID field are assigned according to the source of changes or updates as follows.

Attribute ID	Description
0000h–03FFh	Device Common Attributes
0400h–07FFh	Medium Common Attributes
0800h–0BFFh	Host Common Attributes
0C00h–0FFFh	Device Vendor-Unique Attributes
1000h–13FFh	Medium Vendor-Unique Attributes
1400h–17FFh	Host Vendor-Unique Attributes
1800h–FFFFh	Reserved

### Device Common Attributes

The device server maintains and updates the contents of these attributes within the MAM when it and the associated tape are present. All the attributes are read-only (Read-Only bit set to 1).

ID	Attribute Name	Size in Bytes	Format
0000h	Remaining Capacity in Partition	8	Binary
0001h	Maximum Capacity in Partition	8	Binary
0002h	TapeAlert Flags	8	Binary
0003h	Load Count	8	Binary
0004h	MAM Space Remaining	8	Binary
0005h	Assigning Organization	8	ASCII
0006h	Formatted Density Code	1	Binary
0007h–0209h	Reserved		
020Ah	Device Make/Serial Number at Last Load	40	ASCII
020Bh	Device Make/Serial Number at Load –1	40	ASCII
020Ch	Device Make/Serial Number at Load –2	40	ASCII
020Dh	Device Make/Serial Number at Load –3	40	ASCII
020Eh–021Fh	Reserved		
0220h	Total MB Written in Medium Life	8	Binary
0221h	Total MB Read in Medium Life	8	Binary
0222h	Total MB Written in Current/Last Load	8	Binary
0223h	Total MB Read in Current/Last Load	8	Binary
0224h–03FFh	Reserved		



<b>Remaining Capacity in Partition and Maximum Capacity in Partition</b>	These are native capacities in MB, assuming no data compression.
<b>Load Count</b>	The number of times this tape has been fully loaded. This parameter should not be reset by any action of the device server.
<b>MAM Space Remaining</b>	The space currently free in the MAM. The total MAM capacity is reported in the MAM Capacity attribute defined in <a href="#">“Medium Common Attributes” on page 106</a> . Note that it may not always be possible to use all the free space in a given MAM implementation. Depending on the internal organization of the memory and the software that controls it, fragmentation issues may mean that certain attribute sizes might not be fully accommodated as the MAM nears its maximum capacity.
<b>Device Make/Serial Number at Last Load and Device Make/Serial Number at Load -n</b>	These attributes provide a rolling history of the last four device servers in which the tape has been loaded. The format of the attributes is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)							
7	Vendor Identification							(LSB)
8	(MSB)							
39	Product Serial Number							(LSB)

<b>Vendor Identification</b>	The same value as is returned in the SCSI INQUIRY command by the device server. If the vendor identification is not available, the device server will return ASCII spaces (20h).
<b>Product Serial Number</b>	A vendor-assigned serial number. If the product serial number is not available, the device server will return ASCII spaces (20h).
<b>Total MB Written in Medium Life and Total MB Read in Medium Life</b>	The total number of data bytes that are transferred to or from the tape surface (after any data compression has been applied) over the entire tape life. These figures are cumulative and will never be reset.
<b>Total MB Written in Current/Last Load and Total MB Read in Current/Last Load</b>	These are similar to the attributes above but apply to the current load (if the tape is currently loaded) or the last load (if the tape is currently unloaded). The device server should reset these attributes to zero when the tape is loaded.

<b>Partition Usage History</b>	The Partition Usage History attribute provides the same counters as the Medium Usage History but they apply only to the current partition. Since Ultrium drives only support a single partition, the values will be the same as in Medium Usage History.
<b>Product Serial Number</b>	A vendor-assigned serial number. If the product serial number is not available, the device server will return ASCII spaces (20h).
<b>Total MB Written in Medium Life <i>and</i> Total MB Read in Medium Life</b>	The total number of data bytes that are transferred to or from the tape surface (after any data compression has been applied) over the entire tape life. These figures are cumulative and will never be reset.
<b>Total MB Written in Current/Last Load <i>and</i> Total MB Read in Current/Last Load</b>	These are similar to the attributes above but apply to the current load (if the tape is currently loaded) or the last load (if the tape is currently unloaded). The device server should reset these attributes to zero when the tape is loaded.
<b>Medium Usage History</b>	This provides statistical counters for the entire tape. If a field is not used it should be set to zero. The format is as follows:

### Medium Common Attributes

These attributes are hard coded into the MAM at manufacture time. The attributes defined are shown in Table 16. All the attributes are read-only (Read-Only = 1).

ID	Attribute Name	Size in Bytes	Format
0400h	Medium Manufacturer	8	ASCII
0401h	Medium Serial Number	32	ASCII
0402h	Medium Length	8	Binary
0403h	Medium Width	4	Binary
0404h	Assigning Organization	8	Binary
0405h	Medium Density Code	1	Binary
0406h	Medium Manufacturer Date	8	ASCII
0407h	MAM Capacity	8	Binary
0408h	Medium Type	1	Binary
0409h	Medium Type Information	2	Binary
040Ah – 07FFh	Reserved		

The Medium Manufacturer field should contain a value listed in the Vendor Identification list (see Annex D).

The Medium Serial Number identifies the manufacturer's serial number for the medium. The Medium Manufacturer Date specifies the date of manufacture of the medium. The format is YYYYMMDD.

The MAM Capacity is the total capacity of the MAM, in bytes, at manufacture time. It does not indicate the free space of a 'blank' MAM as some of the MAM space may be reserved for device-specific use that is inaccessible to the application client.

The Medium Type and Medium Type Information attributes give information about non-data media and other types of media. The Medium Type Information attribute is interpreted according to the type of medium indicated by the Medium Type. Defined values are shown in Table 17.

Medium Type	Meaning	Medium Type Information
00h	Data medium	Reserved
01h	Cleaning medium	Maximum number of cleaning cycles permitted
02h–7Fh	Reserved	Reserved
80h	Write-once medium	Reserved
81h–FFh	Reserved	Reserved

## Host Common Attributes

Application clients may use the READ ATTRIBUTE and WRITE ATTRIBUTE commands to maintain the attributes shown in Table 18. All the attributes are read/write (Read-Only = 0).

ID	Attribute Name	Size in Bytes	Format
0800h	Application Vendor	8	ASCII
0801h	Application Name	32	ASCII
0802h	Application Version	8	ASCII
0803h	User Medium Text Label	160	Text
0804h	Data & Time Last Written	12	ASCII
0805h	Text Localization Identifier	1	Binary
0806h	Barcode	32	ASCII
0807h	Owning Host Textual Name	80	Text
0808h	Media Pool	160	Text
0809h	Partition User Text Label	16	ASCII
080Ah	Load/Unload at Partition	1	Binary
080Bh–BFFh	Reserved		

The Application Vendor attribute identifies the manufacturer of the application client (e.g. backup program). The Application Vendor field should contain a value listed in the Vendor Identification list (see Annex D).

**Note** It is intended that this field provide a unique Vendor Identification of the vendor who wrote the Host Common

attributes. In the absence of a formal registration procedure, T10 maintains a list of Vendor Identification codes in use. Vendors are requested to voluntarily submit their identification codes to T10 to prevent duplication of codes (see Annex D).

The Application Name identifies the name of the application client.

The Application Version identifies the version of the application client.

The User Medium Text Label is the user level identifier for the medium.

The Data & Time Last Written specifies when the application client last wrote to the MAM. The format for the string is YYYYMMDDHHMM using a 24-hour time format.

The Text Localization Identifier defines the character set used for attributes with a text format. The identifier has the format shown in Table 19.

ID	Format
00h	No code specified (ASCII)
01h	ISO/IEC 8859-1 (Europe, Latin America)
02h	ISO/IEC 8859-2 (Eastern Europe)
03h	ISO/IEC 8859-3 (SE Europe/miscellaneous)
04h	ISO/IEC 8859-4 (Scandinavia/Baltic)
05h	ISO/IEC 8859-5 (Cyrillic)
06h	ISO/IEC 8859-6 (Arabic)
07h	ISO/IEC 8859-7 (Greek)
08h	ISO/IEC 8859-8 (Hebrew)
09h	ISO/IEC 8859-9 (Latin 5)
0Ah	ISO/IEC 8859-10 (Latin 6)
0Bh–7Fh	Reserved
80h	ISO/IEC 10646 (Unicode)
81h	ISO/IEC 10646 -1, Amendment no. 2 (UTF-8)
82h–FFh	Reserved

The Barcode attribute allows an application server to store the contents of a Barcode associated with the medium in the MAM.

The Owning Host Textual Name attribute indicates the host server from which that User Medium Text Label originates.

The Media Pool attribute indicates the Media Pool to which this medium belongs.

The Volume User Text Label is a variable length attribute that is the user level identifier of the volume.

The Partition User Text Label is a user level identifier for the partition specified in the CDB Partition Number field

The Load/Unload at Partition attribute indicates whether the media can be loaded or unloaded at the Partition specified in the CDB Partition Number field. If loads/unloads are enabled for the specified partition, the value of this parameter shall be 1h. If loads/unloads are not enabled for the specified partition, the value of this parameter shall be 0h. If Load/Unload at Partition is disabled, then loads/unloads are performed at the beginning of the media instead of at the specified partition. If this attribute is not set by a host then the default action will be to load/unload at the beginning of media.

# READ BLOCK LIMITS

05h

READ BLOCK LIMITS tells the drive to return data defining the maximum block size that it can support. Note that this is the maximum supportable, not the fixed block size.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Reservation      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (05h)							
1	Reserved (0)							
2								
3								
4								
5	Control							

### Read Block Limits Data:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	00h							
1	(MSB)							
2	Maximum Block Length							
3	(FFFFFh)							
4	(LSB)							
5	(MSB)							
6	Minimum Block Length (0001h)							
7	(LSB)							

READ BUFFER reads data from the memory on the drive and sends it to the initiator. The value of the Mode field determines whether only the 4-byte descriptor is returned, only the data is returned, or whether both are returned.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field                  Reservation                  Deferred Error                  Unit Attention

If any of the following rules are broken then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. Sense data will be as described in Illegal Field Checks.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (3Ch)							
1	Reserved(0)				Mode			
2	Buffer ID							
3	(MSB)		Buffer Offset				(LSB)	
5								
6	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
8								
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>Mode</b> | <p>00000b A 4-byte descriptor is returned, followed by (<i>Allocation Length</i> – 4) bytes of data. The data is read from the buffer identified by the Buffer ID, starting from offset zero in the buffer.<br/>The Buffer ID and Buffer Offset must both be 00h.</p> <p>00010b The drive returns Allocation Length bytes of data which is read from the buffer identified by the Buffer ID, starting from Buffer Offset bytes from the start of the buffer.<br/>There are no restrictions on the value of Buffer ID and Buffer Offset, except that the Buffer Offset must be kept within the buffer size.</p> |
|-------------|--|

00011b The drive returns a 4-byte descriptor for the buffer identified by the Buffer ID field. Invalid buffer IDs will return a buffer descriptor of all zeros.  
The Buffer Offset field must be zero.

