

## TCG Storage Interface Interactions Specification (SIIS)

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PUBLIC REVIEW

### **Work in Progress**

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## CHANGE HISTORY

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
V1.09/R1.01	May 13, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Converted Version 1.08/1.00 to the new TCG template</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.02	May 13, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated SCSI EXTENDED COPY</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.03	May 21, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>added ATA cmds: OPEN ZONE EXT, REPORT REALMS EXT, REPORT ZONE DOMAINS EXT, ZONE ACTIVATE EXT, ZONE QUERY EXT, RESTORE ELEMENT AND REPOPULATE</li> <li>added SCSI reset distinction between single port and dual port (SAS only for right now)</li> <li>added NVMe cmds: NVMe-MI Receive and NVMe-MI Send</li> <li>added references under development: ACS-5, ZAC-2, NVMe 1.4</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.04	July 10, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>added SCSI: Interactions with FORMAT WITH PRESETS</li> <li>added ATA: Interactions with MUTATE EXT</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.05	Jan. 15, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporated SIIS changes described in document "TCG_Storage-Feature_Set_ShadowMBR_for_Multiple_Namespaces_v1_00_d1_12_20191203_clean"</li> <li>Accepted all previous changes</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.06	Jan 15, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put in details for NVMe-MI Send and NVMe-MI Receive commands (section 7.3)</li> <li>Resolved comments related to ATA depopulation and repopulation</li> <li>Added SCSI repopulation interactions</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.07	Jan. 17, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate "TCG_SWG_SIIS_Version_1_08_Revision_1_00_ShadowMBRforMultiNS_20191203_rev1.docx"</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.08	Jan. 23, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed dependency on the "TCG Storage Feature Set ShadowMBR for Multiple Namespaces" for sections 5.5.1.3.4, 5.5.1.4.6, and 5.5.2</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.09	Jan. 31, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added new section 5.5.2 Locking Template interactions with the Namespace Management command</li> <li>Removed all dependencies on the "TCG Storage Feature Set ShadowMBR for Multiple Namespaces" (sections 5.5.1.3.4, 5.5.1.4.6, 5.5.3)</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.10	Feb. 4, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The second list in section 5.5.3 started with d). It was changed to start at a)</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.11	Feb. 6, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted all changes</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.12	Apr. 8, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review comments from TC review, with replies and corrections</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.13	Apr. 23, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean version of R1.12, with changes accepted and unaddressed TC comments removed</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.14	June 2, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed ArialMT fonts to Arial</li> <li>Accepted all changes</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.15	July 14, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressed comments from TC</li> </ul>
V1.09/R1.16	July 29, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed the section numbering for what is now 1.4, 1.4.1 and 1.4.2</li> </ul>

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Document Purpose

The TCG Storage specifications are intended to provide a comprehensive command architecture for putting Storage Devices under policy control as determined by the trusted platform host, the capabilities of the storage device to conform with the policies of the trusted platform, and the lifecycle state of the Storage Device as a trusted peripheral (TPer). This document also serves as a specification for TPer if that is deemed appropriate.

This document provides the essential mapping between concepts and features of the TCG Storage Architecture Core Specification, and several host/device interfaces.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of this document is the interaction between the TPer and interface commands and transports. The command interfaces described are ATA and SCSI. SCSI transports described are SAS, FC, and ATAPI. This document is written from the perspective of the Storage Device, not the host.

## 1.3 Intended Audience

The intended audience for this document is Storage Device and peripheral device manufacturers and developers that wish to tie Storage Devices and peripherals into trusted platforms.

## 1.4 Conventions

### 1.4.1 Key Words

The key words “MUST,” “MUST NOT,” “REQUIRED,” “SHALL,” “SHALL NOT,” “SHOULD,” “SHOULD NOT,” “RECOMMENDED,” “MAY,” and “OPTIONAL” in this document normative statements are to be interpreted as described in RFC-2119, Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels.

### 1.4.2 Statement Type

Please note a very important distinction between different sections of text throughout this document. There are two distinctive kinds of text: informative comment and normative statements. Because most of the text in this specification will be of the kind normative statements, the authors have informally defined it as the default and, as such, have specifically called out text of the kind informative comment. They have done this by flagging the beginning and end of each informative comment and highlighting its text in gray. This means that unless text is specifically marked as of the kind informative comment, it can be considered a kind of normative statements.

#### **EXAMPLE: Start of informative comment**

This is the first paragraph of 1–n paragraphs containing text of the kind *informative comment* ...

This is the second paragraph of text of the kind *informative comment* ...

This is the nth paragraph of text of the kind *informative comment* ...

To understand the TCG specification the user must read the specification. (This use of MUST does not require any action).

#### **End of informative comment**

## 1.5 References to Other Documents

### 1.5.1 Document Precedence

If there is a conflict between this specification and an approved reference (see 1.5.2) or a reference under development (see 1.5.3), then the precedence shall be:

1. this specification;
2. references under development; and
3. approved references.

### 1.5.2 Approved References

- [1] IETF RFC 2119, 1997, "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels"
- [2] INCITS 447-2008, "Information technology - SCSI Architecture Model - 4 (SAM-4)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [3] INCITS 513-2015, "Information technology - SCSI Primary Commands - 4 (SPC-4)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [4] INCITS 514-2014, "Information technology - SCSI Block Commands - 3 (SBC-3)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [5] INCITS 482-2012, "Information technology - ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 2 (ACS-2)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [6] INCITS 451-2008, "Information technology - AT Attachment – 8 ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (ATA8-AAM)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [7] INCITS 481-2011, "Information technology - Fibre Channel Protocol for SCSI, Fourth Version (FCP-4)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [8] INCITS 417-2006, "Information technology - Serial Attached SCSI - 1.1 (SAS-1.1). Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [9] INCITS 471-2010, Information technology - USB Attached SCSI (UAS), March 9, 2010. Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [10] Universal Serial Bus Mass Storage Class USB Attached SCSI Protocol (UASP), Revision 1.0, June 24, 2009. Available from <http://www.usb.org/>
- [11] Universal Serial Bus Mass Storage Class Bulk-Only Transport (USBOT), Revision 1.0, September 31, 1999. Available from <http://www.usb.org/>
- [12] NVM Express Specification version 1.3, May 1, 2017. Available from <http://www.nvmexpress.org/>
- [13] NVM Express over Fabrics, Revision 1.0, June 5, 2016. Available from <http://www.nvmexpress.org/>
- [14] JESD84-B50 eMMC Specification version 5.0. Available from <http://www.jedec.org/>
- [15] JESD220B UFS Specification version 2.0. Available from <http://www.jedec.org/>
- [16] PCI Express® Base Specification Revision 3.0. Available from <http://www.pcisig.com/>
- [17] Trusted Computing Group (TCG), "TCG Storage Architecture Core Specification", Version 2.01
- [18] INCITS 529, "Information technology - ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 4 (ACS-4)". Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [19] INCITS 537, "Information technology - Zoned Device ATA Command Set (ZAC)", Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>
- [20] INCITS 536, "Information technology - Zoned Block Commands (ZBC)", Available from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>



### 1.5.3 References under development

- [21] T10/BSR INCITS 502, "Information technology - SCSI Primary Commands - 5 (SPC-5)". Available from <http://t10.org/>
- [22] T10/BSR INCITS 506, "Information technology - SCSI Block Commands - 4 (SBC-4)". Available from <http://t10.org/>
- [23] eMMC Security Extension version 1.0 Available from <http://www.jedec.org/>
- [24] UFS Security Extension version 1.0 Available from <http://www.jedec.org/>
- [25] TCG Opal SSC Feature Set: Configurable Namespace Locking version 1.00 revision 1.32
- [26] T13/BSR INCITS 558, "Information technology - ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 5 (ACS-5)". Available from <http://www.t13.org/>
- [27] INCITS 549, "Information technology - Zoned Device ATA Command Set -2 (ZAC-2)", Available from <http://www.t13.org/>
- [28] NVM Express Specification version 1.4. Available from <http://www.nvmexpress.org/>
- [29] TCG Storage Opal Family Feature Set: Shadow MBR for Multiple Namespaces, Version 1.00, Revision 1.12

### 1.6 Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
IF-RECV	An interface command used to retrieve security protocol data from the TPer
IF-SEND	An interface command used to transmit security protocol data to the TPer
Locking SP	A security provider that incorporates the Locking Template as described in the Core Spec
Opal family	Any SSC in this list: Opal SSC, Opalite SSC, or Pyrite SSC
Locking SP is owned	A condition in which specific modifications (see 2.2) of an SP have been made
SSC	Security Subsystem Class. SSC specifications describe profiled sets of TCG functionality
TCG Reset	A high-level reset type defined in the Core Spec
TPer	The TCG security subsystem within a Storage Device
Trusted Peripheral	A TPer

## 2 Overview

### 2.1 Summary

This document defines for each interface:

- Mapping of interface events to TCG resets
- Mapping of IF-SEND, IF-RECV
- Handling of common TPer errors
- Discovery of security capabilities
- Miscellaneous Items

### 2.2 Locking SP Ownership

For the Opal family, the Locking SP is owned if:

- a) an SP exists that incorporates the Locking Template; and
- b) an SP that incorporates the Locking Template is not in the Manufactured-Inactive state.

For the Enterprise SSC, the Locking SP is owned if:

- a) the EraseMaster C\_PIN credential is not equal to MSID;
- b) any BandMaster C\_PIN credential is not equal to MSID; or
- c) for any Locking object:
  - A) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column is TRUE;
  - B) the value of the ReadLockEnabled column is TRUE;
  - C) the value of the RangeStart column is not equal to zero; or
  - D) the value of the RangeLength column is not equal to zero.

### 2.3 User data removal method

A user data removal method is a method that may change the contents of user data read by the host.

For the Opal SSC family, the following methods are user data removal methods:

- a) AdminSP.Revert; and
- b) LockingSP.RevertSP.

### 2.4 Additional Status Code

The Core Specification defines the status codes that are returned by the TPer in response to method invocations and other operations (see [17]). This specification adds a status code as follows

**Table 1 - Additional TPer Status Code**

Code	Value
INCOMPATIBLE MBR FORMAT	0x13

### 3 SCSI Interface

See [2], [21], [22], [7], [8], [20], and [18] for details on SCSI architecture, commands and transports.

