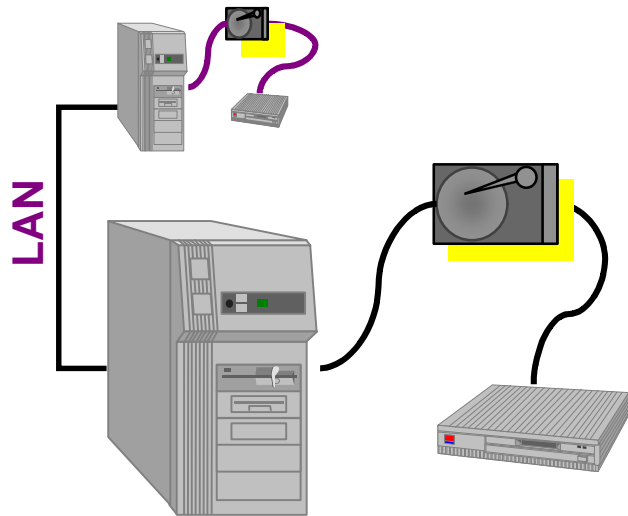

Fibre Channel Overview

What is Fibre Channel?

- A high-speed interface that can be used to connect workstations, mainframes, supercomputers, storage devices and peripherals
- A transport mechanism that supports a variety of upper level protocols, such as IP, SCSI, IPI, HIPPI, and ATM
- An interconnect standard that provides throughput of over 100 MB/s

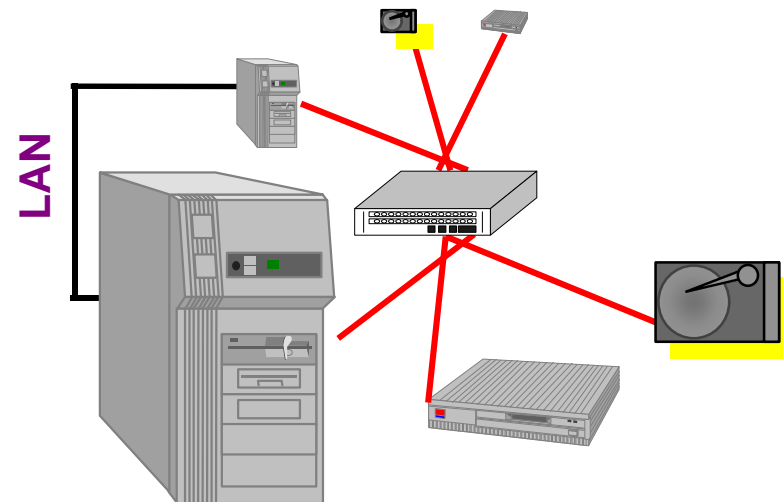
I/O Channel Comparison

SCSI



- Single host connection
- Up to 15 peripherals
- Up to 12 meters total
- Parallel interface
- 160 MB/sec

FIBRE CHANNEL



- Multiple host connectivity
- 126 per loop; 16 million per switched fabric
- Up to 10 kilometers per segment
- Serial interface
- 200 MB/sec

What Is It Useful For?

- **High Performance Storage Connections**
- **High Performance LAN Connections**
- **Multi-Purpose I/O for Data Intensive Workgroups**
- **Clustering Connections**
- **Storage Area Networking**



Why Implement Fibre Channel?

■ Scalability

- ◆ Supports loop & fabric topologies

■ Flexibility

- ◆ Longer cable distances
- ◆ Easier moves and adds
- ◆ Multiple Initiators
- ◆ Multiple Protocols

