

Items for consideration (1)



- Padding of data fields to 32-bits
 - Allow padding of the data field to the next 32-bit boundary
 - Data length give correct number of bytes to be transferred.
 - E.g. three bytes to be sent
 - Additional zero byte for padding to 32-bits could be added
 - Data length set to 3
 - Up to three pad bytes could be added without causing a data length error.
 - Data length is either exact number of bytes in packet
 - Or data length is 1, 2 or 3 less than number of data bytes in packet
 - Where number of data bytes is a multiple of 4.
- Recommendation is to NOT do this if we remove the data length from the replies.



Items for consideration (2)



- Destination Device Type : Replaced by Destination Key ?
 - Destination key is a qualifier for the Memory Write address
 - Can be used to increase the protocol security (for configuration commands)
 - Can be used as a Memory Map key
 - Can be used as a Mailbox key
- Recommendation is to replace the destination Device Type by a Destination Key





- Sending a reply if there is an error but not if there is no error
 - At the moment the Ack/No_Ack bit has two possibilities:
 - Ack and error indication
 - or no ack and no error indication
 - Third possibility is to not provide acknowledgements but to provide an error indication.
- Recommendation is not to do this
- If an application wants to get an error message it should ask for an ack/reply



Items for consideration (4)



- 32-bit CRC for data
- CRC vs checksum for header
- CRC gives better error coverage
- Is easy to compute in hardware
- Not so easy to implement in software
- Recommendation is to use 32-bit CRC
 - Too difficult to compute
- Optional 8-bit CRC or no CRC
 - Must always be there (or not)
- Longitudinal parity check
 - Easier than CRC to generate
- 8-bit CRC always
 - Simple in SW with look up table
 - Expensive in hardware when done in parallel
 - Cannot do serially because of NULLs parity bits etc
- 8-bit CRC or Checksum acceptable for small packets
- Need to look at parallel CRC algorithms
- If long (16 o 32 bit) CRC is possible to do in hardware efficiently then we will use that.
 - Has to be easy in software too
- Otherwise use 8-bit CRC unless too difficult in which case will use 8-bit LPC.
- Baseline is 8-bit LPC unless CRC is easy



Items for consideration (5)



- Small read/write command
- i.e. restricting validated write to four bytes data
- And payload of small read to four bytes
- This removes need for data length
- Saves some bytes
- But upsets command alignment
- NOT recommended



Items for consideration (6)



- Writing to a FIFO which is full?
- It was decided that to support this and to be able to indicate back to the source application the actual amount of data that has been transferred, a data length field is needed in the reply.
- The data length field in a reply indicates the actual amount of data that was read or written.