See [5] for details on ATAPI commands.

See [9], [10] and [11] for details on UAS and USB.

See [15] and [24] for details on UFS.

#### 3.1 Mapping of Resets

**Table 2 – SAS Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type (single port)**

SAS Event	Maps to TCG reset_type
Power on reset	Power cycle
I-T Nexus Loss	(none)
ABORT TASK task management function	(none)
ABORT TASK SET task management function	(none)
CLEAR TASK SET task management function	(none)
CLEAR ACA task management function	(none)
I_T NEXUS RESET task management function	(none)
LOGICAL UNIT RESET task management function	Hardware Reset
Link Reset Sequence	(none)
Link reset sequence with hard reset	Hardware Reset

**Table 3 – SAS Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type (dual port)**

<b>SAS Event</b>	<b>Maps to TCG reset_type</b>
Power on reset	Power cycle
I-T Nexus Loss	(none)
ABORT TASK task management function	(none)
ABORT TASK SET task management function	(none)
CLEAR TASK SET task management function	(none)
CLEAR ACA task management function	(none)
I_T NEXUS RESET task management function	(none)
LOGICAL UNIT RESET task management function	Hardware Reset
Link Reset Sequence	(none)
Link reset sequence with hard reset	Hardware Reset

Table 4 – Fibre Channel Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type

FC Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Other Comments
Power on reset	Power cycle	
I-T Nexus Loss	(none)	
ABORT TASK task management function	(none)	
ABORT TASK SET task management function	(none)	
CLEAR TASK SET task management function	(none)	
CLEAR ACA task management function	(none)	
I_T NEXUS RESET task management function	(none)	
LOGICAL UNIT RESET task management function	Hardware Reset	
LIP(AL_PD,AL_PS)	Hardware Reset	LIP directed reset
LIP(FF,AL_PS)	Hardware Reset	LIP Global reset
Port Login	(none)	
Process Login	(none)	

Table 5 – ATAPI Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type

ATAPI Event	Maps to TCG reset_type
Power on reset	Power cycle
Hardware reset	PATA: Hardware Reset  SATA: If Software Settings Preservation is enabled, then COMRESET is not a TCG Hardware Reset.  If Software Settings Preservation is disabled, then COMRESET is a TCG Hardware Reset.
Software reset	(none)
DEVICE RESET command	(none)

Table 6 – UAS Events Mapped to TCG reset\_type

Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Device Power Cycle	Power cycle	[11]
ABORT TASK task management function	(none)	[21]
ABORT TASK SET task management function	(none)	[21]
CLEAR TASK SET task management function	(none)	[21]
CLEAR ACA task management function	(none)	[21]
I_T NEXUS RESET task management function	(none)	[21]
LOGICAL UNIT RESET task management function	Hardware Reset	[21]
USB VBus Power Cycle	Power cycle	[11]
USB Port Reset	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to zero	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to non-zero value that is not equal to the current value of bConfiguration	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to non-zero value that is equal to the current value of bConfiguration	(none)	[11]
USB Bulk-Out Endpoint Reset (Also known as Clear Feature, Endpoint Halt of the first Bulk-Out pipe of the Mass Storage Interface)	(none)	[11]
USB Bulk-In Endpoint Reset (Also known as Clear Feature, Endpoint Halt of the first Bulk-In pipe of the Mass Storage Interface)	(none)	[11]
USB Suspend	Hardware Reset	[11]
USB Resume	Hardware Reset	[11]

Table 7 – USB Events Mapped to TCG reset\_type

Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Device Power Cycle	Power cycle	[11]
USB VBus Power Cycle	Power cycle	[11]
USB Port Reset	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to zero	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to non-zero value that is not equal to the current value of bConfiguration.	(none)	[11]
USB Set Configuration with wValue set to non-zero value that is equal to the current value of bConfiguration.	(none)	[11]
USB Bulk-Out Endpoint Reset (Also known as Clear Feature, Endpoint Halt of the first Bulk-Out pipe of the Mass Storage Interface)	(none)	[11]
USB Bulk-In Endpoint Reset (Also known as Clear Feature, Endpoint Halt of the first Bulk-In pipe of the Mass Storage Interface)	(none)	[11]
USB Interface Reset (Also known as the BBB Bulk Only Mass Storage Reset Request x 21 FF with wIndex addressing the bInterfaceNumber of the Mass Storage Interface)	(none)	[11]
USB Suspend	Hardware Reset	[11]
USB Resume	Hardware Reset	[11]



Table 8 – UFS Events Mapped to TCG reset\_type

Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Power-on	Power cycle	[15]
HW Pin Reset	Hardware Reset	[15]
EndPoint Reset	Hardware Reset	[15]
ABORT TASK task management function	(none)	[21]
ABORT TASK SET task management function	(none)	[21]
CLEAR TASK SET task management function	(none)	[21]
LOGICAL UNIT RESET task management function	(none)	[21]
Host System UniPro Reset	Hardware Reset	[15]

## 3.2 Mapping of IF-SEND and IF-RECV

### 3.2.1 IF-SEND

IF-SEND SHALL be implemented with the SECURITY PROTOCOL OUT [21] command, with additional requirements on the CDB as specified in Table 9.

**Table 9 – IF-SEND CDB field contents (SCSI)**

SECURITY PROTOCOL	SECURITY PROTOCOL SPECIFIC	INC_512	TRANSFER LENGTH
0x00	Security Protocol 0x00 is not defined for IF-SEND		
0x01	a ComID	1 <sup>a</sup>	Non-zero <sup>b</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x02	a ComID	1 <sup>a</sup>	Non-zero <sup>b</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x06	a ComID	0	Number of bytes of data.
<sup>a</sup> If the INC_512 field in the CDB is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 3.3). <sup>b</sup> If the TRANSFER LENGTH field in the CDB is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 3.3).			

### 3.2.2 IF-RECV

IF-RECV SHALL be implemented with the SECURITY PROTOCOL IN [21] command, with additional requirements on the CDB as described in Table 10.

**Table 10 – IF-RECV CDB field contents (SCSI)**

SECURITY PROTOCOL	SECURITY PROTOCOL SPECIFIC	INC_512	ALLOCATION LENGTH
0x00	(See [21] for details)	0 or 1	INC_512=0: Number of bytes of data. INC_512=1: Number of 512-byte data units.
0x01	a ComID	1 <sup>a</sup>	Non-zero <sup>b</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x02	a ComID	1 <sup>a</sup>	Non-zero <sup>b</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x06	a ComID	0	Number of bytes of data.
<sup>a</sup> If the INC_512 field in the CDB is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 3.3). <sup>b</sup> If the ALLOCATION LENGTH field in the CDB is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 3.3), even though SPC-4 allows the ALLOCATION LENGTH field to be zero.			

### 3.3 Handling Common TPer Errors

There are some common errors detected by the TPer. This section describes how they are reported via the SCSI interface.

**Table 11 – TPer Errors (SCSI)**

<b>TPer Error ID</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Sense Key</b>	<b>ASC/ASCQ</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Good	GOOD	NO SENSE	NO ADDITIONAL SENSE INFORMATION	Normal command completion.
Invalid Security Protocol ID parameter	CHECK CONDITION	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Transfer Length parameter on IF-SEND	CHECK CONDITION	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Other Invalid Command Parameter	CHECK CONDITION	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Synchronous Protocol Violation	CHECK CONDITION	ILLEGAL REQUEST	COMMAND SEQUENCE ERROR	No data SHALL be transferred.
Data Protection Error	CHECK CONDITION	DATA PROTECT	ACCESS DENIED–NO ACCESS RIGHTS	No user data SHALL be transferred.

## 3.4 Discovery of Security Capabilities

### 3.4.1 Security Protocol 0x00

See the description of SECURITY PROTOCOL IN [21] for information on Security Protocol 0x00.

## 3.5 Miscellaneous

### 3.5.1 Queued Commands

The TPer requires that for a given ComID the order of the IF-SEND and IF-RECV command completion be the same as the order that the host application sent the commands.

Some transport protocols MAY NOT guarantee ordering of delivery or ordering of IF-SEND and IF-RECV command completion. Therefore, the host application communicating with the TPer SHOULD ensure that a prior IF-SEND or IF-RECV has completed prior to issuing another, or use mechanisms in the interface protocol to ensure ordering (e.g. ORDERED Task Attribute for SCSI Transport protocols).

#### *Begin Informative Content*

The following definition of synchronous behavior does not affect the queuing behavior (if any) of the device interface. On queuing devices, synchronicity is enforced at the time IF-SEND/RECV commands are dequeued for processing by the drive. For non-queuing devices, synchronicity is enforced at the time the IF-SEND/RECV is initially received by the device. If queuing behavior is supported, the host should use Ordered Queuing for IF-SEND/RECV commands or indeterminate behavior may result.

It is assumed that the drive can only process one IF-SEND/RECV interface command at a time.