■ Availability

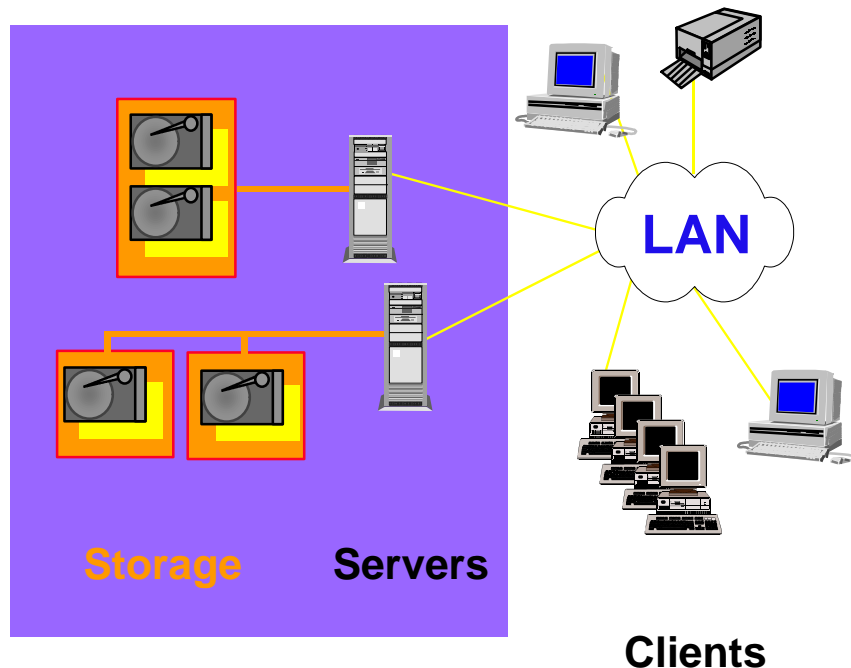
- ◆ Multiple redundant paths
- ◆ Multiple protocols support failover and load balancing

■ Performance

- ◆ High bandwidths
- ◆ Low latency

Traditional Enterprise Model

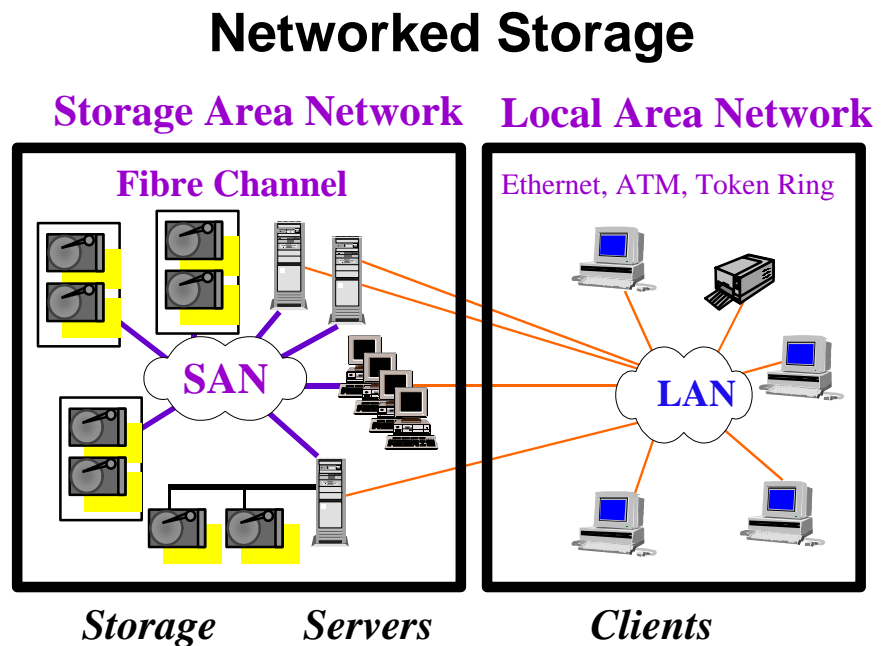
Traditional Server-Centric Storage



- “Islands of storage” behind each server have created performance bottlenecks and LAN congestion
- Scalability comes at a high price
- SCSI has failed to evolve

The Storage Area Network

- Complementary network to the LAN
 - ◆ Storage traffic is off-loaded to fail-safe I/O channel
- Servers and storage are network resources
 - ◆ Provides improved performance and scalability
- Tremendous flexibility to optimize price/performance
 - ◆ Topology, number of nodes, distance, performance



