Title: Definitions of Terms

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Document History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 2008</td>
<td>Initial release.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Changed initial release TPB to ECNU (ECN) to be able to include changes into the Rev. 3.0 spec; included original definitions</td>
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1 Introduction

There are many places in the Revision 2.6 specification document where terms are defined, or used, inconsistently. This proposal corrects and clarifies definitions of basic terms in a consistent manner. [Editor's Note: the changes shall be included in respective places in the specification document.]

2 Definition Changes

2.1 Dword

4.1.33 Dword
Replace
A Dword is thirty-two (32) bits of data. A Dword may be represented as 32 bits, as two adjacent words, or as four adjacent bytes. When shown as bits the least significant bit is bit 0 and most significant bit is bit 31. The most significant bit is shown on the left. When shown as words the least significant word (lower) is word 0 and the most significant (upper) word is word 1. When shown as bytes the least significant byte is byte 0 and the most significant byte is byte 3. See Figure 1 for a description of the relationship between bytes, words, and Dwords. Dwords are aligned on four byte boundaries to a zero reference defined by a comma character.

with

A Dword is an ordered set of thirty-two (32) bits. The least significant bit is bit 0 and the most significant bit is bit 31.

2.2 Word

4.1.103 word
Replace
A word is sixteen (16) bits of data. A word may be represented as 16 bits or as two adjacent bytes. When shown as bits the least significant bit is bit 0 and most significant bit is bit 15. The most significant bit is shown on the left. When shown as bytes the least significant byte (lower) byte is byte 0 and the most significant byte (upper) byte is byte 1. See Figure 1 for a description of the relationship between bytes, words and Dwords.

with

A word is an ordered set of sixteen (16) bits. The least significant bit is bit 0 and the most significant bit is bit 15.

2.3 Byte

4.1.8 byte
Replace
A byte is 8 bits of data. The least significant bit is bit 0 and the most significant bit is bit 7. The most significant bit is shown on the left. In the encoding process the bits in a byte are referred to as HGFEDCBA, or “A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H” where A corresponds to bit 0 and H corresponds to bit 7.
2.4 Relationship between Dword, word and byte

4.2.7 Byte, word and Dword Relationships
Replace
Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between bytes, words and Dwords.

With

A byte is an ordered set of eight (8) bits. The least significant bit is bit 0 and the most significant bit is bit 7.

2.5 Character

4.1.9 character
Replace
A character is a representation of a data byte or control code. There are two types of characters: data characters and control characters.

With

A character is a representation of a byte in the Zxx.y notation (see 9.2.1 [Ed. Section 9.2.1 has to be revised]).

2.6 Data Character

4.1.25 data character
Replace
A data character is a combination of a byte value with the control variable equal to D.

With
A data character is a character in which $Z$ is equal to $D$ (see 9.2.1 [Ed. Section 9.2.1 has to be revised]).

### 2.7 Control Character

**4.1.21 control character**

A control character is a combination of a byte value with the control variable equal to $K$.

with

A control character is a character in which $Z$ is equal to $K$ see 9.2.1 [Ed. Section 9.2.1 has to be revised]).

### 2.8 Primitive

**4.1.81 primitive**

A primitive is a single Dword of information that consists of a control character in byte 0 followed by three additional data characters in bytes 1-3. [Ed. Note: Integration team, please check general usage]

with

A primitive is a special Dword used by the Link layer for the transport control. Byte 0 of each primitive is a control character.