#### *End Informative Content*

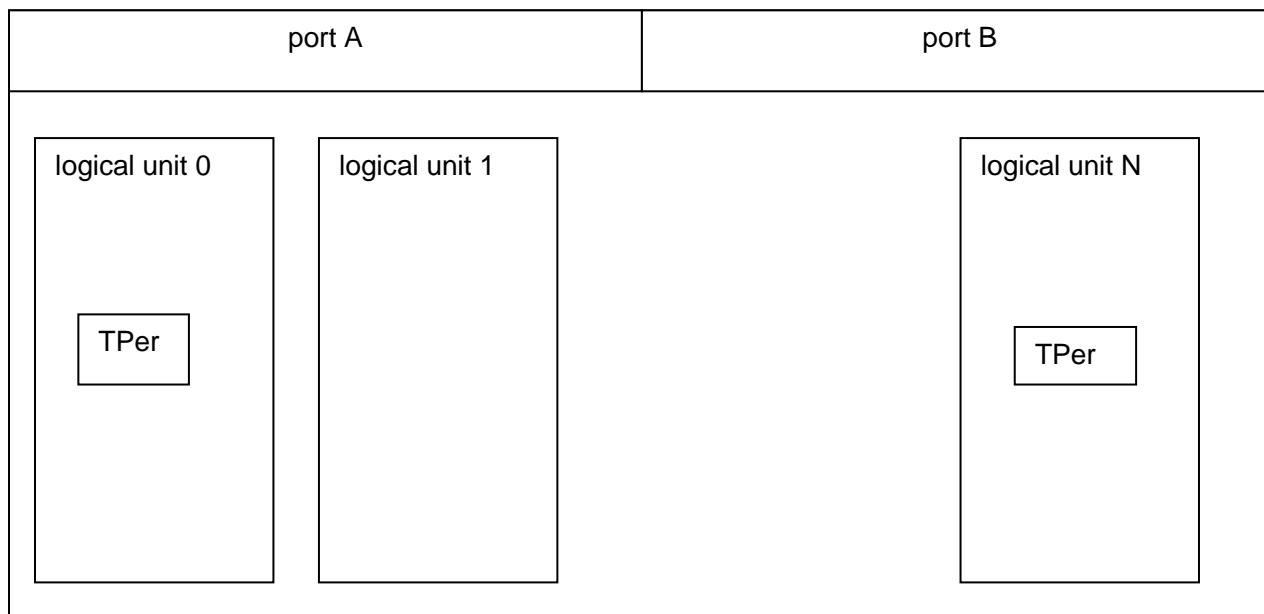
### 3.5.2 MBR Interactions

The LUN associated with the MBR is the boot LUN.

### 3.5.3 Logical Unit usage

A target that has multiple logical units MAY have multiple TPer. Each TPer SHALL be associated with a different logical unit. Every logical unit on a device is not required to have a TPer, but logical units that support the TCG Core specification commands and functionality SHALL have a TPer. A TPer SHALL be associated with exactly one logical unit. A logical unit MAY have no TPer.

**Figure 1 – SCSI target: port, Logical Unit, and TPer relationships**



### 3.5.4 Interaction of Opal family with the SANITIZE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Opal family TPer, then the SD MAY support SANITIZE commands.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, then the SD:

- a) SHALL NOT support SANITIZE commands; or
- b) SHALL:
  - A) report that SANITIZE commands are supported; and
  - B) terminate SANITIZE commands with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3).

### 3.5.5 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the SANITIZE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD MAY support SANITIZE commands.

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate a SANITIZE command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3).

A successful SANITIZE command SHALL eradicate all Locking SP media encryption keys and generate new media encryption keys.

### 3.5.6 Special Locking SP command interactions

For an SD implementing the Opal family or the Enterprise SSC, the SD SHALL terminate the:

- a) READ LONG(10); and

## b) READ LONG(16)

commands with CHECK CONDITION status and the sense key set to ILLEGAL REQUEST. The additional sense code:

- a) SHOULD be set to INVALID FIELD IN CDB; or
- b) MAY be set to INVALID COMMAND OPERATION CODE.

For an SD implementing the Opal family or the Enterprise SSC, the SD SHALL terminate the:

- a) WRITE LONG(10), (WR\_UNCOR = 0); and
- b) WRITE LONG(16), (WR\_UNCOR = 0)

commands with CHECK CONDITION status and the sense key set to ILLEGAL REQUEST. The additional sense code:

- a) SHOULD be set to INVALID FIELD IN CDB; or
- b) MAY be set to INVALID COMMAND OPERATION CODE.

### 3.5.7 Interactions with Zoned Block devices

For a zoned block device (see [20]), cryptographic erase or key change methods (e.g., Erase or Revert) SHALL NOT change the write pointer of any zone.

### 3.5.8 Interactions with the FORMAT UNIT command

If the Locking SP is owned and a FORMAT UNIT command is sent to the device:

- a) to change the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL terminate that FORMAT UNIT command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3); or
- b) to change the size of a logical block without changing the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL NOT modify:
  - A) the Locking table; or
  - B) any Datastore tables.

### 3.5.9 Interactions with Verify commands

When BYTCHK is set to 1, the host provides input data and the drive verifies whether or not the data on the drive matches the input data. This allows the host to gather information about the data on the drive and should not be allowed unless the host can retrieve the data directly

### 3.5.10 Interactions with Extended Copy Operations

For the EXTENDED COPY command:

- a) if the SD is the copy source, then the portion of the EXTENDED COPY command that operates on the SD is a read command (see [17]); and
- b) if the SD is the copy destination, then the portion of the EXTENDED COPY command that operates on the SD is a write command (see [17]).

For the POPULATE TOKEN command, if the SD is the copy source, then the POPULATE TOKEN command is a read command.

For the WRITE USING TOKEN command, if the SD is the copy destination, then the WRITE USING TOKEN command is a write command.

### 3.5.11 Interactions with Unmap Operations

An UNMAP command shall return a Data Protection Error (see 3.3) if:

- a) the parameter list specifies an LBA range that is included in one or more Locking objects; and
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column and WriteLocked column are TRUE for at least one of the Locking objects that contains at least part of any LBA range specified.

### 3.5.12 Interaction of Opal family with the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Opal family TPer, then the SD MAY support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, then the SD:

- a) SHALL NOT support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command; or
- b) SHALL:
  - a. report that the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command is supported; and
  - b. terminate REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE commands with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3).

### 3.5.13 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD MAY support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command.

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate a REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3).

### 3.5.14 Interaction of Opal family with the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Opal family TPer, then the SD MAY support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, then the SD:

- a) SHALL NOT support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command; or
- b) SHALL:
  - a. report that the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command is supported; and
  - b. terminate RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD commands with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

### 3.5.15 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD MAY support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command.

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate a RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

### 3.5.16 Interface command interactions with user data removal methods

If a user data removal method (see 2.3) is in process, then the device server shall terminate all supported SCSI commands with a Synchronous Protocol Violation (see 3.3), except for the following:

- a) SECURITY PROTOCOL IN commands (see [21]);
- b) SECURITY PROTOCOL OUT commands (see [21]);
- c) INQUIRY commands (see [21]);
- d) LOG SENSE commands that specify the Temperature log page (see [21]);
- e) MODE SENSE commands that specify (see [21]):
  - A. the Informational Exceptions Control mode page;
  - B. the Caching mode page;
  - C. the Control mode page;
  - D. the Protocol Specific Port mode page; or
  - E. the Protocol Specific Logical Unit mode page
- f) READ CAPACITY (16) commands (see [21]);
- g) REPORT LUNS commands (see [21]);
- h) REPORT SUPPORTED OPERATION CODES commands (see [21]);
- i) REPORT SUPPORTED TASK MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS commands (see [21]);
- j) REPORT ZONES commands (see [20]) with:

- A. the ZONE START LBA field set to zero;
  - B. the REPORTING OPTIONS field set to 3Fh;
  - C. the PARTIAL bit set to one; and
  - D. the ALLOCATION LENGTH field set to a value less than or equal to 64;
- k) REQUEST SENSE commands (see [21]); and
  - l) TEST UNIT READY command; and
  - m) vendor specific commands that do not affect or retrieve user data.

### 3.5.17 Interactions with the FORMAT WITH PRESET command

If the Locking SP is owned and a FORMAT WITH PRESET command is sent to the device in order to:

- a) change the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL terminate that FORMAT WITH PRESET command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3); or
- b) change the size of a logical block without changing the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL NOT modify:
  - A. the Locking table; or
  - B. any Datastore tables.

### 3.5.18 Interactions with other SCSI commands

Table 29 specifies the interactions of SCSI commands not already described by other subclauses.



## 4 ATA Interface

See [5] and [6] for details on ATA architecture, commands and transports.

### 4.1 Mapping of Resets

Table 12 – ATA Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type

ATA Event	Maps to TCG reset_type
Power on reset	Power Cycle
Software reset	(none)
Hardware reset	PATA: Hardware Reset SATA: If Software Settings Preservation is enabled, then COMRESET is not a TCG Hardware Reset. If Software Settings Preservation is disabled, then COMRESET is a TCG Hardware Reset.

## 4.2 Mapping of IF-SEND and IF-RECV

### 4.2.1 IF-SEND

IF-SEND SHALL be implemented with either the TRUSTED SEND or TRUSTED SEND DMA commands, with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 13:

**Table 13 – IF-SEND command fields (ATA)**

SECURITY PROTOCOL	SP SPECIFIC	TRANSFER LENGTH
0x00	Security Protocol 0x00 is not defined for IF-SEND	
0x01	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x02	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x06	Protocol 0x06 is not defined for ATA.	
<sup>a</sup> If the Transfer Length parameter is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 4.3).		

### 4.2.2 IF-RECV

IF-RECV SHALL be implemented with either the TRUSTED RECEIVE or TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA commands, with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 14:

**Table 14 – IF-RECV command fields (ATA)**

SECURITY PROTOCOL	SP SPECIFIC	TRANSFER LENGTH
0x00	(See [5])	Non-zero number of 512-byte data units.
0x01	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x02	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512-byte data units.
0x06	Protocol 0x06 is not defined for ATA.	
<sup>a</sup> If the Transfer Length parameter is zero, then the TPer SHALL report Other Invalid Command Parameter (see 4.3).		

### 4.3 Handling Common TPer Errors

There are some common errors detected by the TPer. This section describes how they are reported via the ATA interface.

See [5] for information about the Sense Data Reporting (SDR) feature set and the SENSE DATA AVAILABLE (SDA) bit (i.e., ATA STATUS field bit 1).

Table 15 describes common TPer errors if:

- a) SDR is not supported;
- b) SDR is supported and SDR is disabled; or
- c) SDR is supported and SDR is enabled and sense data available is cleared to zero.

Table 16 describes common TPer errors if:

- a) SDR is supported and SDR is enabled and SENSE DATA AVAILABLE is set to one.

**Table 15 – TPer Errors (ATA) – Without Sense Data Reporting (SDA=0)**

TPer Error ID	ATA Status Field	ATA Error Field	Comments
Good	0x50	0x00	Normal command completion.
Invalid Security Protocol ID parameter	0x51	0x04	No data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Transfer Length parameter on IF-SEND	0x51	0x04	No data SHALL be transferred.
Other Invalid Command Parameter	0x51	0x04	No data SHALL be transferred.
Synchronous Protocol Violation	0x51	0x04	No data SHALL be transferred.
Data Protection Error	0x51	0x04	No user data SHALL be transferred.