01010b The drive returns data from the Echo Buffer. The Buffer ID and Offset are ignored.

01011b The drive returns the Echo Buffer descriptor. The Buffer ID and Offset are ignored.

---

**Buffer ID**

The Buffer ID indicates which buffer is to be read. The buffers are defined as follows:

Buffer ID	Memory Area	Category	Offset	Boundary
00h	Main buffer memory	RAM	1 byte	
01h	Processor addressable memory	RAM	1 byte	
02h	SCSI burst buffer or FC burst buffer	RAM	4 bytes 512 bytes	
10h	CM EEPROM	EEPROM	1 byte	
11h	Mechanical EEPROM	EEPROM	1 byte	
12h	Head assembly EEPROM	EEPROM	1 byte	
13h	PCA EEPROM	EEPROM	1 byte	
20h	Main buffer segment 0	RAM	1 byte	see below for details
21h	Main buffer segment 1	RAM	1 byte	see below for details
22h	Main buffer segment 2	RAM	1 byte	see below for details
23h	Main buffer segment 3	RAM	1 byte	see below for details

---

**Buffer Offset**

The Buffer Offset field may be set to any address in the buffer, but must obey the specified Offset Boundary.

---

**Allocation Length**

The amount of data to return. Allocation Length + Buffer Offset must be within the buffer size.

## Memory Sizes:

---

**Main Buffer Memory**

Size: 64 MB, reported size FFFFFFFh. Because the buffer is greater than 16 MB, additional buffer IDs have been defined to allow the buffer to be accessed in 16 MB segments. these are as follows:

Buffer ID	Address
20h	00000000h + Buffer Offset (same as Buffer ID 00h)
21h	01000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +16 MB)
22h	02000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +32 MB)



23h 03000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +48 MB)

**Processor Memory**

Not all of the Processor Memory space is accessible. The following table shows valid address segments:

Segment Start Address	Segment End Address	Segment Size	Segment Description
000000h	13FFFFh	1 MB + 256 KB	Controller ASIC flash
180000h	1BFFFFh	512 KB.	External SRAM (if fitted)
200000h	23FFFFh	256 KB	Formatter ASIC
240000h	27FFFFh	256 KB	Servo Controller ASIC
280000h	29FFFFh	128 KB	Host Interface ASIC (minus buffer)
FF8000h	FFEFFh	28 KB	Controller internal SRAM

**SCSI Burst Buffer**

SCSI drives: 192 KB  
FC drives: 7F0000 bytes

**LTO-Cartridge Memory**

Size = 4 KB

**Mechanism EEPROM**

Size = 8 KB

**Head Assembly EEPROM**

Size = 8 KB

**PCA EEPROM**

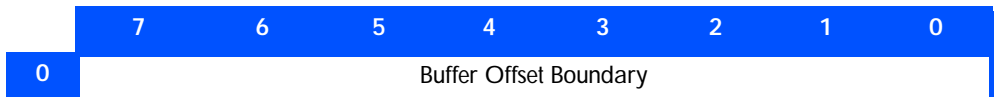
Size = 32 KB

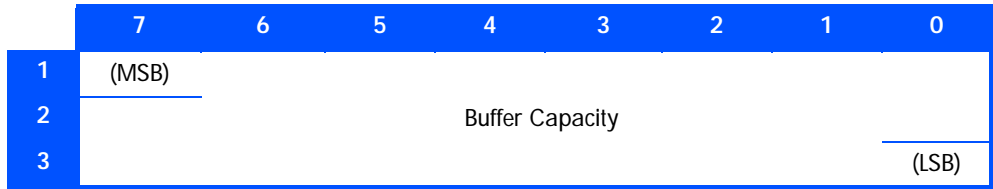
**Returned Data:**

The format of the 4-byte descriptor for Mode 00000b is as follows:

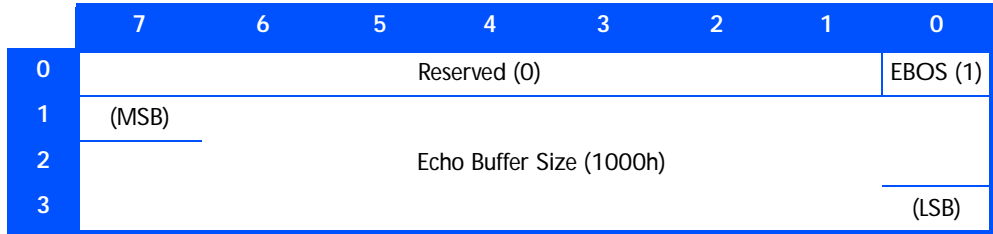


The format of the 4-byte descriptor for Mode 00011b is as follows:





The format of the 4-byte Echo buffer descriptor for Mode 01011b is as follows:



The READ POSITION command returns data representing the current logical position to the host. The position is the count of all marks and blocks between BOM and the current logical position. The first block is block 0.

Two forms of the command are supported, the 'traditional' short form with BT=0 and a new (SCSI-2) long form where a distinction between partitions, marks and blocks is drawn.

The Read Position command is complimented by the LOCATE command.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (34h)							
1	Reserved(0)					TCLP	Long	BT (0)
2	Reserved (0)							
8								
9	Control							

### CDB Fields:

<b>TCLP</b>	<i>Total Current Logical Position</i>
	0 The drive will return data specifying the first and last block location with the number of bytes and blocks in the buffer.
	1 The drive will return data specifying the partition, file, and set number with the current logical position.
<b>Long</b>	
	0 The drive will return 20 bytes of data.
	1 The drive will return 32 bytes of data.

---

**BT** *Block address Type*

- 0 This bit is not supported and must be set to zero. The offset into the current partition represents the count of all blocks and filemarks between the beginning of the media and the current logical position.

The Long bit and the TCLP bit must be equal. If they are not, the command will terminate with CHECK CONDITION status. The sense key will be set to ILLEGAL REQUEST with additional sense of 2400h (invalid field in CDB).

**Returned Data—Short Read Position:**

The format of the 20 bytes of data returned in short format for READ POSITION is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	BOP	EOP	Reserved (0)			BPU	Reserved (0)		
1	Partition Number (0)								
2	Reserved (0)								
3	Reserved (0)								
4	(MSB)	First Block Location							(LSB)
7									
8	(MSB)	Last Block Location <i>(same as First Block Location)</i>							(LSB)
11									
12	Reserved (0)								
13	(MSB)	Number of blocks in buffer (0)							(LSB)
15									
16	(MSB)	Number of bytes in buffer (0)							(LSB)
19									

**Returned Data Fields:**

- 
- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>BOP</b> | 0 | The current logical position is not at BOM (beginning of media). |
|            | 1 | The current logical position is at BOM.                          |
- 
- |            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| <b>EOP</b> | 1 | The current logical position is within the EW-EOM region. |
|------------|---|---|
-

<b>BPU</b>	<i>Block Position Unknown</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The First and Last Block Location fields are valid.</li> <li>1 Block position is unknown. First and Last Block Location fields are undefined. This will only occur after a “hard” read error that has caused a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR with additional sense of 3B00h (sequential positioning error).</li> </ul>
<b>Partition Number</b>	This will always be zero.
<b>First Block Location</b>	The First Block Location specifies the number of blocks and filemarks to the current position. Counting starts at zero, so BOM is block location 0.
<b>Last Block Location</b>	This is always set to the value of the First Block Location.

### Returned Data—Long Read Position:

The format of the 32 bytes of data returned in long format for READ POSITION is as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	BOP	EOP	Reserved (0)		MPU	BPU	Reserved (0)		
1	Reserved (0)								
3									
4									
7									
8	(MSB)	Block Number						(LSB)	
15									
16	(MSB)	File Number						(LSB)	
23									
24	(MSB)	Set Number(0)						(LSB)	
31									

### Returned Data Fields:

Most of the fields are the same as for the Short format. The new fields are as follows:

---

<b>MPU</b>	<i>Mark Position Unknown</i> 0 The File Number and Set Number fields are valid. 1 Mark position is unknown. If set, then the File Number and Set Number fields are undefined. This would be set only after a “hard” read error which resulted in the setting of positioning error sense such as 3B00h (sequential positioning error).
<b>Partition Number</b>	This will always be zero because Ultrium drives do not support multiple partitions.
<b>Block Number</b>	The number of logical blocks between BOP (beginning of partition) and the current logical position. Filemarks count as one logical block each.
<b>File Number</b>	The number of filemarks between BOP and the current logical position.
<b>Set Number</b>	The number of setmarks between BOP and the current logical position.

---

# RECEIVE DIAGNOSTICS RESULTS

1Ch

RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS tells the drive to return data from the last diagnostic test requested through the SEND DIAGNOSTIC command. If none has been sent, the data refers to the power-on self-test.

## Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Reservation      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

## Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Ch)							
1	Reserved(0)							PCV (1)
2	Page Code							
3	(MSB)	Allocation Length						(LSB)
4								
5	Control							

## CDB Fields:

<b>PCV</b>	1	The page code is valid. This flag must be set.
<b>Page Code</b>	0	Identifier for the diagnostic information page to be returned.
<b>Allocation Length</b>	0	No data will be returned. This is not considered an error. The drive will return allocation length bytes or the amount of data that is available, whichever is least.
	>0	The number of bytes which the host has allocated for returned diagnostic data.

## Specific Status:

If the drive not is connected to a compatible enclosure, a RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC command with a Enclosure Services page number (01 to 0F) will return a CHECK CONDITION with Sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3502h, "enclosure services unavailable".

If other invalid pages are requested, CHECK CONDITION will result with status of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2601h, "parameter not supported".

## Data Returned

### Page Code 70h — Self-Test (Read/Write)

Page Format for Write:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	Page Code (70h)								
1	Reserved (0)								
2	(MSB)	Parameter List Length (0)							
3							(LSB)		

No parameters are needed. Sending this page is equivalent to a Send Diagnostic command with both the SelfTest and UnitOfI bits set.

Page Format for Read:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	Page Code (70h)								
1	Reserved (0)								
2	(MSB)	Parameter List Length (4)							
3							(LSB)		
4	(MSB)	Error Code							
7							(LSB)		



# RELEASE UNIT

17h/57h

RELEASE UNIT enables the host to release any reservation it may have on the drive. Reserving a device is a way of ensuring exclusive access to that device from a single initiator for the period of the reservation. The drive may be reserved using a RESERVE command.