Fibre Channel Topologies

- **Switched Fabric**
- **Arbitrated Loop**
- **Point-to-Point**

Fibre Channel: Switched Fabric

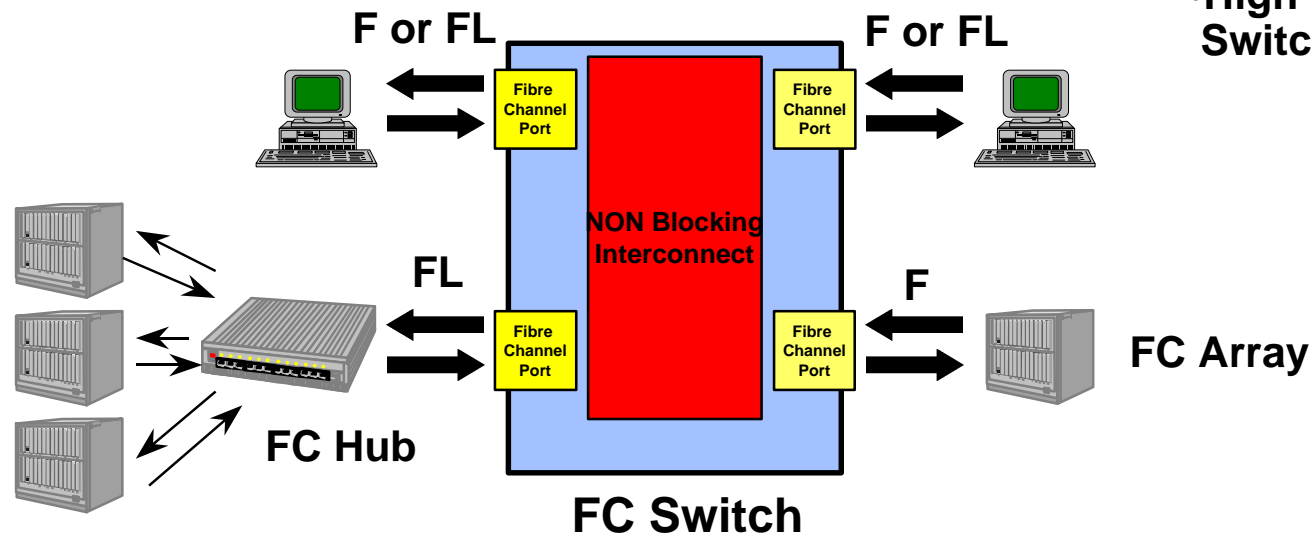
- Multiple simultaneous full-bandwidth connections
- Can support devices with varying data link speeds
- Higher cost per port

F-Port

- 200 MB/sec (full-duplex)
- Point-to-Point Protocol

FL-Port

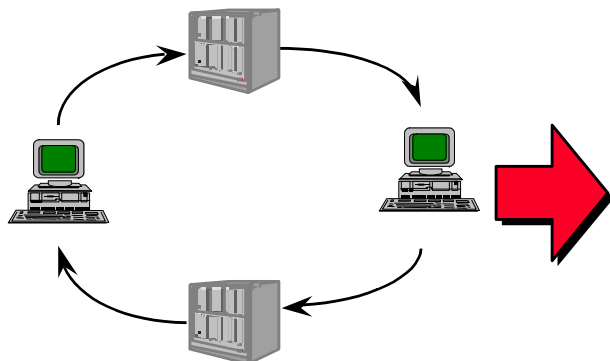
- Arbitrated Loop
- High Connectivity to a Single Switch Port