Table 16 – TPer Errors (ATA) – With Sense Data Reporting (SDA=1)

TPer Error ID	ATA Status Field Bit 1	Sense Key	ASC/ASCQ	Comments
Good	1	NO SENSE	NO ADDITIONAL SENSE	Normal command completion.
Invalid Security Protocol ID parameter	1	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Transfer Length parameter on IF-SEND	1	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Other Invalid Command Parameter	1	ILLEGAL REQUEST	INVALID FIELD IN CDB	No data SHALL be transferred.
Synchronous Protocol Violation	1	ILLEGAL REQUEST	COMMAND SEQUENCE ERROR	No data SHALL be transferred.
Data Protection Error	1	DATA PROTECT	ACCESS DENIED–NO ACCESS RIGHTS	No user data SHALL be transferred.

## 4.4 Discovery of Security Capabilities

### 4.4.1 IDENTIFY DEVICE

The IDENTIFY DEVICE command (see [5]) indicates whether the device has support for the ATA Security feature set or the Trusted Computing feature set. See IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 48, 82, and 128 for further information.

### 4.4.2 Security Protocol 0x00

The TRUSTED RECEIVE command (see [5]) describes Security Protocol 0x00.

## 4.5 Miscellaneous

### 4.5.1 Feature set interactions

#### 4.5.1.1 Trusted Computing feature set

The Trusted Computing feature set SHALL be supported by the device.

#### 4.5.1.2 Sense Data Reporting feature set

If the Sense Data Reporting (SDR) feature set is supported and enabled, then common TPer errors are reported as Sense Codes instead of as regular ATA errors. (See [5] and 4.3).

#### 4.5.1.3 Locking Template interactions with the ATA Security feature set

If the lifecycle state of the Locking SP changes from the Manufactured-Inactive state to the Manufactured state, then:

- 1) the TPer SHALL save the current value of:
  - a) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 82, bit 1;

- b) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 85, bit 1; and
- c) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 128;

and

- 2) the TPer SHALL change the value of IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 82, bit 1 to zero.

If the lifecycle state of the Locking SP is in the Manufactured state, then IDENTIFY DEVICE commands processed by the device SHALL indicate that the ATA Security feature set is not supported.

If the lifecycle state of the Locking SP changes from the Manufactured state to the Manufactured-Inactive state, then the TPer SHALL restore the value of the IDENTIFY DEVICE data to the values that were saved when the TPer changed the state from Manufactured-Inactive to Manufactured:

- a) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 82, bit 1;
- b) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 85, bit 1; and
- c) IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 128.

If there is no Locking SP or the lifecycle state of the Locking SP is in the Manufactured-Inactive state, IDENTIFY DEVICE commands processed by the device MAY indicate that the ATA Security feature set is supported.

When ATA Security is Enabled (a User Password is set), the TPer SHALL prohibit issuance of an SP that incorporates the Locking Template, and SHALL prohibit a SP that incorporates the Locking Template from transitioning out of the Manufactured-Inactive state.

#### 4.5.1.4 Interaction of Opal family with the ATA Sanitize Device feature set

If the Locking SP is not owned in an Opal family TPer (see 2.2), then the SD MAY support (i.e., IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 59, bit 12 = 1) the ATA Sanitize Device feature set.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, the SD SHALL:

- a) report that the ATA Sanitize Device feature set is not supported (i.e., IDENTIFY DEVICE, word 59, bit 12 = 0); or
- b) perform the following:
  - A) report that the ATA Sanitize Device feature set is supported (i.e., IDENTIFY DEVICE word 59, bit 12 = 1); and
  - B) terminate the following commands with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3):
    - a) CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command;
    - b) OVERWRITE EXT command;
    - c) BLOCK ERASE EXT command;
    - d) SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT command; and
    - e) SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT command.

#### 4.5.1.5 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the ATA Sanitize Device feature set

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate the following commands with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3):

- a) CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command;
- b) OVERWRITE EXT command;
- c) BLOCK ERASE EXT command;
- d) SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT command; and
- e) SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT command,

A successful SANITIZE command SHALL eradicate all Locking SP media encryption keys and generate new media encryption keys.

#### 4.5.1.6 Interaction of the Opal family Activate method with the ATA Security feature set

An Activate Error condition occurs when the Activate method is not successful.

If the Activate method is invoked on the Locking SP while ATA Security is Enabled (i.e., a User Password is set), then the method invocation SHALL fail with a status of FAIL.

#### 4.5.2 Special Locking SP command interactions

If:

- a) an SD implements the Opal family or the Enterprise SSC; and
- b) the Sense Data Reporting feature is supported and is enabled,

then the SD SHALL terminate the following ATA commands with the Sense Key set to ILLEGAL REQUEST and the additional sense set to INVALID COMMAND OPERATION CODE:

- a) READ LONG;
- b) WRITE LONG;
- c) SCT READ LONG; and
- d) SCT WRITE LONG.

If:

- a) an SD implements the Opal family or the Enterprise SSC; and
- b) the Sense Data Reporting feature is not supported or is not enabled,

then the SD SHALL return command aborted for the following ATA commands:

- a) READ LONG;
- b) WRITE LONG;
- c) SCT READ LONG; and
- d) SCT WRITE LONG.

#### 4.5.3 Interactions with Zoned Block devices

For a zoned block device (see [18]), cryptographic erase or key change methods (e.g., Erase or Revert) SHALL NOT change the write pointer of any zone.

#### 4.5.4 Interactions with SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT

If the Locking SP is owned and a SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT command is sent to the device:

- a) to change the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL terminate that SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3); or
- b) to change the size of a logical block without changing the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL NOT modify:
  - A) the Locking table; or
  - B) any Datastore tables.

#### 4.5.5 Interactions with DATA SET MANAGEMENT commands

If the device processes:

- a) a DATA SET MANAGEMENT EXT command with the TRIM bit set to one;
- b) a DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL command with the TRIM bit set to one; or
- c) a SEND FPDMA QUEUED command with the SUBCOMMAND field set to DATA SET MANAGEMENT and the TRIM bit set to one,

then the device shall return a Data Protection Error (see 4.3) for that command if:

- a) the DATA SET MANAGEMENT Request Data specifies an LBA range that is included in one or more Locking objects; and
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column and WriteLocked column are TRUE for at least one of the Locking objects that contains at least part of any LBA range specified.

#### 4.5.6 Interaction of Opal family with the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Opal family TPer, then the SD MAY support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, then the SD:

- a) SHALL NOT support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command; or
- b) SHALL:
  - a. report that the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command is supported; and
  - b. terminate REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE commands with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

#### 4.5.7 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD MAY support the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command.

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate a REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

#### 4.5.8 Interaction of Opal family with the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Opal family TPer, then the SD MAY support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REPOPULATE command.

If the Locking SP is owned in an Opal family TPer, then the SD:

- a) SHALL NOT support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command; or
- b) SHALL:
  - a. report that the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command is supported; and
  - b. terminate RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD commands with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

#### 4.5.9 Interaction of Enterprise SSC with the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command

If the Locking SP is not owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD MAY support the RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command.

If the Locking SP is owned (see 2.2) in an Enterprise SSC TPer, then the SD SHALL terminate a RESTORE ELEMENT AND REBUILD command with a Data Protection Error (see 4.3).

#### 4.5.10 Interface command interactions with user data removal methods

If a user data removal method (see 2.3) is in process, then the device shall terminate all supported ATA commands with a Synchronous Protocol Violation (see 4.3), except for the following:

- a) TRUSTED RECEIVE command (see [18]);
- b) TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA command (see [18]);
- c) TRUSTED SEND command (see [18]);
- d) TRUSTED SEND DMA command (see [18]);
- e) TRUSTED NON-DATA command (see [18]);
- f) CHECK POWER MODE command (see [18]);
- g) IDENTIFY DEVICE command (see [18]);
- h) IDLE IMMEDIATE command with UNLOAD (see [18]);
- i) READ LOG EXT command (see [18]) or READ LOG DMA EXT (see [18]) command if one of the following log addresses is requested:
  - A. 10h (i.e., NCQ Command Error log);
  - B. 30h (i.e., IDENTIFY DEVICE data log); or
  - C. E0h (i.e., SCT Command/Status log);
- j) REPORT ZONES EXT command (see [19]) with:
  - A. the ZONE LOCATOR field cleared to zero;

- B. the REPORTING OPTIONS field set to 3Fh (i.e., conventional zones);
- C. the RETURN PAGE COUNT field set to 0001h; and
- D. the PARTIAL bit set to one;
- k) REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT command (see [18]);
- l) SANITIZE STATUS EXT command (see [18]);
- m) SET FEATURES PUIS feature set device spin-up subcommand (see [18]);
- n) SMART READ LOG command (see [18]) if one of the following log addresses is requested:
  - A. 30h (i.e., IDENTIFY DEVICE data log); or
  - B. E0h (i.e., SCT Command/Status log);
- o) SMART RETURN STATUS command (see [18]); and
- p) vendor specific commands that do not affect or retrieve user data.

#### 4.5.11 Interactions with the MUTATE EXT commands

If the Locking SP is owned and a MUTATE EXT command is sent to the device in order to:

- a) change the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL terminate that MUTATE EXT command with a Data Protection Error (see 3.3); or
- b) change the size of a logical block without changing the number of logical blocks per physical block, then the SD SHALL NOT modify:
  - A) the Locking table; or
  - B) any Datastore tables.

#### 4.5.12 Interactions with other ATA commands

Table 30 specifies the interactions of ATA commands not already described by other subclauses



## 5 NVM Express Interface

See [12] for details on NVM Express architecture, commands and transports.

### 5.1 Mapping of Resets

If bit 0 of the CMIC field in the Identify Controller data structure is:

- a) cleared to zero (i.e., the NVM subsystem contains only one NVM subsystem port), then use Table 17; and
- b) set to one (i.e., the NVM subsystem may contain more than one NVM subsystem port), then use Table 18.