The 10-byte RELEASE UNIT command is supported by all drives. Its functionality is the same as for the 6-byte command, but it also supports third-party reservation.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

### Command Descriptor Block:

#### 6-Byte

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (17h)							
1	Reserved (0)			3rd Pty	Third-Party Device ID			Rsvd(0)
2	Reserved (0)							
4								
5	Control							

**3rdPty** This bit is always zero because third-party reservation is not supported.

**Third-Party Device ID** This bit is always zero because third-party reservation is not supported.

#### 10-Byte

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (57h)							
1	Reserved (0)			3rd Pty	Reserved (0)		LongID	Rsvd(0)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Third-Party Device ID							
4	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	(MSB)	Parameter List Length						(LSB)
8								
9	Control							

## 10-Byte Only

<b>3rd Pty</b>	0	Third-party release is not requested.
	1	The initiator requests third-party release. The value in the Third-Party Device ID field is valid.
<b>LongID</b>	This is always zero because device IDs greater than 255 are not supported.	
<b>Third-Party Device ID</b>	<p>This is required and used only when the 3rd Pty bit is set. The device will perform the release operation only if the initiator ID, the 3rd Pty bit and the Third-Party Device ID are identical to those in the RESERVE UNIT command that established the reservation.</p> <p>The drive ignores any attempt to release the reservation made by any other initiator, including the initiator for which the reservation was made.</p> <p>If an initiator reserved the drive using a third-party reservation over itself, a non-third-party RELEASE UNIT command could also release the reservation.</p>	

## Release Unit Specific Status:

Status is returned as follows:

- If the drive is not reserved, GOOD status is reported.
- If the drive is reserved by another host, GOOD status is reported.
- If the drive is reserved by this host for this host, the reservation status is cleared.

The Report Density Support command returns details about the tape formats supported by the drive.

The data is returned as a header and a series of descriptor blocks.

## Pre-Execution Checks

Illegal Field      Deferred Error      Unit Attention

## Command Descriptor Block

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (44h)							
1	Reserved (0)							Media
2	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	(MSB)	Allocation Length						(LSB)
8								
9	Control							

## CDB Fields

<b>Media</b>	0	One descriptor block is returned for each format supported by the drive. The capacity field in the descriptor block will indicate the capacity of the current media.
	1	One descriptor block is returned with the data for the currently loaded tape. The capacity field will indicate the maximum for the format. If there is no tape insterted in the drive, the drivr eill return CHECK CONDITION with a sens key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3A 00h (medium not present).
<b>Allocation Length</b>	This specifies the maximum number of bytes which the drive should return in its data-out phase. Either the entire available data or allocation length bytes of the page are returned, whichever is least.	
	0	No data transfer will occur. This is not considered an error.

## Header

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB) Available Density Descriptor Length (LSB)							
1								
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)							

The available length gives the total amount of data that is available to be returned.

## Descriptor Blocks

The header is followed by one or more Report Density Support descriptor blocks with the following format:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Primary Density Code							
1	Secondary Density Code							
2	WRTOK	DUP (0)	DEFLT	Reserved (0)				
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Reserved (0)							
5	(MSB) Bits per mm (LSB)							
7								
8	(MSB) Media Width (LSB)							
9								
10	(MSB) Tracks (LSB)							
11								
12	(MSB) Capacity (MB) (LSB)							
15								
16	(MSB) Assigning Organization (LTO-CVE) (LSB)							
23								

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
24	(MSB)							Density Name	
31								(LSB)	
32	(MSB)							Description	
51								(LSB)	

The values reported for the Ultrium 2 format tapes are as follows:

<b>Primary Density Code</b>	42h	This is reported via the MODE SENSE command.
<b>Secondary Density Code</b>	42h	Not used
<b>WRTOK</b>	The Write OK flag indicates whether the drive can write at the density indicated by the Density Code.	
	0	The drive does not support writing to a tape with this density.
	1	The drive is capable of writing at this density to the current tape (if the Media bit in the CDB = 1) or for some tape (if Media = 0).
<b>DUP</b>	The Duplicate flag will be set to zero for every descriptor block indicating that each density is only reported once.	
<b>DEFLT</b>	The Default flag will be set for the density for which the currently mounted medium is formatted and clear for all other densities.	
<b>Bits per mm</b>	3660	
<b>Media Width</b>	127	Tape width is 1/2" or 12.65 mm. The value in this field is in tenths of millimeters rounded to the nearest 0.1 mm.
<b>Tracks</b>	512	
<b>Capacity</b>	200,000 MB	The maximum capacity for the format (or the capacity of the media if the Media bit is set)
<b>Assigning Organization</b>	LTO-CVE	The CVE assigns these codes.
<b>Density Name</b>	U-28	The format of this is: [U/A]-[Format Generation: 1,2...][No of Tracks: 4,8,16...]
<b>Description</b>	Ultrium 2/8T	A longer version of the above

### Description:

The Report LUNS command allows the host to retrieve information about what logical units the drive supports. The standard drive only has a single LUN.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field

### Command Descriptor Block:

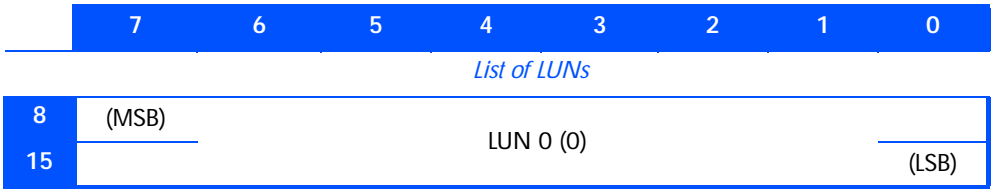
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (A0h)							
1	Reserved (0)							
5	Reserved (0)							
6	(MSB)		Allocation Length				(LSB)	
9	Reserved (0)							
10	Reserved (0)							
12	Control							

### CDB Fields:

**Allocation Length** Must be at least 16 bytes. If not, the drive will return CHECK CONDITION status and provide a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2400h (invalid field in CDB).

### Data Returned:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	(MSB)		LUN List Length (08h)				(LSB)	
3	Reserved (0)							
4	(MSB)		Reserved (0)				(LSB)	
7	Reserved (0)							



The REQUEST SENSE command transfers sense data held within the drive to the host during a data-in phase. The data is valid in the following circumstances:

- After reporting CHECK CONDITION status to the host.
- After a command has terminated with an unexpected BUS FREE.
- Immediately after the following commands that cause tape motion:

READ	SPACE	VERIFY
WRITE	WRITE FILEMARKS	REWIND

Positional sense data is valid whenever media is present and loaded and no higher priority sense data is present. An unsolicited request sense (that is, one with no preceding CHECK CONDITION) will result in sense data with no valid data, which will be all zeros.

**Note** The drive maintains valid positional information for normal read and write commands only (READ, WRITE, SPACE, WRITE FILEMARKS, REWIND). If abnormal commands (such as WRITE BUFFER) are received this positional sense information is lost. See [“Sense Data Management” on page 131](#).

The drive clears sense data for the host following execution of the REQUEST SENSE command for that host, unless the data is positional sense data.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Only Illegal Field Check is performed before execution of the command.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (03h)							
1	Reserved (0)							
3	Reserved (0)							
4	Allocation Length							
5	Control							



### CDB Fields:

<b>Logical Unit Number</b>	This field is ignored.
<b>Allocation Length</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No data is transferred to the host.</li> <li>&gt;0 The maximum amount of sense data in bytes that should be transferred to the host. The drive returns up to Allocation Length bytes of data; any extra sense data is lost.</li> </ul>

## Request Sense Data

The following diagram shows the format of the data returned for the REQUEST SENSE command following the reporting of CHECK CONDITION by the drive:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	Valid	Error Code							
1	Segment Number (0)								
2	Mark	EOM	ILI	Rsvd(0)	Sense Key				
3	(MSB)								
6	Information Bytes							(LSB)	
7	Additional Sense Length (0Eh)								
8	(MSB)								
11	Command Specific Information Bytes							(LSB)	
12	Additional Sense Code								
13	Additional Sense Code Qualifier								
14	Field Replaceable Unit Code								
15	SKSV	C/D	Reserved (0)		BPV	Bit Pointer			
16	(MSB)								
17	Field Pointer/Drive Error Code							(LSB)	
18-20	Reserved (0)								
21	Reserved (0)				CLN	Reserved (0)			

## Returned Sense Data Fields:

<b>Valid</b>	1	Indicates that the information bytes contain valid information as defined in the SCSI specification.
<b>Error Code</b>	70h	Indicates that the error is <i>current</i> , that is, it is associated with the command for which CHECK CONDITION status has been reported.
	71h	Indicates that the error is <i>deferred</i> . A deferred error occurs when there is a failure for an operation that has already been terminated with a GOOD status, or when failure occurs in “cleanup” activity following an operation that was terminated by BUS RELEASE. The command for which CHECK CONDITION status was reported is therefore unlikely to be the cause of the deferred error. It simply gives the drive the opportunity to report CHECK CONDITION status for an error that already exists.
<b>Segment Number</b>	This field is cleared to zero.	
<b>Mark</b>	1	The Mark bit is set to 1 if a SPACE, READ or VERIFY command did not complete because a filemark was read. This bit may only be set if the sense key is NO SENSE.
<b>EOM</b>	1	The End of Medium flag is set if a WRITE or WRITE FILEMARKS command completed in the early warning area. If no other error occurred, the sense code will be set to NO SENSE with additional sense of 0002h (EOT). If another error occurred, the sense code and additional sense will reflect that error. It is also set if BOP is encountered while spacing over blocks or filemarks in the reverse direction.
<b>ILI</b>	1	Indicates that the requested block length did not match the actual block length. Only READ and VERIFY can cause this bit to be set.
<b>Sense Key</b>	See “Sense Keys” on <a href="#">page 135</a> for details of sense keys that can be returned.	
<b>Information Bytes</b>	The Information Bytes field is only valid if the Valid bit is set. It contains residue information following the failure of either a READ, WRITE, WRITE FILEMARKS or SPACE command. The field can take a negative value, expressed in twos complement notation. See the description of the command that failed for the contents of the field.	
<b>Additional Sense Length</b>	0Eh	Specifies the number of additional sense bytes to follow and is always set to 0Eh. It is never truncated to reflect the actual Transfer Length.
<b>Command Specific Information Bytes</b>	0	Provides additional information specific to the failing command. The field is normally set to 0.
<b>Additional Sense Code and Qualifier</b>	These two bytes provide additional information about the cause of the CHECK CONDITION, or the current tape position when the REQUEST SENSE is unsolicited. See “Additional Sense Codes” on <a href="#">page 136</a> .	
<b>SKSV</b>	0	The Sense Key Specific Bytes (bytes 15 through 17) are invalid. The C/D, BPV and Bit pointer fields will be zero. The top byte of the Field Pointer will be zero, and the bottom byte will contain a product-specific error code.

