

Text for removal of “function” and “management service” definition in PPDT_r0X(October 29, 1999)

November 25, 1999

Akihiro Shimura

CANON INC.

Page 6

~~3.1.2.9 function: A capability of the device expressed as a unit architecture (unit directory) with a single logical unit (LU-zero).~~

Page 6

~~3.1.2.11 logical unit: The part of the unit architecture that provides access to one or more services a fetch agent. Target Devices-devices~~ compliant with this standard implement one logical unit with a LUN of zero.

Page 6

~~3.1.2.13 management service: A service automatically provided by a logical unit to execute control requests that establish or terminate connections to the other services of the logical unit. The connection to this service is implicitly established as the result of an SBP-2 login.~~

Page 7

~~3.1.2.24 service: A protocol used to control an independently operable component of a function.~~

Page 12

4.1 Protocol stack and service model

...

~~function: A capability of the device expressed as a unit architecture (unit directory) that contains a single logical unit (LU-zero);~~

~~service: A protocol used to control an independently operable component of a function;~~

~~management service: A service automatically provided by a logical to execute control requests that establish or terminate connections to the other services of the logical unit function. The connection to this service is implicitly established as the result of an SBP-2 login;~~

Page 12

4.2 Independent data paths for each service

...

Because ~~a single device function~~ (logical unit) may be implemented as one or more

services (protocols used to control independently operable components ~~of a function~~) may be implemented over single login by a device, each of which may require an independent uni- or bi-directional transport flow, this document augments SBP-2 to permit multiplexed **queues** within a single task set, as illustrated by Figure 7.

Page 13-14

4.3 Connection management

...

The multiplexed queue management scheme just described requires the allocation of target resources (queue numbers and task slots) before it may be used. Collectively these resources constitute a *connection* between a client and a service. This document defines methods by which connection(s) are established and subsequently terminated and their resources freed.

Connections are managed through a service which executes control request that establish or terminate connections to the other services on the device. The connection to this service is implicitly established as the result of an SBP-2 login and identified by queue zero.

Connections may be established by either an initiator or a target.

...

Connections may be one of three different types:

- Unidirectional; the application data flow is one direction, either from the initiator to the target or *vice versa*;
- Bi-directional (nonblocking); the application data flows in both directions with one queue used for each of the directions; or
- Bi-directional (blocking); the data flows in both directions *via* a single queue which has the potential to block. Nonblocking behavior is not guaranteed by the transport but must be a property of the application itself. The queue zero used ~~by the management service for managing connections~~ is an example of a bi-directional, blocking queue, ...