**Table 17 – NVM Express over PCIe Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type (single port)**

NVM Express Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Main Power loss / PCIe cold reset	Power Cycle	[16]
PCIe hot reset	None	[16]
PCIe warm reset	Hardware Reset	[16]
PCIe transaction layer Data Link Down status	None	[16]
NVMe subsystem reset	Hardware Reset	[12]
NVMe Controller reset (CC.EN transitions from 1 to 0)	None	[12]
NVMe Function level (PCI) reset	None	[12]
NVMe Queue level reset	None	[12]

**Table 18 – NVM Express over PCIe Resets Mapped to TCG reset\_type (multiple ports)**

NVM Express Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Main Power loss / PCIe cold reset	Power Cycle	[16]
PCIe hot reset	None	[16]
PCIe warm reset	None	[16]
PCIe transaction layer Data Link Down status	None	[16]
NVMe subsystem reset	Hardware Reset	[12]
NVMe Controller reset (CC.EN transitions from 1 to 0)	None	[12]
NVMe Function level (PCI) reset	None	[12]
NVMe Queue level reset	None	[12]

## 5.2 Mapping of IF-SEND and IF-RECV

### 5.2.1 IF-SEND

IF-SEND SHALL be implemented with the Security Send command, with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 19:

**Table 19 – IF-SEND command parameters (NVM Express)**

Security Protocol	SP Specific <sup>b</sup>	Transfer Length	Namespace Identifier
0x00	Security Protocol 0x00 is not defined for IF-SEND		Is not used <sup>a</sup>
0x01	SPSP0 = ComID (7:0) SPSP1 = ComID (15:8)	Number of bytes to transfer.	Is not used <sup>a</sup>
0x02	SPSP0 = ComID (7:0) SPSP1 = ComID (15:8)	Number of bytes to transfer.	Is not used <sup>a</sup>
0x06	Security Protocol 0x06 is not defined for NVMe.		
<sup>a</sup> See [12] for behavior when the Namespace Identifier (NSID) field is not used.			
<sup>b</sup> Starting with NVMe Revision 1.2a, the SP Specific (SPSP) field was split into two fields (SPSP0 and SPSP1).			

## 5.2.2 IF-RECV

IF-RECV SHALL be implemented with the Security Receive command, with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 20:

**Table 20 – IF-RECV command parameters (NVM Express)**

Security Protocol	SP Specific <sup>b</sup>	Allocation Length	Namespace Identifier
0x00	See [12]	Number of bytes to transfer.	Is not used <sup>a</sup>
0x01	SPSP0= ComID (7:0)  SPSP1= ComID (15:8)	Number of bytes to transfer.	Is not used <sup>a</sup> , except as specified in the Configurable Namespace Locking Feature set (see [25]) for Namespace Level 0 Discovery.
0x02	SPSP0= ComID (7:0)  SPSP1= ComID (15:8)	Number of bytes to transfer.	Is not used <sup>a</sup>
0x06	Security Protocol 0x06 is not defined for NVMe.		
<sup>a</sup> See [12] for behavior when the Namespace Identifier (NSID) field is not used.			
<sup>b</sup> Starting with NVMe Revision 1.2a, the SP Specific (SPSP) field was split into two fields (SPSP0 and SPSP1).			

## 5.3 Handling Common TPer Errors

There are some common errors detected by the TPer. This section describes how they are reported via the NVM Express interface.

Common TPer errors are reported in the NVM Express Admin Completion Queue, Status Field (see [12]). The Status Code Type (SCT) field, the Status Code (SC) field, and the Do Not Retry bit SHALL indicate and map the TPer error as in Table 21.

Table 21 – TPer Errors (NVM Express)

TPer Error ID	Status Code Type	Status Code	Do Not Retry bit	Comments
Good	Generic Command Status	Successful Completion	0	Normal command completion.
Invalid Security Protocol ID parameter	Generic Command Status	Invalid Field in Command	1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Transfer Length parameter on IF-SEND	Generic Command Status	Invalid Field in Command	1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Other Invalid Command Parameter	Generic Command Status	Invalid Field in Command	1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Synchronous Protocol Violation	Generic Command Status	Command Sequence Error	1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Data Protection Error	Media and Data Integrity Errors	Access Denied	1	No user data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Security State	Command Specific Status	Invalid Format	1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Operation Denied	Generic Command Status	Operation Denied	1	No data SHALL be transferred.

## 5.4 Discovery of Security Capabilities

### 5.4.1 Identify Controller Data Structure

The Optional Admin Command Support (OACS) of the Identify Controller Data Structure (see [12]) indicates whether the device has support for the Security Send and Security Receive commands.

### 5.4.2 Security Protocol 0x00

The Security Receive command (see [12]) describes Security Protocol 0x00.

## 5.5 Miscellaneous

### 5.5.1 Namespaces

#### 5.5.1.1 Overview

An NVM subsystem SHALL have no more than one TPer. The TPer is associated with the NVM subsystem rather than with any controller within the NVM subsystem.

The following items apply regardless of the number of existing namespaces:

- The NVM subsystem SHALL NOT change a namespace ID reported by the NVM Express Identify command and associated with any namespace managed by the TPer as a result of a power cycle or any NVM Express event.
- When a namespace is created, it becomes associated with the Global Range.

Some namespace and TCG interactions vary depending on the number of existing namespaces (see [12]) in the NVM subsystem (see Table 22).

**Table 22 – Namespace Management**

Number of Existing Namespaces	Reference
0	5.5.1.2
1	5.5.1.3
Greater than 1	5.5.1.4

## 5.5.1.2 No Existing Namespace

### 5.5.1.2.1 Global Range Locking object Interactions

*Begin Informative Content*

The Global Range Locking object may be configured even if no namespace exists in the NVM subsystem.

*End Informative Content*

### 5.5.1.2.2 Non-Global Range Locking object Interactions

If no namespace exists, attempts to modify non-Global Range Locking objects SHALL fail with a status of INVALID\_PARAMETER. Other operations on non-Global Range Locking objects (e.g., Get, Next) SHALL operate as indicated in the applicable SSC specification.

### 5.5.1.2.3 Namespace Management

If no namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, and:

- a) the value of the ReadLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the ReadLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE; or
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the WriteLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE,

then execution of the Namespace Management command with the Select (SEL) field set to Create SHALL fail with a status of Operation Denied.

## 5.5.1.3 Single Namespace

### 5.5.1.3.1 Global Range Locking object Interactions

If only one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, then the column values of the Global Range Locking object (e.g., ReadLocked and WriteLocked) apply to all LBAs within that namespace that are not associated with any non-Global Range Locking objects.

Successful execution of any method that results in the cryptographic erase of the Global Range Locking object SHALL result in the cryptographic erase of all LBAs within that namespace that are not associated with any non-Global Range Locking objects.

### 5.5.1.3.2 Non-Global Range Locking Object Interactions

If only one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, then the device MAY support configuration of non-Global Range Locking objects.

### 5.5.1.3.3 Namespace Management

If only one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, and:

- a) the value of the ReadLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the ReadLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE;
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the WriteLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE;
- c) the value of the RangeStart column of any non-Global Range Locking object is not equal to zero; or
- d) the value of the RangeLength column of any non-Global Range Locking object is not equal to zero,

then execution of the Namespace Management command SHALL fail with a status of Operation Denied.

### 5.5.1.3.4 MBR Shadowing for Single Namespace

If the Set method is invoked on the MBRControlObj, and:

- a) the provided Enabled column value is TRUE; and
- b) the LBA Format is incompatible with the content of MBR table and the Namespace,

then the Set method MAY fail with a Status Code of INCOMPATIBLE\_MBR\_FORMAT.

## 5.5.1.4 Multiple Namespaces

### 5.5.1.4.1 Global Range Locking object Interactions

If more than one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, then the column values of the Global Range Locking object (e.g., ReadLocked and WriteLocked) apply to all existing namespaces in the NVM subsystem.

If:

- a) the value of the ReadLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE; and
- b) the value of the ReadLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE,

then all namespaces are read locked, and any command that reads user data or metadata (e.g., Read commands) SHALL fail with a status of Data Protection Error.

If:

- a) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE; and
- b) the value of the WriteLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE,

then all namespaces are write locked and any command that modifies user data or metadata (e.g., Write, Write Zeroes, Write Uncorrectable, or Data Management - Deallocate commands) SHALL fail with a status of Data Protection Error.

An NVM subsystem with more than one namespace MAY support a separate media encryption key for each namespace. In this case, the K\_AES\_\* object referenced by the ActiveKey column value of the Global Range Locking object SHALL represent all media encryption keys in use for individual namespace encryption. Successful execution of any method that results in the cryptographic erase of the Global Range Locking object SHALL result in the cryptographic erase of all existing namespaces in the NVM subsystem.

### 5.5.1.4.2 Non-Global Range Locking Object Interactions

If more than one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, the Global Range Locking object is the only Locking object that is configurable. Attempts to modify other Locking objects SHALL fail with a status of

INVALID\_PARAMETER. Other operations on non-Global Range Locking objects (e.g., Get, Next) SHALL operate as indicated in the applicable SSC specification.

#### 5.5.1.4.3 Namespace Management

If more than one namespace exists in the NVM subsystem, and:

- a) the value of the ReadLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the ReadLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE; or
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE and the value of the WriteLocked column of the Global Range Locking object is TRUE,

then execution of the Namespace Management command SHALL fail with a status of Operation Denied.

#### 5.5.1.4.4 Geometry Feature Descriptor with Multiple Namespaces

The host SHOULD ignore the Geometry Feature Descriptor.

#### 5.5.1.4.5 LockingInfoTable with Multiple Namespaces

The host SHOULD ignore the AlignmentRequired, LogicalBlockSize, Alignment Granularity, and LowestAlignedLBA columns in the LockingInfo Table. The MaxRanges column of the LockingInfo table SHALL operate as indicated in the applicable SSC specification.

#### 5.5.1.4.6 MBR Shadowing for Multiple Namespaces

If MBR shadowing (see [17]) is supported by the TPer, the MBR and MBRControl tables in the Locking SP are shared by all namespaces and controllers within the NVM subsystem.

If the Set method is invoked on the MBRControlObj, and:

- a) the provided Enabled column value is TRUE; and
- b) the LBA Format is incompatible with the content of MBR table and any existing Namespace,

then the Set method MAY fail with a Status Code of INCOMPATIBLE\_MBR\_FORMAT. The MBR shadow size in logical blocks depends on the specific namespace logical block size.