	1 The Sense Key Specific Bytes are valid. This will only happen when the bytes assume the role of Field Pointer Bytes as defined by ANSI. This occurs when an Illegal Field check detects an error in a command descriptor block or a Parameter List check detects an error in a command parameter list.
<b>C/D</b>	<i>Command Data.</i> Only valid if the SKSV flag is set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The Field Pointer information applies to the parameter list for the command.</li> <li>1 The Field Pointer information applies to the command descriptor block.</li> </ul>
<b>BPV</b>	<i>Bit Pointer Valid</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The Bit Pointer field is invalid.</li> <li>1 The Bit Pointer field is valid. If the SKSV bit is set then the BPV bit must be set as well.</li> </ul>
<b>Bit Pointer</b>	Identifies the bit position of the field in error, whether it is a command descriptor or a command parameter list field. When a multi-bit field is in error, this will point to the most significant bit of that field. Only valid when the SKSV flag is set.
<b>Field Pointer /Drive Error Code</b>	<p><i>If SKSV = 1</i>, this field represents the Field Pointer, identifying in which byte of the command descriptor or parameter list an error was detected. Note that the drive scans from byte 0 bit 7 of a command or parameter list through to byte <math>n</math> bit 0. The field and bit pointers are set to point to the most significant bit of the field that is in error. See the illegal field check and the parameter list check.</p> <p><i>If SKSV = 0</i>, this field represents the Drive Error Code. The top byte of this field will be zero. The bottom byte contains the drive error code associated with the failure of the previous command, or zero in the case of no failure and no appropriate error code. If the drive's power-on self-test failed then, in the absence of an error code associated with the most recent command, this byte will be set to the error code generated by the failing test.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Drive error codes are provided for information only; they are intended to assist in product integration and fault diagnosis. The codes should <i>not</i> be relied on by "generic" host drivers, since these are specific to the product. For a list of codes, see Chapter 10 of the <b>Hardware Integration Guide</b>, Volume 1 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual.</p>
<b>CLN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The drive is OK.</li> <li>1 The drive requires cleaning. The front panel LEDs will be displaying a "clean me" sequence or message. This bit is cleared to zero after a cleaning cartridge has been used.</li> </ul>

## Sense Data Management

The drive maintains three sets of sense data for every initiator on the bus. For a single host the following sense data is maintained:

- Current sense
- UNIT ATTENTION sense

- DEFERRED ERROR sense

Unless otherwise stated, all the following descriptions apply to the sense data for a single host whose command is being executed.

## Current Sense

*Current sense* is the data that is returned in response to a REQUEST SENSE command. It is modified or updated in the following circumstances:

- It is cleared in response to the arrival of any command other than REQUEST SENSE or INQUIRY.
- It is cleared following execution of a REQUEST SENSE command.
- If the current command fails, sense is set according to the failure and CHECK CONDITION is reported to the host that sent the command.
- If the previous command terminated with an unexpected BUS FREE, current sense is set according to the reason for the bus release.
- If the command fails its pre-execution check for Unit Attention, UNIT ATTENTION sense is copied to the Current sense, and CHECK CONDITION is reported to the host that sent the command.
- If the command fails its pre-execution check for Deferred Error, DEFERRED ERROR sense is copied to the Current sense, and CHECK CONDITION is reported to the host that sent the command.

### Clearing Current Sense:

Clearing the Current sense involves setting sense fields as follows:

```
Valid = 0
error code = 0x70
segment number = 0
ILI = 0
sense key = 0
information bytes = 0
command specific information = 0
fru code = 0
SKSV = 0
```

## UNIT ATTENTION Sense

UNIT ATTENTION sense is set when one of the following Unit Attention conditions occur:

- Power On, SCSI Reset, Bus Device Reset
- Media inserted
- A load command executed by a third party
- Mode Sense parameters changed by another initiator
- Drive firmware has been updated

UNIT ATTENTION sense will persist for a host until the host sends a command that has Unit Attention as part of its pre-execution checks. When the Unit Attention pre-execution check fails, the UNIT ATTENTION sense is copied to the Current sense and CHECK CONDITION status is reported to the host. The UNIT ATTENTION sense is cleared. The host is then expected to issue a REQUEST SENSE command to recover the UNIT ATTENTION sense (which is now the new Current sense).

It is possible for multiple UNIT ATTENTION conditions to arise (for example, after a power-on followed by a tape load), such that the initiator does not read one condition before the next occurs. In this case a prioritizing scheme is used. If a UNIT ATTENTION condition exists and a new one occurs, then the UNIT ATTENTION sense will be overwritten by the new sense only if the new sense has a higher priority.

The order of priority is as follows:

Power-on, Reset	<i>highest priority</i>
Tape Loaded	
Mode Parameters Changed	
Microcode Downloaded	<i>lowest priority</i>

UNIT ATTENTION sense that arises as a result of a command executing will not be posted to the sending initiator, but will be set for the other initiators.

## DEFERRED ERROR Sense

DEFERRED ERROR sense is generated when an operation fails and CHECK CONDITION status cannot be reported to the host for one of the following reasons:

- The operation had immediate-report on (for example, REWIND with the Immed bit set, or LOAD).
- The operation was a write that was immediate-reported on after its data was successfully placed in the write-behind queue.

- The operation was abandoned without status (that is, a bus release occurred) after what the drive perceived was a catastrophic error or when an error occurred following the drive's honoring of an ABORT message. Following the bus release, the drive performed "cleanup" activity that failed. The Deferred Error refers to the reason for this failure.

When any one of the above occurs, the sense generated will be DEFERRED ERROR sense. This sense persists until the host sends a command that has Unit Attention as part of its pre-execution checks. When the Deferred Error pre-execution check fails, the DEFERRED ERROR sense is moved to the Current sense and CHECK CONDITION status is reported to the host. The host is then expected to issue a REQUEST SENSE command to recover the new Current sense data, otherwise the data will be lost.

### **Write-Behind Deferred Errors:**

If the Buffered Mode field of the MODE SELECT parameter header is not zero, data buffering is enabled. If an error occurs in flushing the write-behind data, DEFERRED ERROR sense is set for all hosts that the drive thinks have write-behind data in the buffer. For each of these hosts, the following occurs when its next command is to be executed:

- If the command is WRITE or WRITE FILEMARKS the DEFERRED ERROR sense is copied to Current sense and the error is changed to a Current error (the Error Code field is set to 70h). The information bytes will contain residue information reflecting the size of the write-behind queue plus the transfer size of the current command. CHECK CONDITION is reported. When the host reads sense data with a REQUEST SENSE, it will see an error for the WRITE with residue information indicating data lost for that write and previous writes.
- If the command is not a write command and the Deferred Error check is performed as part of the pre-execution checks, CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The DEFERRED ERROR sense is copied to Current sense. The DEFERRED ERROR sense is cleared. The host is expected to retrieve the sense by sending a REQUEST SENSE, otherwise the data will be lost.

### **Bus Release Deferred Errors:**

The drive will release the bus to terminate an operation (such as READ) when the host sends an ABORT message or when the drive fails to send status due to a catastrophic error.

In each case, the operation does not terminate immediately since the logical position will have to be established on the other side of the block that was

about to be transferred, or was being transferred. If an error subsequently occurs while trying to complete the read, the sense generated is a DEFERRED ERROR. It is therefore possible but highly unlikely to have DEFERRED ERROR sense flagged for a command without immediate report.

## Sense Keys

The following table lists the sense keys that may be returned by HP Ultrium drives. SCSI sense keys are 4-bit codes returned in the sense data. They indicate in what general area the problem that has just been experienced falls. For a clearer indication of the nature of the problem, refer to the additional sense code.

Code	Name	Description	ASC/Qs
0h	NO SENSE	There is no real problem. The sense information is probably indicating some condition (such as encountering a filemark).	0000h, 0001h, 0002h, 8282h
1h	RECOVERED ERROR	Returned if a Mode Select parameter is truncated or if a TapeAlert event is being reported.	5D00h, 3700h
2h	NOT READY	The drive is not in a state to be able to execute the request. See also the Media Access check.	0400h, 0401h, 0402h, 3003h, 3007h, 3A00h, 3E00h
3h	MEDIUM ERROR	The command failed, believed to be caused by a problem with the tape.	0002h, 0004h, 0407h, 0410h, 0C00h, 1100h, 1102h, 1400h, 3001h, 3002h, 3004h, 3100h, 3B00h, 5000h, 5200h, 5300h
4h	HARDWARE ERROR	The command failed, believed to be caused by a problem with the drive hardware. The FRU in the sense data should indicate which part of the hardware is faulty.	0403h, 40XXh, 4400h, 5100h, 5300h
5h	ILLEGAL REQUEST	The last command sent to the drive or the data associated with the command violated conditions imposed by the drive on its acceptance. See also the Illegal Command, Illegal Field, Fixed Bit, Reservation and Parameter List pre-execution checks.	1A00h, 2000h, 2400h, 2500h, 2600h, 2601h, 5302h, 8283h
6h	UNIT ATTENTION	Indicates some condition of which the host needs to be made aware. See also the Unit Attention check.	2800h, 290Xh, 2A01h, 3F01h, 5DFFh
7h	DATA PROTECT	A request has been made to modify the media despite the media being write-protected. See also the Media Write check.	2700h, 3000h

Code	Name	Description	ASC/Qs
8h	BLANK CHECK	The drive tried to read unwritten tape.	0005h, 1403h
9h	VENDOR SPECIFIC	Never returned by HP tape drives	
Ah	COPY ABORTED	Never returned by HP tape drives	
Bh	ABORTED COMMAND	The drive has stopped trying to act on a command, usually through some problem on the SCSI bus.	3D00h, 4300h, 4500h, 4700h, 4800h, 4900h, 4A00h, 4B00h, 4E00h
Ch	EQUAL	Never returned by HP tape drives	
Dh	VOLUME OVERFLOW	Data could not be written due to lack of remaining space on the tape. See the WRITE and WRITE FILEMARKS commands.	0002h
Eh	MISCOMPARE	Never returned by HP tape drives	
Fh	RESERVED	Never returned by HP tape drives	

## Additional Sense Codes

This section contains a list of all the additional sense codes that an HP Ultrium drive can return, in numerical order. The Sense Keys under which each code could appear are also listed. The ASCQ bytes are present at bytes 12 and 13 of the sense data.