Fibre Channel: Arbitrated Loop

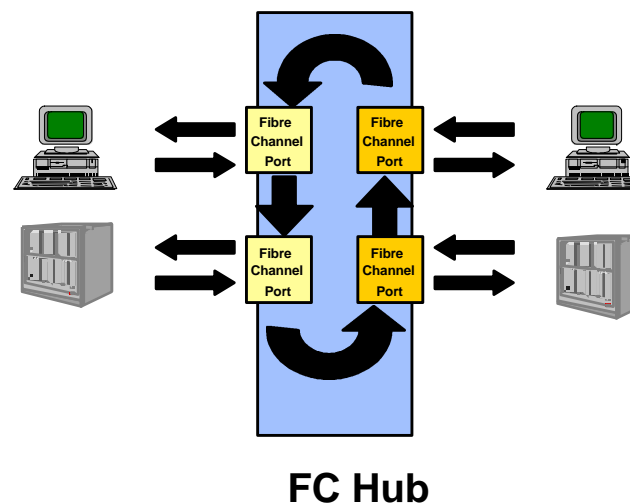
- Logical Loop, Physical Loop

- ◆ Low Cost
- ◆ Simple
- ◆ From 2 to 126 nodes



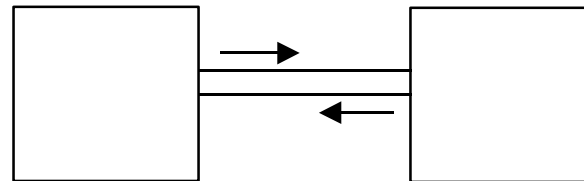
- Logical Loop, Physical Point-to-Point

- ◆ Essentially Half-Duplex
- ◆ Shared bandwidth
- ◆ Improved Fault Isolation

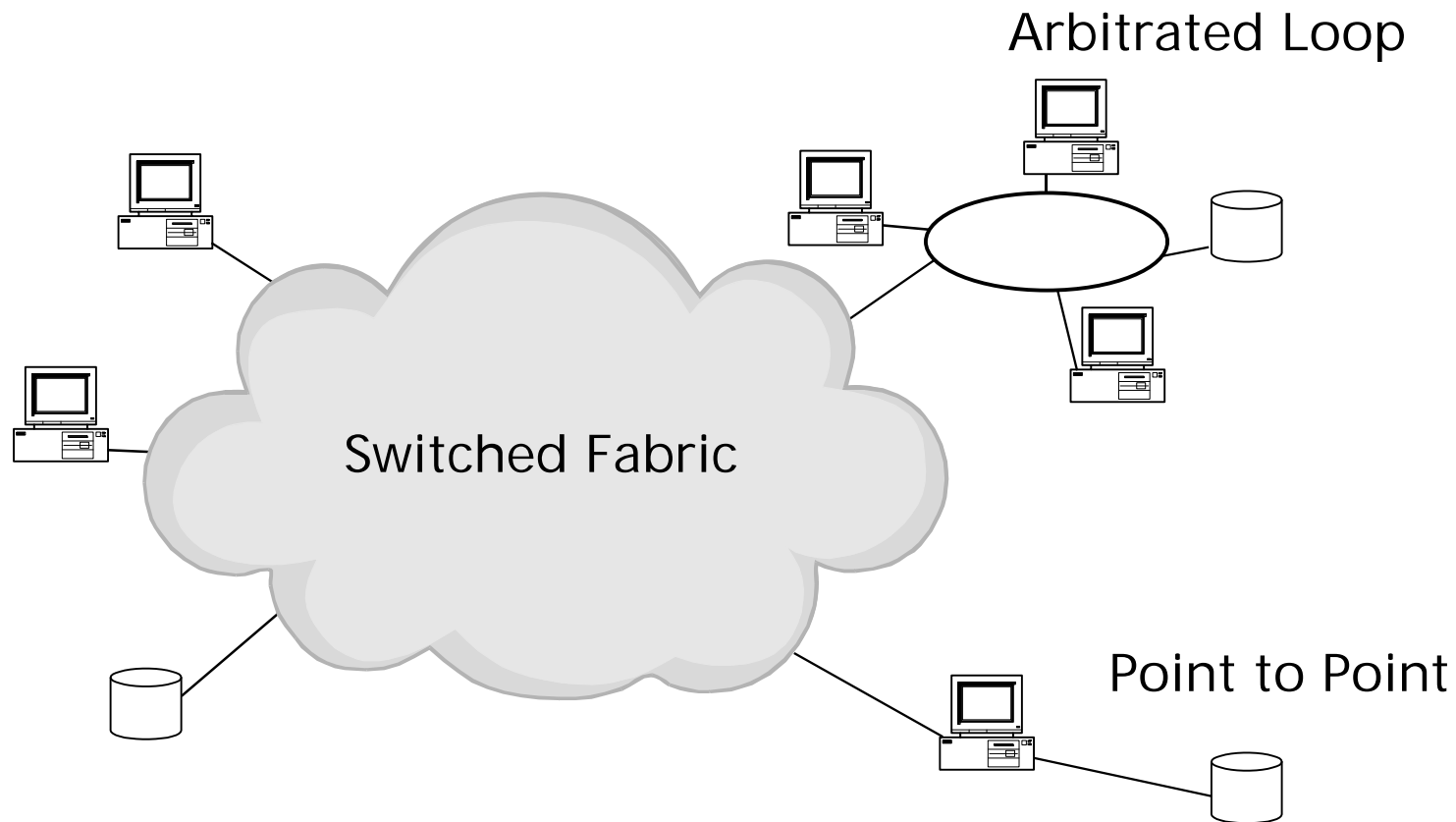


Fibre Channel: Point-to-Point

- Two devices
- Both devices must use the same data link speed
- Both devices must support the same cabling scheme