If MBR shadowing is active, the TPer SHALL respond to LBA requests for any namespace from LBA 0 up to the LBA that maps to the end of the MBR table with values from the MBR table.

Read commands to the MBR shadow region when MBR shadowing is active SHALL return data from the MBR table formatted according to the logical block size of the specified namespace.

Once the Done column of the MBRControl table is set to TRUE, MBR shadowing SHALL be disabled for all namespaces.

It is the responsibility of the host to manage MBR table content between namespaces within the NVM subsystem. LBA format compatibility is not a TPer responsibility.

### 5.5.2 Locking Template interactions with the Namespace Management command

If the Locking SP is owned, and:

- a) a controller processes a Namespace Management command;
- b) the Enabled column value of the MBRControlObj is TRUE; and
- c) the Namespace Management command specifies the creation of a namespace with an LBA Format (see [12]) that is different from one of the existing Namespaces,

then the Namespace Management command SHALL fail with a status of Operation Denied.

### 5.5.3 Locking Template interactions with the Format NVM Command

The Format NVM command MAY be supported on an NVM subsystem that contains an SP that incorporates the Locking Template.

If the Locking SP is owned and for any Locking object:

- a) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column of the Locking object is TRUE; and
- b) the value of the WriteLocked column of the Locking object is TRUE,

then any Format NVM command SHALL fail with a status of Invalid Security State.

If the Locking SP is owned, and:

- a) a controller processes a Format NVM command;
- b) the Enabled column value of the MBRControlObj [29] is TRUE; and
- c) the Format NVM command specifies changing to an LBA Format of the Namespace corresponding to the value of NamespaceID column of MBRControl table from the original LBA Format (see [12])

then the Format NVM command SHALL fail with a status of Invalid Security State.

### 5.5.4 Interaction of Opal Family with the Sanitize command

If the Locking SP is not owned in a TPer (see 2.2), then the SD MAY support (i.e., the SANICAP field is non-zero) the Sanitize command.

If the Locking SP is owned in a TPer, the SD SHALL:

- a) report that the Sanitize command is not supported (i.e., the SANICAP field is zero); or
- b) perform the following:
  - A. report that the Sanitize command is supported (i.e., the SANICAP field is non-zero); and
  - B. terminate the Sanitize command with a Data Protection Error (see 5.3).

### 5.5.5 Locking Template interactions with Dataset Management, Attribute – Deallocate

The NVM subsystem that contains an SP that incorporates the Locking Template MAY support the Dataset Management command with attribute, Deallocate.

The Dataset Management command with Attribute – Deallocate SHALL fail and report Data Protection Error (see 5.3) if:

- a) the command provides an LBA range that is included in one or more Locking objects; and
- b) the value of the WriteLockEnabled column and WriteLocked column are TRUE for at least one of the Locking objects that contains at least part of the LBA range provided.

### 5.5.6 Interface command interactions with user data removal methods

If a user data removal method (see 2.3) is in process, then the controller shall terminate all supported NVMe commands with a Synchronous Protocol Violation (see 5.3), except for the following:



- a) Security Send command (see [12]);
  - b) Security Receive command (see [12]);
  - c) Abort command (see [12]);
  - d) Asynchronous Event Request command (see [12]);
  - e) Create I/O Completion Queue command (see [12]);
  - f) Create I/O Submission Queue command (see [12]);
  - g) Delete I/O Completion Queue command (see [12]);
  - h) Delete I/O Submission Queue command (see [12]);
  - i) Get Features command (see [12]);
  - j) Get Log Page command (see [12]) for these log pages:
    - A. Error Information;
    - B. SMART / Health Information;
    - C. Changed Namespace List;
    - D. Reservation Notification; and
    - E. Sanitize Status;
  - k) Identify command (see [12]);
  - l) Keep Alive command (see [12]);
  - m) Set Features command (see [12]);
  - n) Opcode 7Fh for these Fabric commands (see [13]):
    - A. Property Set;
    - B. Connect;
    - C. Property Get;
    - D. Authentication Send;
    - E. Authentication Receive; and
    - F. vendor specific fabric commands that do not affect or retrieve user data;
- and
- o) vendor specific commands that do not affect or retrieve user data.

### 5.5.7 Locking Template interactions with other NVMe Commands

Table 31 specifies the interactions of NVMe commands not already described by other subclauses.

## 6 eMMC Interface

See [14] for details on eMMC architecture, commands and transports. Further details relating to the mapping provided below are found in [23].

See [14] for details on eMMC architecture, commands and transports. Further details relating to the mapping provided below are found in [23].

### 6.1 Mapping of Resets

Table 23 specifies the eMMC events that are mapped to TCG resets.

**Table 23 – eMMC Events Mapped to TCG reset\_type**

eMMC Event	Maps to TCG reset_type	Reference
Power On	Power cycle	[14]
H/W Reset (Pin, Reset Signal)	Hardware Reset	[14]
GO_IDLE_STATE (CMD0)	Hardware Reset	[14]
GO_PRE_IDLE_STATE (CMD0)	Hardware Reset	[14]
GO_INACTIVE_STATE (CMD15)	Power cycle	[14]
HPI (High Priority Interrupt)	None	[14]

## 6.2 Mapping of IF-SEND and IF-RECV

### 6.2.1 IF-SEND

IF-SEND is implemented with the combination of a CMD23 (i.e., SET\_BLOCK\_COUNT), followed by a CMD54 (PROTOCOL\_WR), with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 24.

CMD23 command is used to set the transfer block count for the CMD54. See [14] for details regarding CMD23 and CMD54.

**Table 24 – IF-SEND command parameters (e•MMC)**

Security Protocol	SP_Specific	Transfer Length
0x00	Security Protocol 0x00 is not defined for IF-SEND	
0x01	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512 byte data units as defined in CMD23
0x02	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512 byte data units as defined in CMD23
0x06	Protocol 0x06 is not defined for e•MMC.	
<sup>a</sup> If the Transfer Length parameter (“number of blocks”) in CMD23 is zero or if CMD23 was not successfully received, then the e•MMC device SHALL report SEC_INVALID_COMMAND_PARAMETER (see .(6.4)		

### 6.2.2 IF-RECV

IF-RECV is implemented with the combination of a CMD23 (SET\_BLOCK\_COUNT), followed by a CMD53 (PROTOCOL\_RD), with additional requirements on the inputs as described in Table 25.

CMD23 command is used to set the transfer block count for the CMD53. See [14] for details regarding CMD23 and CMD53.

**Table 25 – IF-RECV command parameters (e•MMC)**

Security Protocol	SP_Specific	Allocation Length
0x00	See [14] <sup>b</sup>	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512 byte data units as defined in CMD23
0x01	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512 byte data units as defined in CMD23
0x02	a ComID	Non-zero <sup>a</sup> number of 512 byte data units as defined in CMD23
0x06	Protocol 0x06 is not defined for e•MMC.	
<sup>a</sup> If the Transfer Length parameter (“number of blocks”) in CMD23 is zero or if CMD23 was not successfully received, then the e•MMC device SHALL report SEC_INVALID_COMMAND_PARAMETER (see .(6.4)		
<sup>b</sup> When receiving CMD53 (PROTOCOL_RD) with Security Protocol value equal to 00h the device SHALL return the list of supported protocols.		

## 6.2.3 eMMC Command Structure for TCG IF-SEND and IF-RECV

### 6.2.3.1 eMMC Block Allocation Overview

The eMMC protocol uses the CMD23 SET\_BLOCK\_COUNT command (see 6.2.3.2) to set the block count for the CMD54 command or the CMD53 command (see 6.2.3.3) that immediately follows it. The block count of the CMD54 command or the CMD53 command is specified in 512-byte blocks (i.e., Allocation Length maps to the number of blocks in the payload multiplied by 512). Payload padding to the specified number of 512 byte blocks SHALL consist of zeros.

For TCG on the eMMC transport, the IF-SEND command consists of the combination of a CMD23, followed by a CMD54.

In TCG on the eMMC transport, the IF-RECV command consists of the combination of a CMD23, followed by a CMD53.

### 6.2.3.2 eMMC CMD23 SET\_BLOCK\_COUNT command

CMD23 SET\_BLOCK\_COUNT is sent before CMD54 or CMD53 to set a transfer length of one or more 512-byte block. See Table 26.

**Table 26 – eMMC CMD23 Command Block**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Byte									
0	[47] Start Bit	[46] Transition Bit	[45:40] Command Index						
1	[39] Reliable Write Request	[38] '0' non-packed	[37] tag request	[36:33] context ID			[32]: forced programming		
2	[31:24] set to 0								
3	[23:16] Number of Blocks (15:8)								
4	[15:8]: Number of Blocks (7:0)								
5	[7:1] CRC7							[0] Stop Bit	

The value of Command Index is defined as 23 for this command. See [14] for more information.

The value in the Number of Blocks field specifies how many blocks are to be transferred in the next command. See [14] for more information.

All other fields are defined in [14].

### 6.2.3.3 eMMC CMD54 PROTOCOL\_WR and CMD53 PROTOCOL\_RD commands

CMD54 PROTOCOL\_WR and CMD53 PROTOCOL\_RD commands are used to send the Security Protocol and the Security Protocol Specific parameters of the TCG IF-SEND and IF-RECV commands. See Table 27.

**Table 27 – eMMC CMD54 and CMD53 Structure**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte								
0	[47] Start Bit	[46] Transitio n Bit	[45:40] Command Index					
1	[39:32] Security Protocol Specific (15:8)							
2	[31:24] Security Protocol Specific (7:0)							
3	[23:16] Security Protocol							
4	[15:8] Reserved							
5	[7:1] CRC7							[0] Stop Bit

See Table 24 and Table 25 for usage of Bytes 1 and 2, the Security Protocol Specific fields and the Security Protocol field. All other fields are defined in [14].

## 6.3 Handling Common TPer Errors

Security related errors are detected by the eMMC interface or by the TPer. This section describes how they are reported by the eMMC interface.

See [14] for details.