Code	Description	Explanation
00 00h	No additional sense	The flags in the sense data indicate the reason for command failure.
00 01h	Filemark detected	A READ or a SPACE command terminated early because a filemark has been encountered. The File Mark flag will be set.
00 02h	End of Tape detected	A WRITE or a WRITE FILEMARKS command ended in the early warning area. <i>or</i> A command terminated early because End of Tape or physical end of tape was encountered. The EOM flag will be set.
00 04h	Beginning of Tape detected	A SPACE command terminated early because beginning of tape was encountered. The EOM flag will be set.
00 05h	End of Data detected	A READ or a SPACE command terminated early because End of Data was encountered.
00 16h	Immediate mode command in progress	An immediate ERASE, LOCATE, REWIND or VERIFY is in progress.



Code	Description	Explanation
04 00h	LUN not ready, cause not reportable	A tape is present in the drive but is in the process of being unloaded.
04 01h	LUN in process of becoming ready	A medium access command has been received during a load initiated from the front panel or by an immediate-reported LOAD command
04 02h	LUN not ready, Initializing command required	A tape is present in the drive but is not logically loaded. A LOAD command is required.
04 03h	LUN not ready, manual intervention required	A tape is present in the drive but could not be loaded or unloaded without manual intervention.
04 07h	Immediate mode command in progress	The tape drive is currently executing an immediate mode command.
04 10h	Media Auxiliary Memory is not accessible	MAM is not accessible.
0C 00h	Write error	A WRITE operation has failed. This is probably due to bad media but may be hardware related.
0C 0Bh	Media Auxiliary Memory write error	An error has occurred while attempting to write to MAM.
11 00h	Unrecovered read error	A READ operation failed. This is probably due to bad media but may be hardware related.
11 12h	Media Auxiliary Memory read error	The Host Attribute area in MAM is invalid.
14 00h	Recorded entity not found	A SPACE or Locate failed because a format violation prevented the target of the operation from being found.
14 03h	End of data not found	A read-type operation failed because a format violation related to a missing EOD data set, or there was an attempt to read a brand new tape.
1A 00h	Parameter list length error	The amount of data sent in a MODE SELECT or LOG SELECT command is incorrect <i>or</i> The Mode Header indicates a Mode Block Descriptor but no Mode Block Descriptor is sent.
20 00h	Invalid command operation code	The operation code in the command was not valid.
24 00h	Invalid field in Command Descriptor Block	An invalid field has been detected in a Command Descriptor Block.
25 00h	LUN not supported	The command was addressed to a non-existent logical unit number.
26 00h	Invalid field in parameter list	An invalid field has been detected in the data sent during the data phase
26 01h	Parameter not supported	The command was addressed to a non-existent logical unit number.
27 00h	Write-protected	A write-type operation has been requested on a tape that has been write-protected.
28 00h	Not ready to ready transition, medium may have changed	A tape has been loaded successfully into the drive and is now ready to be accessed.
29 01h	Power-on reset	The drive has powered on since the host last accessed it.

Code	Description	Explanation
29 02h	SCSI bus reset	<i>SCSI drives:</i> The drive has received a SCSI reset signal since the host last accessed it. <i>FC drives:</i> The drive has received its first process login. The drive will be implicitly logged out after a Target Reset so this ASCQ will be posted after the host has performed port/process login.
29 03h	Bus device reset	<i>SCSI drives:</i> The drive has received a SCSI bus device reset message since the host last accessed it. <i>FC drives:</i> The drive has received a process login when it was previously logged in for a particular host.
29 04h	Internal firmware reboot	The drive has reset itself.
29 05h	Transceivers to SE	<i>SCSI drives:</i> The transceivers on the bus have been reset to Single-Ended.
29 06h	Transceivers to LVD	<i>SCSI drives:</i> The transceivers on the bus have been reset to LVD.
2A 01h	Mode parameters changed	The Mode parameters for the drive have been changed by an initiator other than the one issuing the command.
30 00h	Incompatible medium installed	A write-type operation could not be executed because it is not supported on the type of tape that is loaded.
30 01h	Unknown format	An operation could not be carried out because the tape in the drive is of a format not supported by the drive.
30 02h	Cannot read media: incompatible format	An operation could not be completed because the logical format is not correct.
30 03h	Cleaning cartridge installed	An operation could not be carried out because the tape in the drive is a cleaning cartridge.
30 04h	Cannot write medium	An attempt was made to write to a cartridge that has Cartridge Memory errors.
30 07h	Cleaning failure	A cleaning operation was attempted but could not be completed for some reason.
31 00h	Medium format corrupted	Data could not be read because the format on tape is not valid, although it is in a known format.
35 01h	Unsupported enclosure function	The drive cannot respond to this Enclosure Services request.
35 02h	Enclosure services unavailable	No compatible enclosure hardware has been detected by the drive.
37 00h	Rounded parameter	A MODE SELECT command parameter has been rounded because the drive cannot store it with the accuracy of the command.
3A 00h	Medium not present	A media-access command has been received when there is no tape loaded.
3A 04h	Media Auxiliary Memory not ready to access	MAM is not ready to be accessed. This is likely to be because there is no cartridge present.

Code	Description	Explanation
3B 00h	Sequential positioning error	A command has failed and left the logical position at an unexpected location.
3D 00h	Invalid bits in Identify message	An illegal Identify message has been received by the drive at the start of a command.
3E 00h	Logical unit has not self-configured yet	The drive has just powered on and has not completed its self-test sequence, so it cannot process commands.
3F 01h	Microcode download	The firmware in the drive has just been changed by a WRITE BUFFER command.
3F 0Fh	Echo buffer overrun	A Read Buffer command has been received with Echo Buffer mode set, and the echo buffer has been overwritten by a different host from that which issued the Read Buffer command.
3F 11h	Media Auxiliary Memory accessible	MAM is accessible but the cartridge is in the Hold position. Unit Attention is generated.
40 XXh	Diagnostic failure on component XX	A diagnostic test has failed. The Additional Sense Code Qualifier is a vendor-specific code indicating the failing component.
43 00h	Message error	A message could not be sent or received because of excessive transmission errors.
44 00h	Internal target failure	A hardware failure has been detected in the drive that has caused the command to fail.
45 00h	Select or reselect failure	An attempt to reselect an initiator in order to complete the command has failed.
47 00h	SCSI parity error	A command failed because of an excessive number of parity errors on the SCSI interface.
48 00h	Initiator detected error message received	A command failed because an Initiator Detected Error message was received.
49 00h	Invalid message error	The command failed because an invalid message was received by the drive.
4A 00h	Command phase error	A command could not be executed because too many parity errors occurred in the command phase
4B 00h	Data phase error	A command could not be completed because too many errors occurred during the data phase.
4E 00h	Overlapped commands attempted	An initiator selected the drive even though it already had a command outstanding.
50 00h	Write append error	A write-type command failed because the point at which to append data was unreadable.
51 00h	Erase failure	An ERASE command failed to erase the required area on the tape.
52 00h	Cartridge fault	A command could not be completed because of a fault in the tape cartridge.
53 00h	Media load or eject failed	An attempt to load or eject the tape failed because of a problem with the tape.

Code	Description	Explanation
53 02h	Medium removal prevented	An UNLOAD command has failed to eject the tape because medium removal has been prevented.
55 03h	Insufficient resources	
55 06h	Media Auxiliary Memory full	There is insufficient space in the Host Attribute area in MAM to fit the attribute that need to be written.
5D 00h	Failure prediction threshold exceeded	Failure Prediction thresholds have been exceeded indicating that a failure may occur soon.
5D FFh	Failure prediction threshold exceeded (false)	A MODE SELECT command has been used to test for the Failure Prediction system.
82 82h	Drive requires cleaning	The drive has detected that a cleaning operation is advisable to maintain good operation.
82 83h	Bad microcode detected	The data transferred to the drive during a firmware upgrade is corrupt or incompatible with the drive hardware.

---

## Error Codes

The error codes that can be reported in bytes 16 and 17 are listed in Chapter 10 of the **Hardware Integration Guide**, Volume 1 of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual.

This command enables the host to reserve the drive. Reserving a device is a way of ensuring exclusive access to that device from a single initiator for the period of the reservation.

Once reserved, the drive will execute commands received from the reserving initiator or from the third-party initiator if the 3rd-Pty option has been selected. Commands from other initiators will have RESERVATION CONFLICT status reported for them, apart from INQUIRY, REQUEST SENSE, LOG SENSE, REPORT LUNS, REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT, READ BLOCK LIMITS and RELEASE UNIT.

The INQUIRY, REQUEST SENSE, LOG SENSE, PREVENT/ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL (Allow=0), REPORT LUNS, READ BLOCK LIMITS and REPORT DENSITY SUPPORT commands are immune to the effects of a reservation and will continue to execute for all hosts. The RELEASE UNIT command will have GOOD status reported for other hosts, but will have no effect on the reservation.

The 10-byte RESERVE UNIT command is supported by all drives. Its functionality is the same as for the 6-byte command, but it also supports third-party reservation.

The reservation will stay in effect until:

- The reserving host sends another RESERVE UNIT command.
- The reserving host sends a RELEASE UNIT command, clearing the reservation.
- A power-on, firmware upgrade or forced eject.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field

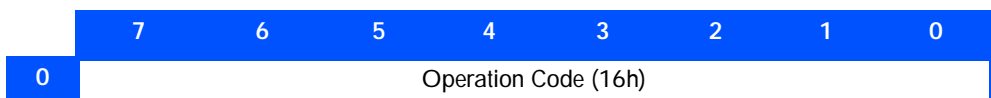
Deferred Error

Unit Attention

If the drive is reserved by some other host then reservation conflict status is reported to the host.

### Command Descriptor Block:

6-Byte



	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Reserved (0)			3rd Pty(0)	Third-Party Device ID (0)			Rsvd(0)
2	Reserved (0)							
4	Reserved (0)							
5	Control							

---

**3rdPty** This is always zero because third-party reservation is not supported.

---

**Third-Party Device ID** This is always zero because third-party reservation is not supported.

### 10-Byte

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (56h)							
1	Reserved (0)			3rd Pty	Reserved (0)		LongID(0)	Rsvd(0)
2	Reserved (0)							
3	Third-Party Device ID							
4	Reserved (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	(MSB)	Parameter List Length						(LSB)
8								
5	Control							

---

**3rd Pty**

- 0 Third-party reservation is not requested.
- 1 The initiator requests third-party reservation, that is, it will reserve the drive on behalf of another initiator. The value in the Third-Party Device ID field is valid.