Table 28 – TPer Errors (eMMC)

TPer Error ID	eMMC Device Status	EXCEPTION EVENTS STATUS <sup>a</sup>	EXT SECURITY ERR <sup>b</sup>	Comments
Good	No error	No error	No error	Normal command completion.
Invalid Security Protocol ID parameter	EXCEPTION EVENT=1	EXTENDED SECURITY FAILURE =1	SEC INVALID COMMAND PARAMETER S=1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Invalid Transfer Length parameter on IF-SEND	EXCEPTION EVENT=1	EXTENDED SECURITY FAILURE =1	SEC INVALID COMMAND PARAMETER S=1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Other Invalid Command Parameter	EXCEPTION EVENT=1	EXTENDED SECURITY FAILURE =1	SEC INVALID COMMAND PARAMETER S=1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Synchronous Protocol Violation	EXCEPTION EVENT=1	EXTENDED SECURITY FAILURE =1	SEC INVALID COMMAND PARAMETER S=1	No data SHALL be transferred.
Data Protection Error	EXCEPTION EVENT=1	EXTENDED SECURITY FAILURE =1	ACCESS DENIED=1	No user data SHALL be transferred.
<sup>a</sup> EXCEPTION_EVENTS_STATUS field of the EXT_CSD register <sup>b</sup> EXT_SECURITY_ERR field of the EXT_CSD register				

## 6.4 Discovery of Security Capabilities

### 6.4.1 Discovery of Security Capabilities

#### 6.4.1.1 Security Protocol Information

In order to discover whether the extended protocol pass through commands are supported the host SHOULD verify that Command Class 10 is supported by the device (in CCC field in CSD Register).

In order to receive and send extended protocol information CMD53 and CMD54 SHALL be used.

Refer to Security Protocol Information (see [14]) for the discovery of which security feature set is supported.

When receiving PROTOCOL\_RD (CMD53) with Security Protocol value equal to 00h the device SHALL return the list of supported protocols.

## 6.5 Miscellaneous

### 6.5.1 Partition Management

The Locking Template SHALL be associated with and manage only the User Data Area partition (see [14]).

DRAFT

## 7 Appendix: Locking SP Interactions With Other Commands

### 7.1 SCSI Command Interactions

Table 29 specifies the interactions of SCSI commands not already described by other subclauses.

The commands in Table 29 MAY be supported on an SD that incorporates the Locking Template. Table 29 identifies whether a SCSI command is considered as a Read command or a Write command for the purposes of interactions with ReadLockEnabled, WriteLockEnabled, ReadLocked, and WriteLocked column values in the Locking table.

Commands identified in Table 29 as Read commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Read Command Access table (see [17]).

Commands identified in Table 29 as Write commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Write Command Access table (see [17]).

**Table 29 – SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP**

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
BACKGROUND CONTROL		SBC-4	No	No
BIND		SPC-5	No	No
CHANGE ALIASES		SPC-5	No	No
CLOSE ZONE		ZBC	No	Yes
COMPARE AND WRITE		SBC-4	Yes	Yes
COPY OPERATION ABORT		SPC-5	No	No
EXTENDED COPY		SPC-5	See 3.5.10	
FINISH ZONE		ZBC	No	Yes
FORMAT UNIT		SBC-4	No	See 3.5.8
GET LBA STATUS		SBC-4	Yes	No
GET PHYSICAL ELEMENT STATUS		SBC-4	No	No
GET STREAM STATUS		SBC-4	No	No
INQUIRY		SPC-5	No	No



SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
LOG SELECT		SPC-5, SBC-4	No	No
LOG SENSE		SPC-5, SBC-4	No	No
MODE SELECT (6/10)		SPC-5, SBC-4	No	No
MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL IN		SPC-5	No	No
MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL OUT		SPC-5	No	No
MODE SENSE (6)		SPC-5, SBC-4	No	No
MODE SENSE (10)		SPC-5, SBC-4	No	No
OPEN ZONE		ZBC	No	Yes
ORWRITE (16)		SBC-4	No	Yes
ORWRITE (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
PERSISTENT RESERVE IN		SPC-5	No	No
PERSISTENT RESERVE OUT		SPC-5	No	No
POPULATE TOKEN		SBC-4	See 3.5.10	No
PRE-FETCH (10)		SBC-4	Yes	No
PRE-FETCH (16)		SBC-4	Yes	No
PREVENT ALLOW MEDIUM REMOVAL		SBC-4	No	No
READ (6)		SBC-4	Yes	No
READ (10)		SBC-4	Yes	No

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
READ (16)		SBC-4	Yes	No
READ (32)		SBC-4	Yes	No
READ ATTRIBUTE		SPC-5	No	No
READ BUFFER (10) READ BUFFER (16)	Except modes 0Ah, 0Bh, and 1Ch	SPC-5	No	No
	Mode 0Ah and 0Bh - Echo Buffer Mode		No	No
	Mode 1Ch - Error Retrieval Mode		No	No
READ CAPACITY (10)		SBC-4	No	No
READ CAPACITY (16)		SBC-4	No	No
READ DEFECT DATA (10)		SBC-4	No	No
READ DEFECT DATA (12)		SBC-4	No	No
READ LONG (10)		SBC-4	See 3.5.6	
READ LONG (16)		SBC-4	See 3.5.6	
READ MEDIA SERIAL NUMBER		SPC-5	No	No
REASSIGN BLOCKS		SBC-4	Yes	Yes
RECEIVE COPY DATA		SPC-5	Yes	No
RECEIVE DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS		SPC-5	No	No
RECEIVE ROD TOKEN INFORMATION		SPC-5, SBC-4	Yes	No
REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE		SBC-4	No	See 3.5.12 and 3.5.13
REMOVE I-T NEXUS		SPC-5	No	No

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
RELEASE (6)		SPC-5	No	No
RELEASE (10)		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT ALIASES		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT ALL ROD TOKENS		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT IDENTIFYING INFORMATION		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT LUNS		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT PRIORITY		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT PROVISIONING INITIALIZATION PATTERN		SBC-4	No	No
REPORT REFERRALS		SBC-4	No	No
REPORT SUPPORTED TASK MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT TARGET PORT		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT TIMESTAMP		SPC-5	No	No
REPORT ZONES		ZBC	No	No
REQUEST SENSE		SPC-5	No	No
RESERVE (6)		SPC-5	No	No
RESERVE (10)		SPC-5	No	No
RESET WRITE POINTER		ZBC	No	Yes
REZERO UNIT		SBC-4	No	No
SANITIZE	BLOCK ERASE	SBC-4	See 3.5.4 and 3.5.5	

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
	CRYPTO ERASE		See 3.5.4 and 3.5.5	
	OVERWRITE		See 3.5.4 and 3.5.5	
	EXIT FAILURE MODE		See 3.5.4 and 3.5.5	
SECURITY PROTOCOL IN		SPC-5	No	No
SECURITY PROTOCOL OUT		SPC-5	No	No
SEEK (6)		SBC-4	No	No
SEEK (10)		SBC-4	No	No
SEND DIAGNOSTIC		SPC-5	Vendor specific <sup>a</sup>	
SET AFFILIATION		SPC-5	No	No
SET PRIORITY		SPC-5	No	No
SET IDENTIFYING INFORMATION		SPC-5	No	No
SET TARGET PORT GROUPS		SPC-5	No	No
SET TIMESTAMP		SPC-5	No	No
STREAM CONTROL		SBC-4	No	No
START STOP UNIT		SBC-4	No	No
SYNCHRONIZE CACHE (10)		SBC-4	No	No
SYNCHRONIZE CACHE (16)		SBC-4	No	No
TEST UNIT READY		SPC-5	No	No
UNBIND		SPC-5	No	No
UNMAP		SBC-4	No	See 3.5.11

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
VERIFY (10)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	Yes	No
	BYTCHK=1		See 3.5.9	No
VERIFY (12)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	Yes	No
	BYTCHK=1		See 3.5.9	No
VERIFY (16)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	Yes	No
	BYTCHK=1		See 3.5.9	No
VERIFY (32)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	Yes	No
	BYTCHK=1		See 3.5.9	No
XDWRITEREAD (10)		SBC-4	Yes	Yes
XDWRITEREAD (32)		SBC-4	Yes	Yes
XPWRITE (10)		SBC-4	No	Yes
XPWRITE (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE (6)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE (10)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE (16)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE AND VERIFY (10)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	No	Yes
	BYTCHK=1		No	Yes
WRITE AND VERIFY (12)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	No	Yes
	BYTCHK=1		No	Yes
WRITE AND VERIFY (16)	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	No	Yes
	BYTCHK=1		No	Yes
	BYTCHK=0	SBC-4	No	Yes

SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP				
SCSI Command	Service Action / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
WRITE AND VERIFY (32)	BYTCHK=1		No	Yes
WRITE ATOMIC (16)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE ATOMIC (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE ATTRIBUTE		SPC-5	No	No
WRITE BUFFER	all modes except those modes associated with Download Microcode and the Echo Buffer mode	SPC-5	No	No
	all modes associated with Download Microcode		No	No
	mode 0Ah - Echo Buffer Mode		No	No
WRITE LONG (10)	WR_UNCOR=0	SBC-4	See 3.5.6	
	WR_UNCOR=1		No	Yes
WRITE LONG (16)	WR_UNCOR=0	SBC-4	See 3.5.6	
	WR_UNCOR=1		No	Yes
WRITE SAME (10)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE SAME (16)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE SAME (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE STREAM (16)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE STREAM (32)		SBC-4	No	Yes
WRITE USING TOKEN		SBC-4	No	See 3.5.10

<b>SCSI command interactions with the Locking SP</b>				
<b>SCSI Command</b>	<b>Service Action / Special Cases</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Read Command</b>	<b>Write Command</b>
<p><sup>a</sup> For Vendor Specific commands and for each SCSI command not identified in the table, the command is considered a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Write command, if the command modifies user data; and</li> <li>b) Read command, if the command accesses user data.</li> </ul>				

## 7.2 ATA Command Interactions

Table 30 specifies the interactions of ATA commands not already described by other subclauses.

The commands in Table 30 MAY be supported on an SD that incorporates the Locking Template. Table 30 identifies whether an ATA command is considered as a Read command or a Write command for the purposes of interactions with ReadLockEnabled, WriteLockEnabled, ReadLocked, and WriteLocked column values in the Locking table.

Commands identified in Table 30 as Read commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Read Command Access table (see [17]).

Commands identified in Table 30 as Write commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Write Command Access table (see [17]).

**Table 30 – ATA command interactions with the Locking SP**

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
ABORT NCQ QUEUE		ACS-4	See NCQ NON-DATA	
BLOCK ERASE EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	
			No	Yes
CHECK POWER MODE		ACS-4	No	No
CLOSE ZONE EXT		ACS-4, ZAC	See ZAC Management Out	
CONFIGURE STREAM		ACS-4	No	No
CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	
			No	Yes
DATA SET MANAGEMENT	Trim	ACS-4	No	See 4.5.5
	Markup LBA Ranges function		No	No
DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL		ACS-4	See DATA SET MANAGEMENT	
DEADLINE HANDLING		ACS-4	See NCQ NON-DATA	



ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
DEVICE CONFIGURATION OVERLAY (DCO)	FREEZE LOCK	ACS-2	No	No
	IDENTIFY		No	No
	RESTORE		No	No
	SET		No	No
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE		ACS-4	No	No
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA		ACS-4	See DOWNLOAD MICROCODE	
EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC		ACS-4	No	No
FINISH ZONE EXT		ACS-4, ZAC	See ZAC Management Out	
FLUSH CACHE		ACS-4	No	No
FLUSH CACHE EXT		ACS-4	No	No
FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT		ACS-4	No	No
GET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT		ACS-4	No	No
GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT		ACS-2	No	No
GET PHYSICAL ELEMENT STATUS		ACS-4	No	No
IDENTIFY DEVICE		ACS-4	No	No
IDLE		ACS-4	No	No
IDLE IMMEDIATE		ACS-4	No	No
NCQ NON-DATA	ABORT NCQ QUEUE	ACS-4	No	No
	DEADLINE HANDLING		No	No

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
	SET FEATURES		See SET FEATURES	
	ZAC Management Out		See ZAC Management Out	
	ZERO EXT		See ZERO EXT	
NOP		ACS-4	No	No
OPEN ZONE EXT		ACS-4, ZAC	See ZAC Management Out	
OVERWRITE EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	
			No	Yes
READ BUFFER		ACS-4	No	No
READ BUFFER DMA		ACS-4	No	No
READ DMA		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ DMA EXT		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ FPDMA QUEUED		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ LOG DMA EXT	Except Logs E0, E1	ACS-4	No	No
	Logs E0 & E1		See SCT	
READ LOG EXT		ACS-4	See READ LOG DMA EXT	
READ MULTIPLE		ACS-3	Yes	No
READ MULTIPLE EXT		ACS-3	Yes	No
READ NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT		ACS-2	No	No
READ NATIVE MAX ADDRESS		ACS-2	No	No
READ SECTOR(S)		ACS-4	Yes	No

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
READ SECTOR(S) EXT		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ STREAM DMA EXT		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ STREAM EXT		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ VERIFY SECTOR(S)		ACS-4	Yes	No
READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT		ACS-4	Yes	No
RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED	READ LOG DMA EXT	ACS-4	See READ LOG DMA EXT	
	ZAC Management In		See ZAC Management In	
REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE		ACS-4	No	See 4.5.6 and 4.5.7
REPORT REALMS EXT		ZAC-2	See ZAC Management In	
REPORT ZONE DOMAINS EXT		ZAC-2	See ZAC Management In	
REPORT ZONES EXT		ACS-4, ZAC	See ZAC Management In	
REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT		ACS-4	No	No
RESET WRITE POINTER EXT		ACS-4, ZAC	See ZAC Management Out	
SANITIZE ANTI-FREEZE LOCK EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	
			No	No
SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	
			No	No
			See 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.5	

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
SANITIZE STATUS EXT		ACS-4	No	No
SCT	Data Tables	ACS-4	No	No
	Error Recovery Control		No	No
	Feature Control		No	No
	Status		No	No
	Read Long	ATA8-ACS	See 4.5.2	
	Write Long		See 4.5.2	
	Write Same	ACS-4	No	Yes
SECURITY	DISABLE PASSWORD	ACS-4	See 4.5.1.3	
	ERASE PREPARE		See 4.5.1.3	
	ERASE UNIT		See 4.5.1.3	
	FREEZE LOCK		See 4.5.1.3	
	SET PASSWORD		See 4.5.1.3	
	UNLOCK		See 4.5.1.3	
SEND FPDMA QUEUED:	DATA SET MANAGEMENT	ACS-4	See DATA SET MANAGEMENT	
	DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL		See DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL	
	ZAC Management Out		See ZAC Management Out	
SEQUENTIALIZE ZONE EXT		ZAC	See ZAC Management Out	
SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
SET DATE & TIME EXT		ACS-4	No	No

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
SET FEATURES		ACS-4	No	No
SET MAX	ADDRESS	ACS-2	No	No
	ADDRESS EXT		No	No
	FREEZE LOCK		No	No
	LOCK		No	No
	SET PASSWORD		No	No
	UNLOCK		No	No
SET MULTIPLE MODE		ACS-3	No	No
SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT		ACS-4	See 4.5.4	
			No	Yes
SLEEP		ACS-4	No	No
SMART	DISABLE OPERATIONS	ACS-3	No	No
	ENABLE OPERATIONS		No	No
	ENABLE/DISABLE AUTOSAVE		No	No
	EXECUTE OFF-LINE IMMEDIATE		Vendor specific <sup>a</sup>	
	READ DATA		No	No
	READ LOG		See READ LOG DMA EXT	
	RETURN STATUS	ACS-4	No	No
	WRITE LOG		See WRITE LOG DMA EXT	
STANDBY		ACS-4	No	No

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
STANDBY IMMEDIATE		ACS-4	No	No
TRUSTED NON-DATA		ACS-4	No	No
TRUSTED RECEIVE		ACS-4	No	No
TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA		ACS-4	No	No
TRUSTED SEND		ACS-4	No	No
TRUSTED SEND DMA		ACS-4	No	No
WRITE BUFFER		ACS-4	No	No
WRITE BUFFER DMA		ACS-4	No	No
WRITE DMA		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE DMA EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE DMA FUA EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE FPDMA QUEUED		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE LOG DMA EXT	Except Logs E0, E1	ACS-4	No	No
	Logs E0 & E1		See SCT	
WRITE LOG EXT		ACS-4	See WRITE LOG DMA EXT	
WRITE MULTIPLE		ACS-3	No	Yes
WRITE MULTIPLE EXT		ACS-3	No	Yes
WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT		ACS-3	No	Yes
WRITE SECTOR(S)		ACS-4	No	Yes

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE STREAM DMA EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE STREAM EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
ZAC Management In	REPORT REALMS EXT	ZAC-2	No	No
	REPORT ZONE DOMAINS EXT	ZAC-2	No	No
	REPORT ZONES EXT	ACS-4, ZAC	No	No
	ZONE ACTIVATE EXT	ZAC-2	Yes	Yes
	ZONE QUERY EXT	ZAC-2	No	No
ZAC Management Out	CLOSE ZONE EXT	ACS-4, ZAC	No	Yes
	FINISH ZONE EXT		No	Yes
	OPEN ZONE EXT		No	Yes
	RESET WRITE POINTER EXT		No	Yes
	SEQUENTIALIZE ZONE EXT	ZAC	No	Yes
ZERO EXT		ACS-4	No	Yes
ZONE ACTIVATE EXT		ZAC-2	See ZAC Management In	
ZONE QUERY EXT		ZAC-2	See ZAC Management In	

ATA Command Interactions with the Locking SP				
Command	Subcommand / Special Cases	Reference	Read Command	Write Command
<p><sup>a</sup>For Vendor Specific commands and for each ATA command not identified in the table, the command is considered a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Write command, if the command modifies user data; and</li> <li>b) Read command, if the command accesses user data.</li> </ul>				



### 7.3 NVMe Command Interactions

Table 31 specifies the interactions of NVMe commands not already described by other subclauses.

The commands in Table 31 MAY be supported on an NVM subsystem that incorporates the Locking Template. Table 31 identifies whether an NVMe Commands is considered as a Read command or a Write command for the purposes of interactions with ReadLockEnabled, WriteLockEnabled, ReadLocked, and WriteLocked column values in the Locking table.

Commands identified in Table 31 as Read commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Read Command Access table (see [17]).

Commands identified in Table 31 as Write commands SHALL behave as defined in the Interface Write Command Access table (see [17]).

**Table 31 – NVMe Commands – Mapping to Read/Write**

Command	Subcommand	Read Command	Write Command
Abort		No	No
Asynchronous Event Request		No	No
Compare		Yes	No
Create I/O Completion Queue		No	No
Create I/O Submission Queue		No	No
Dataset Management	Attribute – Deallocate	No	See 5.5.5
	Attribute – Integral Dataset for Read	No	No
	Attribute – Integral Dataset for Write	No	No
Delete I/O Completion Queue		No	No
Delete I/O Submission Queue		No	No
Doorbell Buffer Config		No	No
Device Self-Test		Vendor specific <sup>a</sup>	
Directive Receive		No	No
Directive Send		No	No
Firmware Commit		No	No
Firmware Image Download		No	No
Flush		No	No
Format NVM		No	See 5.5.3
Get Features		No	No
Get Log Page		No	No
Identify		No	No

Command	Subcommand	Read Command	Write Command
Keep Alive		No	No
Namespace Attachment		No	No
Namespace Management		See 5.5.1	
NVMe-MI Receive		No	No
NVMe-MI Send		No	No
Read		Yes	No
Reservation Acquire		No	No
Reservation Register		No	No
Reservation Release		No	No
Reservation Report		No	No
Sanitize		See 5.5.4	
Security Receive		No	No
Security Send		No	No
Set Features		No	No
Write		No	Yes
Write Uncorrectable		No	Yes
Write Zeroes		No	Yes
Virtualization Management		No	No
<p><sup>a</sup> For Vendor Specific commands and for each NVMe command not identified in the table, the command is considered a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Write, if command modifies user data; and</li> <li>b) Read, if command accesses user data.</li> </ul>			