---

**LongID** This is always zero because device IDs greater than 255 are not supported.

---

---

### Third-Party Device ID

This is required and used only when the 3rd Pty bit is set, in which case this field specifies the SCSI ID of the initiator to be granted the reservation of the logical unit. The drive preserves the reservation until one of the following occurs:

- It is superseded by another valid RESERVE UNIT command from the same initiator.
- It is released by the same initiator with a third-party RELEASE UNIT command with the same value in the Third-Party Device ID field.
- It is released by a hard reset or a power-cycle.

The drive ignores any attempt to release the reservation made by any other initiator, including the initiator for which the reservation was made.

It is valid for an initiator to reserve the drive using a third-party reservation over itself. In this case, a non-third-party RELEASE UNIT command could also release the reservation.

REWIND tells the drive to position the tape at BOM (beginning of media). Before rewinding, the drive writes any write-behind data in the buffer to tape. Once a rewind is started, it will complete even if the SCSI operation is aborted (for example, if the host selects and sends an abort message).

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (01h)							
1	Reserved (0)							Immed
2	Reserved (0)							
4								
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

- 
- Immed** 0 Status is returned after the rewind has completed.
  - 1 The drive first writes any unwritten buffered data to tape. It then returns GOOD status to the host before beginning the actual rewind operation.

### Rewind Specific Status:

If the rewind is successful, unsolicited positional sense will indicate that the tape is at BOM by the EOD bit being set and an additional sense code of 0004h (BOP).



SEND DIAGNOSTIC tells the drive to perform either its standard self-test, or diagnostics specified in the parameter list on itself. The parameter list is transferred to the drive in a series of data-out phases; each 8-byte data-out phase specifies a diagnostic to be performed by the drive. It is not an error to set Self-Test = 0 and to have a zero-length parameter list.

The test results can be retrieved with the RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS command.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field                      Reservation                      Deferred Error                      Unit Attention

- If Self-Test = 0, the UnitOffl bit must be set, otherwise CHECK CONDITION is reported. Sense data will be as described in Illegal Field Checks.
- If Self-Test = 1, the Parameter List Length field must be zero. Otherwise CHECK CONDITION is reported. Sense data will be as described in Illegal Field Checks.
- It is not an error to set Self-Test = 0 and to have a zero-length parameter list.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (1Dh)							
1	Reserved (0)		PF (1)	Rsvd(0)	Self-Test	DevOffL(0)	UnitOffL	
2	Reserved (0)							
3	(MSB)                      Parameter List Length                      (LSB)							
4								
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

**PF**                      *Page Format*. Specifies that the accompanying data follows the SCSI-3 Diagnostic Page format. It must be set to 1.

---

<b>Self-Test</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Perform the diagnostics specified in the parameter list. The UnitOffl bit must be set, otherwise CHECK CONDITION is reported. The drive reports status when the command has been completed.</li> <li>1 Perform the standard self-test depending on the value of UnitOffl (see above). The Parameter List Length must be 0 otherwise CHECK CONDITION is reported. The drive will report GOOD status following the pre-execution checks and before executing the command.</li> </ul>
------------------	---

---

<b>DevOffl</b>	<i>Device Offline bit.</i> Must be cleared to zero.
----------------	---

---

<b>UnitOffl</b>	<i>Unit Offline bit</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Indicates that the host is not prepared for the drive to perform tests that could affect logical position.</li> <li>1 Indicates that the host is prepared for the drive to perform tests that could affect logical position, modify the tape or modify cartridge status. This bit must be set if the Self-Test bit is 0.</li> </ul>

---

<b>Parameter List Length</b>	Indicates how many bytes of diagnostic parameter data are to be sent to the drive. The length of the data phase for SEND DIAGNOSTIC is limited to 4 bytes of header plus 34 parameters, each of which is 4 bytes long. This gives an upper limit for the parameter list length of 136 bytes.
------------------------------	--

---

### Data Required

No data is required if the standard self-test is to be performed. Otherwise, a single diagnostic page must be provided as a parameter.

### Specific Status

Any Send Diagnostic command received with a Enclosure Services page number (01h to 0Fh) will generate CHECK CONDITION with sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 3501h (unsupported enclosure function).

The drive reports GOOD status if the diagnostics pass. It will report CHECK CONDITION if the diagnostics fail, with a sense key of HARDWARE ERROR and additional sense of 4000h.

More detailed results can then be recovered using the Receive Diagnostic Results page.

## Standard Self-Test

*With a tape  
inserted:*

If Self-Test = 1 and UntOffl = 0, a test is performed that does not affect the contents of the tape. This test is a more extensive set of the tests carried out at power-on.

If UntOffl = 1, the tape contents can be overwritten and will be undefined after the test. A user can re-use the tape after the test.

*With no tape in the  
drive:*

The same self-test will be executed regardless of the setting of UntOffl.

The results of any self-test (power on or not) can be determined by reading the Self-Test diagnostic page before executing a diagnostic (which will overwrite the result).

SPACE provides a variety of positioning functions that are determined by Code and Count fields in the Command Descriptor Block. Both forward (towards EOM) and reverse (towards BOM) positioning are provided.

Any unwritten data in the buffer is flushed to tape before the space is started. The logical media position is then modified according to the Code and Count fields. Once the space has started, it will complete even if the SCSI operation is aborted for some reason (for example, the host selects and sends an abort message).

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status

The Code field must be 0, 1 or 3. If it is not then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. Sense data will be as described in the Illegal Field Checks.

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (11h)							
1	Reserved (0)					Code		
2	(MSB)							
3	Count ( <i>n</i> )							
4	(LSB)							
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

<b>Code</b>	The Code field indicates what is to be spaced to:
000	<b>Blocks</b> —The number of blocks crossed is dictated by Count.
001	<b>Filemarks</b> —The number of filemarks crossed is dictated by Count.
011	<b>EOD</b> —Space to the end of data in the current active partition.

- 
- Count**
- When spacing over *blocks* or *filemarks* this field indicates how many blocks or marks should be crossed. Spacing is forward (towards EOM) unless Count is negative (twos complement) when the spacing is towards BOM.
  - When spacing to *EOD* the Count field is ignored.
  - When not spacing to EOD, if Count is zero, the SPACE command is treated as a null operation. The logical position remains unchanged, and unwritten data is not flushed to tape.

### Space Specific Status:

If the drive fails to space either from a medium error or from some sort of non-fatal drive error, CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The sense key will be set to MEDIUM ERROR. Additional sense depends on the nature of the error. The two most common additional sense code and qualifiers in this case will be: 1100h (unrecovered read error) and 3B00h (sequential positioning error).

The drive implements the following priority scheme when a tape position point is encountered:

#### Lowest priority Blocks

- Filemarks** If the drive meets a filemark while spacing to a block CHECK CONDITION is reported. The Mark bit in the sense data is set, and the sense key is NO SENSE. Additional sense is 0001h (filemark encountered). The final position will be before or after the filemark depending on whether the space was reverse or forward.
- EOD** If the drive meets EOD while spacing to a block or mark, CHECK CONDITION is reported. The EOM bit in the sense data is set. The sense key is BLANK CHECK and additional sense is 0005h (EOD encountered).
- BOM** If the drive meets BOM while spacing, CHECK CONDITION is reported. The EOM bit and Valid bit in the sense data are set to 1 and the information bytes set to the total number of blocks or filemarks that remain to be spaced over (in other words, the requested number minus the number that have been spaced over). The sense key is NO SENSE and additional sense is 0004h (BOT detected).

#### Highest priority EOM

- If “blank media” is encountered during a space (in other words, the drive attempted to space on an unformatted tape), the drive behaves as if EOD was at BOM. It will then respond with GOOD status to a request to space to EOD, and with CHECK CONDITION to any other forward spacing request. Additional sense is set to 1403h (End of data not found).

- Early warning end of medium information is not reported.
- If a space records or space filemarks command fails then the sense data information bytes will be set to the absolute value of the difference between the requested number of marks/records and the actual number of marks/records spaced over and the Valid bit set. The residue for a prematurely terminated Space towards BOM will always be a positive value.  
**Note:** This value will only be accurate if the sense key is NO SENSE.
- If the format of the data on tape is corrupt then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The sense key will be set to MEDIUM ERROR. Additional sense will be set to 3001h (unknown format).
- If the drive fails to read data from tape due to either a MEDIUM ERROR or some sort of non fatal drive error then CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The sense key will be set to HARDWARE ERROR Additional sense will be set to 3B00h (sequential positioning error).

# TEST UNIT READY

00h

TEST UNIT READY checks if the drive is ready for commands that access the tape. This is done by the pre-execution Media Access check; it is not a request for a self-test. If the drive has a tape loaded, the command returns a GOOD status. Otherwise, CHECK CONDITION is reported and the sense key is NOT READY.

## Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Media Information

## Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (00h)							
1	Reserved (0)							
4								
5	Control							

## Test Unit Ready Specific Status:

If all the pre-execution checks pass, GOOD status is reported.

VERIFY verifies one or more blocks beginning with the next block on the tape. The verification is media verification only. It reads data from the tape as it would for a read but then immediately discards it. No data is transferred between the host and drive.

The command is identical to the READ command in most respects. The pre-execution checks are identical. Sense data reporting on errors/exceptions is identical. The only differences are:

- No data phases occur during verification.
- The Verify command has no SILI bit. When an illegal length record is encountered, Verify behaves like READ with the SILI bit clear.

**Note** Verify will not complete until all data has been read. It does support the ANSI "byte compare" or "Immed" options (see the ANSI SCSI specification).

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Fixed Bit	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Diagnostic Status	

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	Operation Code (13h)								
1	Reserved (0)					Immed(0)	BCmp(0)	Fixed	
2	(MSB)								
3	Verification Length								
4	(LSB)								
5	Control								

### CDB Fields:

<b>Immed</b>	0	The Immediate Reporting option is not supported, so this bit must be 0.
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<b>BCmp</b>	0	The Byte compare option is not supported, so this bit must be 0.
<b>Fixed</b>	0	The Verification Length field specifies the length of the data to be verified in bytes.
	1	The Verification field specifies the length of the data to be verified in blocks. The size of each block (in bytes) is specified by the current block length specified in the Mode Parameter block descriptor.
<b>Verification Length</b>	0	No data is verified. This is not considered an error and the current logical position will be unchanged.
	>0	The amount of data to be verified, in bytes or blocks as specified by the Fixed field.

---

Zero or more blocks of data are transferred from the host to tape starting at the current logical position.

It is recommended that the Buffered Mode field of the MODE SELECT Parameter is set to either 1 or 2 so that Immediate reporting is enabled; upon a write command the drive will report GOOD status once the data is successfully transferred to the data buffer (but not necessarily to tape).

Data held in the buffer is flushed to tape in the following circumstances:

- A SCSI command is received that forces a flush:

ERASE	LOAD	LOCATE	LOG SELECT
MODE SELECT	READ	REWIND	SEND DIAGNOSTIC
SPACE	VERIFY	WRITE BUFFER	

- Buffered mode is not enabled. If buffered mode has not been set to 1 or 2, the buffer is flushed before the command completes.
- The write delay time is exceeded. This is defined by the Write Delay field of the Device Configuration Mode Select page. If the drive is idle for longer than this period (no operations that access the tape have been performed), any data in the buffer is flushed to tape.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Fixed Bit	Reservation	Deferred Error
Unit Attention	Media Access	Media Write	Diagnostic Status

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (0Ah)							
1	Reserved (0)							Fixed
2	(MSB)							
3	Transfer Length							
4	(LSB)							
5	Control							

## CDB Fields:

Fixed	0	The Transfer Length field specifies the length of the transfer in bytes.
	1	The Transfer Length field specifies the length of the transfer in blocks. The size of each block (in bytes) is determined by the current Block Length given in the Mode Select Parameter block descriptor.
Transfer Length	0	No data is transferred. The current logical position will be unchanged.
	>0	The amount of data to be transferred, in bytes or blocks as determined by the Fixed field.

## Write Specific Status:

See also the [“Additional Sense Codes” on page 136](#) for a variety of possible hard errors.

An attempt to write to a write-protected cartridge will produce a CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of DATA PROTECT and additional sense of 2700h (write-protected).

An attempt to write to a cartridge whose Cartridge Memory has failed will produce a CHECK CONDITION with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR and additional sense of 3004h (cannot write medium). If, however, the tape is not positioned at BOT, the drive will respond with sense data as if the tape is write-protected. The WP flag in the Mode Parameter Header will also be set.

If EOM (end of medium) is encountered during a write, CHECK CONDITION status is reported. The EOM flag will be set. The sense key will be set to VOLUME OVERFLOW with additional sense of 0002h (EOT). Residue information will be as below. The logical position will be EOD.

Subsequent Request Sense commands will, however, give tape position as EOP/M (end of partition/media). It may still be possible to write a smaller quantity of information at this point (such as filemarks or a smaller block). This is because logical position after failure to write a block returns to the start of the unwritten block.

Early Warning EOM information is reported only if a write operation is successful. This is done by reporting CHECK CONDITION status with a sense key of NO SENSE and additional sense of 0002h (EOT). Residue information is valid and indicates zero blocks/bytes.

## Residue Information:

Residue information depends on two variables:

- Fixed or Variable block mode.

■ Immediate or Non-Immediate Report (Buffered mode).

Block Mode	Buffered Mode	Residue
Variable	0	Number of unwritten bytes
Fixed	0	Number of unwritten blocks
Variable	not 0	Total number of unwritten bytes and marks (including those buffered before the command was received). The size can be greater than the command operation size.
	specifically 1	Contains residues of all initiators with data in the buffer.
Fixed	not 0	Total number of unwritten blocks and marks (including those buffered before the command was received). The size can be greater than the command operation size.
	specifically 1	Contains residues of all initiators with data in the buffer.

Residue information is set in the sense data byte, with the Valid bit set and the information bytes set to the residue.

The WRITE ATTRIBUTE command allows an application client to write attribute values to MAM (Medium Auxiliary Memory). Application clients should issue READ ATTRIBUTE commands before using this command to discover what support the device server has for MAM.

## Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field    Reservation    Deferred Error    Unit Attention    Media Access

If the combination of Volume Number and Partition Number is not valid, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2400h (invalid field in CDB).

If any of the following conditions occur, CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2600h (invalid field in parameter list). None of the attributes are changed:

- The application client attempts to write an attribute that has the Read-Only bit (see “MAM Attribute Data” on page 103) set to one when read with the READ ATTRIBUTE command.
- The application client sets the length of an attribute incorrectly.
- The application client sets an attribute to an unsupported value.

If a WRITE ATTRIBUTE command is sent with the length of an attribute set to zero and the attribute is reported as read/write (Read-Only=0) using the READ ATTRIBUTE command, the attribute will be cleared. It will thus effectively no longer exist; it will not be returned in response to a READ ATTRIBUTE command and not reported with the READ ATTRIBUTE command, Attribute List service action.

The WRITE ATTRIBUTE command is terminated in the following circumstances:

- If there is not enough space to write the attributes to the MAM. CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 5506h (Media Auxiliary Memory full). None of the attributes are changed.
- If the MAM is not accessible because there is not tape in the drive. CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of NOT READY and additional sense of 3A00h (medium not present). None of the attributes are changed.

- If the MAM is not accessible even though there is a tape in the drive. CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR and additional sense of 0410h (Media Auxiliary Memory not accessible). None of the attributes are changed.
- If the MAM has failed (for example from a bad checksum). CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of MEDIUM ERROR and additional sense of 0C0Bh (Media Auxiliary Memory write error).
- If the Parameter List Length results in the truncation of any attribute. CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 1A00h (parameter list length error).
- If the attributes are not in order in the Parameter List. CHECK CONDITION is reported with a sense key of ILLEGAL REQUEST and additional sense of 2600h (invalid field in parameter list). None of the attributes are changed.

### Command Descriptor Block:

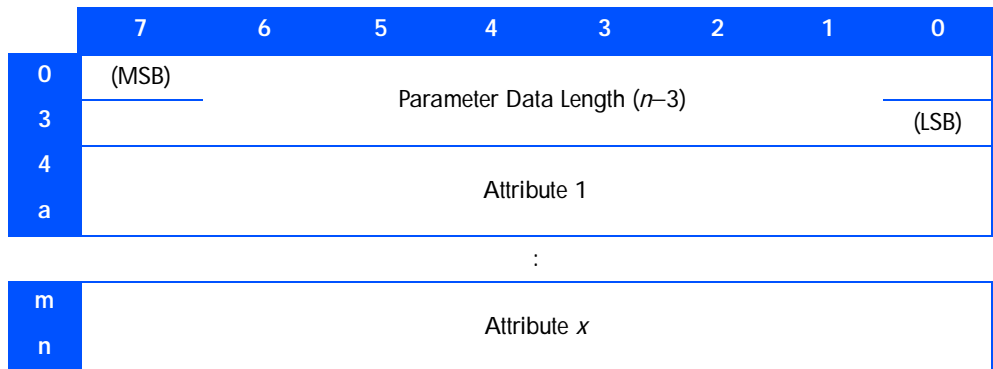
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (8Dh)							
1	Reserved (0)							
2	Reserved for SMC-2 devices (0)							
4	Reserved for SMC-2 devices (0)							
5	Volume Number (0)							
6	Reserved (0)							
7	Partition Number (0)							
8	Reserved (0)							
9	Reserved (0)							
10	(MSB)		Parameter List Length				(LSB)	
13	Reserved (0)							
14	Reserved (0)							
15	Control							

## CDB Fields:

<b>Volume Number</b>	The number of the volume within the MAM. The number of volumes of the MAM must be equal to that of the tape. In the case of Ultrium, the only has a single volume, so this field is be set to 0.
<b>Partition Number</b>	The number of the partition within the MAM. The number of partitions of the MAM must be equal to that of the tape. In the case of Ultrium, the only has a single partition, so this field is be set to 0.
<b>Parameter List Length</b>	The length in bytes of the parameter list contained in the Data-Out buffer. A Parameter List Length of zero indicates that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 The Data-Out buffer is empty. This condition is not be considered an error.</li> <li>n The length in bytes of the parameter list contained in the Data-Out buffer.</li> </ul>

## Parameter List Format:

The parameter list has the following format. The attributes should be sent in ascending numerical order. For details of attribute data see [“MAM Attribute Data” on page 103](#).



**Parameter Data Length** This is not mandatory and will be ignored by the device server because it duplicates the Parameter List Length.

Write Buffer is used to transfer data into memory on the drive for the purposes of diagnostics, tests or firmware upgrade. The data is placed into one of the drive buffers depending on the Mode and Buffer ID fields of the command.

**Caution** Do not attempt to use the buffer modifying functions of this command unless you really know what you are doing. The buffer modifying functions are intended as a diagnostic aid to be used in conjunction with the Read Buffer command. It is not possible to modify data in the buffer so that it subsequently written to media because all host data is flushed before executing the command.

The firmware download functions are intended for use by manufacturing and by customers using upgrade utilities supplied by HP.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field                  Reservation                  Deferred Error                  Unit Attention

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (3Bh)							
1	Reserved (0)			Mode				
2	Buffer ID							
3	(MSB)							
5	Buffer Offset							
	(LSB)							
6	(MSB)							
8	Parameter List Length							
	(LSB)							
9	Control							



## CDB Fields:

Mode	
	This field can be set to one of the following values:
00000b	The drive transfers a 4-byte header from the host (which should be set to zeros), followed by ( <i>allocation length</i> – 4) bytes of data. The data is written into the buffer identified by the Buffer ID, starting from offset zero in the buffer. The Buffer ID and Buffer Offset must both be zero. Allocation Length must not exceed ( <i>buffer size</i> + 4).
00010b	The drive transfers allocation length bytes of data from the host, bytes of data which is placed in the buffer indicated by Buffer ID, starting from Buffer Offset from the start of the buffer. No header is sent. The Buffer Offset and Allocation Length must be kept within the buffer size, and the Buffer ID must be set to one of the valid values.
00100b	This mode is used to transfer new firmware to the drive. The drive receives Allocation Length bytes of data from the host. The data is stored in the drive's buffer. The location in the buffer at which the data is written is determined by the firmware. The firmware image is divided into a number of blocks of data which are sent to the drive using multiple Write Buffer commands. All the firmware image data should be transferred using this mode. The Buffer ID and Buffer Offset are ignored.
00101b	This mode is used to indicate that the complete firmware image has been sent to the drive. This is the signal for entering the FLASH reprogramming stage of the firmware upgrade process. Once this command has been received, and the associated data stored in the buffer, the resident firmware checks the validity of the image that has been received. If this seems to be correct, the Firmware Upgrade operation will commence. If any faults are detected in the format of the image, the drive will report CHECK CONDITION to the host. The sense key is ABORTED COMMAND, and the additional sense is set to 2600h (invalid field in parameter list). <b>Caution</b> Once this command has been sent and completed, the drive's power supply must not be interrupted until the drive has completed the firmware upgrade. The Buffer ID and Buffer Offset are ignored.
01010b	This mode is used to write to the 4KB Echo Buffer. The Buffer ID and Offset are ignored.

<b>Buffer ID</b>	Specifies which buffer to read. 00h Main buffer (RAM) Offset Boundary: 1 byte 01h Processor addressable memory (RAM) Offset Boundary: 1 byte 02h SCSI burst buffer (RAM) Offset Boundary: 4 bytes or FC burst buffer (RAM) Offset boundary: 512 bytes 13h PCA EEPROM Offset Boundary: 1 byte 20h Main buffer segment 0 (RAM) — see below for description) 21h Main buffer segment 1 (RAM) — see below for description) 22h Main buffer segment 2 (RAM) — see below for description) 23h Main buffer segment 3 (RAM) — see below for description)
<b>Buffer Offset</b>	Where in the buffer the data should be written. This must be smaller than the size of the buffer and must obey the specified offset boundary. When downloading new firmware, this field is ignored.
<b>Parameter List Length</b>	The amount of data. This must be smaller than the difference between the Buffer Offset field and the size of the buffer.

## Memory Sizes

### *Main Buffer Memory:*

The Main Buffer Memory is 64 MB

Two areas of the Main Buffer Memory (000000h–0FFFFFFh and FC0000h–FFFFFFh) are used by the firmware. These should not be written to and should not be expected to retain values that are written to them.

Avoiding these areas, Write and Read Buffer tests can be performed to the address range 100000h–FBFFFFh. These types of tests should be performed while the drive is idle. If the drive is reading or writing, the data being written or read can be corrupted.

Since the drive has more than 16 MB of Main Buffer Memory, additional buffer IDs have been defined to allow the whole buffer to be accessed in 16 MB segments. These are defined as follows:

Buffer ID	Address
20h	00000000h + Buffer Offset (same as Buffer ID 00h)
21h	01000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +16MB)
22h	02000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +32MB)
23h	03000000h + Buffer Offset (in other words, +48MB)

*Main Processor Memory:*

Not all the Processor Memory space is accessible. The following table shows valid address segments:

Start Address	End Address	Size	Description
180000h	1BFFFFh	256 KB max.	External SRAM (if fitted)
200000h	23FFFFh	256 KB	Formatter ASIC
240000h	27FFFFh	256 KB	Servo Controller ASIC
280000h	29FFFFh	128 KB	Whitewater ASIC (minus buffer)
FF80000h	FFEFFh	28 KB	Main memory internal SRAM

*SCSI Burst Buffer:*

The buffer is 192 Kb, that is, addresses from 00000h through 30000h.

*PCA EEPROM:*

The write range is limited to 100h bytes, starting at 100h.

WRITE FILEMARKS causes the specified number of filemarks to be written beginning at the current logical position on tape.

If the Immed bit is set, GOOD status may be reported and the marks left in the data buffer. Otherwise, all buffered data and marks are written before status is reported.

If zero filemarks are to be written, the Immed bit must be zero. The drive writes any buffered data and marks to tape before reporting. This is the recommended way for a host to flush the buffer.

### Pre-Execution Checks:

Illegal Field	Reservation	Deferred Error	Unit Attention
Media Access	Media Write	Diagnostic Status	

### Command Descriptor Block:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Operation Code (10h)							
1	Reserved (0)						WSmk	Immed
2	(MSB)	Number of Filemarks						(LSB)
4								
5	Control							

### CDB Fields:

<b>Immed</b>	0	Status will not be returned until the operation is complete.
	1	The drive returns GOOD status following the pre-execution checks (that is, before the command starts executing).
<b>WSmk</b>	0	This bit is not supported and must be set to zero.
<b>Number of Marks</b>	0	Zero is valid only when immediate report is disabled.
	>0	This number of filemarks is to be written.

### Specific Status:

Write Filemark sense is identical to status for the Write command.

- algorithm** A rigorous set of rules for a procedure. In the context of data compression, the rules are for transforming the way data is represented.
- ANSI** American National Standards Institute, which sets standards for, amongst other things, SCSI and the safety of electrical devices.
- asynchronous** *see data transfer phase*
- BOM** Beginning Of Media. The first point on the tape that can be accessed by the drive.
- checksum** The sum of a series of bytes written to the tape, which can be checked against the sum of the same series of bytes when the tape is read in order to identify errors.
- compression** A procedure in which data is transformed by the removal of redundant information in order to reduce the number of bits required to represent the data.
- compression ratio** A measure of how much compression has occurred, defined as the ratio of the amount of uncompressed data to the amount of compressed data into which it is transformed. The LTO-DC algorithm can typically achieve a compression ratio of between 2:1 and 4:1 depending on the nature of the data.
- data set** A fixed-size block of compressed host information. (404,352 bytes)
- data transfer phase** On a SCSI bus, devices put in requests to be able to transfer information. Once a device is granted its request, it and the target to which it wants to send information can transfer the data using one of three protocols (assuming both devices support them): asynchronous, synchronous, and wide. In asynchronous transfers, the target controls the flow of data. The initiator can only send data when the target has acknowledged receipt of the previous packet. All SCSI devices must support asynchronous transfer. In synchronous data transfer, the initiator and target work in synchronization, allowing transmission of a packet of data to start before acknowledgment of the previous transmission. In wide

(16-bit) data transfer, two bytes are transferred at the same time instead of a single byte. HP Ultrium drives support asynchronous, synchronous and wide transfers.

- decompression** A procedure in which the original data is generated from compressed data.
- DSIT** Data Set Information Table. Part of the [data set](#) that describes its contents.
- ECMA** European Computer Manufacturers Association. The European equivalent of ANSI.
- enhanced commands** SCSI commands that are vendor-unique and not part of the common SCSI set.
- EOD** End Of Data. An area that signifies the end of the valid data. If new data is written over a larger quantity of old data, it is possible for data to exist after EOD, but because it is after EOD, this old data is no longer valid.
- EOM** End Of Media format. The last usable point on the tape.
- EW-EOM** Early Warning End Of Media. A physical mark or a device-computed position on the tape that tells the drive that it is approaching EOM.
- filemark** A mark written by the host. It does not necessarily separate files; it is up to the host to assign a meaning to the mark.
- filemark count** The number of filemarks written since the beginning of the current tape up to and including the current group.
- FRU** Field Replaceable Unit, an assembly or group of components that is replaced in its entirety by Service Engineers when it contains a fault.
- host** The host computer system acting as controller for the drive.
- immediate mode** A mode of responding to SCSI commands where the drive or other peripheral does not wait until the command has finished before returning status information back to the host. For writing filemarks, Immediate mode can significantly improve the performance of systems that do not set the Immediate bit when sending a SCSI Write Filemarks command. On the other hand, data is not flushed to tape in response to a filemark command.
- load** The process in which the drive takes in an inserted cartridge and goes online.
- LUN** Logical Unit Number, by which different devices at a particular SCSI ID can be addressed individually. The drive has a fixed LUN of 0.
- LVD** Low-Voltage Differential. *See* [SCSI](#).

- RAW** *see read-after-write*
- read-after-write** RAW improves data integrity by reading data immediately after it is written and writing the data again if an error is found.
- reserved** Not generally available for use with the drive. A reserved field should contain all zero bits.
- SCSI** Small Computer System Interface—a standard command specification and command set that enables computers and peripherals to communicate with each other. HP's Ultrium drives adhere to the SCSI specifications (see Chapter 1, "Interface Implementation" in Volume 3, The SCSI Interface, of the HP Ultrium Technical Reference Manual) and support all features required by those standard.

### Single-Ended and Low Voltage Differential SCSI

These terms define how the signals are transmitted along the cable.

With *single-ended* (SE) SCSI, each signal travels over a single wire and each signal's value is determined by comparing the signal to a paired ground wire. Signal quality tends to decrease over longer cable lengths or at increased signal speed.

With *low voltage differential* (LVD) signaling, signals travel along two wires and the difference in voltage between the wire pairs determines the signal value. This enables faster data rates and longer cabling with less susceptibility to noise than SE signaling and reduced power consumption.

### Narrow and Wide, Fast, Ultra and Ultra2 SCSI

*Narrow* SCSI devices can transfer data one byte at-a-time (and are sometimes called "8-bit SCSI" devices). They can conform to either the SCSI-2 or SCSI-3 protocols. They have a 50-pin connection to the SCSI bus.

*Wide* SCSI devices can transfer two bytes of data simultaneously ("16-bit SCSI"). They usually have a single, 68-pin connection to the SCSI bus. (This physical arrangement is part of the SCSI-3 specification.) They may support either SCSI-2 or SCSI-3 protocols. Wide and narrow devices can simultaneously be connected to the same bus without problem, provided certain rules are followed.

*Fast* SCSI can transfer data at up to 20 MB/s wide, using a cable of up to 6 meters total length.

*Ultra* SCSI can transfer data at up to 40 MB/s wide, but the cable length cannot exceed 3 meters (it is also known as "Fast20").

*Ultra2* SCSI can transfer data at up to 80 MB/s wide, using a cable of up to 25 meters total length for a single device, or up to 12 meters for two or more devices (it is also known as “Fast40”).

*Ultra3* or *Ultra160* can transfer data at up to 160 MB/s wide. Cable lengths are as for *Ultra2*.

*Ultra4* or *Ultra320* will transfer at up to 320 MB/s.

Ultra SCSI supports both SE and LVD interfaces. In normal situations, slower devices can coexist with faster devices, and narrow devices can be used on the same SCSI bus as wide devices using a suitable adapter.

HP’s Generation 1 Ultrium drives are *Ultra2*, wide SCSI-3 compatible devices. They can be used with both LVD and SE host bus adapters.

Generation 2 Ultrium drives are *Ultra160*, wide SCSI-3 compatible.

**sense data** Data returned after the execution of a SCSI command, telling the host whether the transaction was successful, and if not, what went wrong.

**sequential access** Sequential access devices store data sequentially in the order in which it is received. Tape devices are the most common sequential access devices. Devices such as disk drives are direct access devices, where data is stored in blocks, not necessarily sequentially. Direct access allows for speed of retrieval, but is significantly more costly.

**single-ended** see [SCSI](#)

**spacing** Spacing is moving along the tape over a specified number of blocks or filemarks, or to EOD, in order to find data quickly.

**sub-data set** One sixteenth of a [data set](#) (25272 bytes)

**synchronous** see [data transfer phase](#)

**TapeAlert** A set of 64 flags is held in the TapeAlert log that indicate faults or predicted faults with the drive or the media. By reading this log, host software can inform the user of existing or impending conditions, and can, for example, advise the user to change the tape.

**vendor-unique** The addition of commands to SCSI that are not included in the standard.



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