Mixed Topology Networks



Classes of Service

- **Class 1:** **Connection or dedicated service with guaranteed delivery**
- **Class 2:** **Connectionless service with guaranteed delivery**
- **Class 3:** **Connectionless datagram service**
- **Intermix:** **Class 1 connections, but unused bandwidth used for connectionless services**

Fibre Channel Media

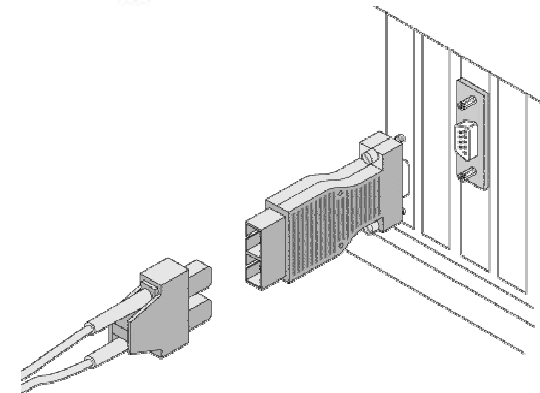
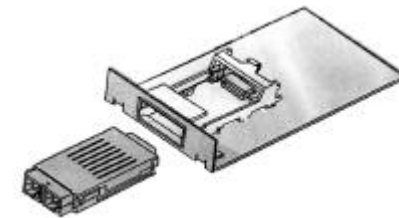
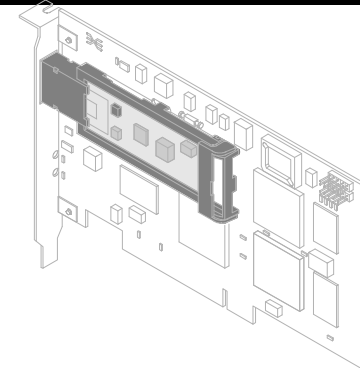
- **Optical fiber - Dual SC Connectors**
 - ◆ **62.5/125 micrometer multi-mode - Up to 125 meters**
 - ◆ **50/125 micrometer multi-mode - Up to 500 meters**
 - ◆ **9/125 micrometer single-mode - Up to 10Km**

- **Copper - DB9 or HSSDC Connectors**
 - ◆ **Twinax Cable - Up to 30 meters**

*Cable distance limitations represent the node to node length,
not the total end-to-end distance*

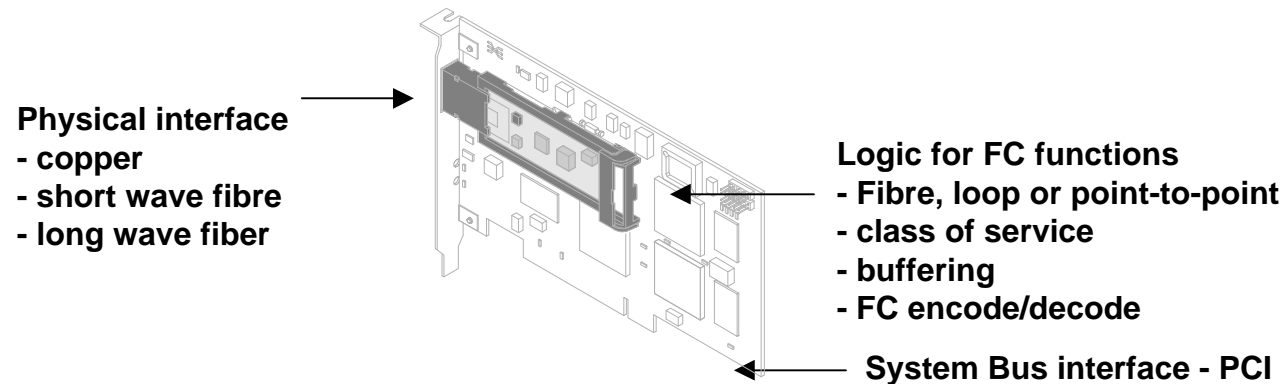
Interchangeable Media

- **Gigabaud Link Module (GLM)**
 - ◆ Interchangeable interface
- **Gigabit Interface Converters (GBIC)**
 - ◆ Hot swappable interface
- **Media Interface Adapters (MIA)**
 - ◆ Converts Copper DB9 Connections to Multimode Fiber Optic



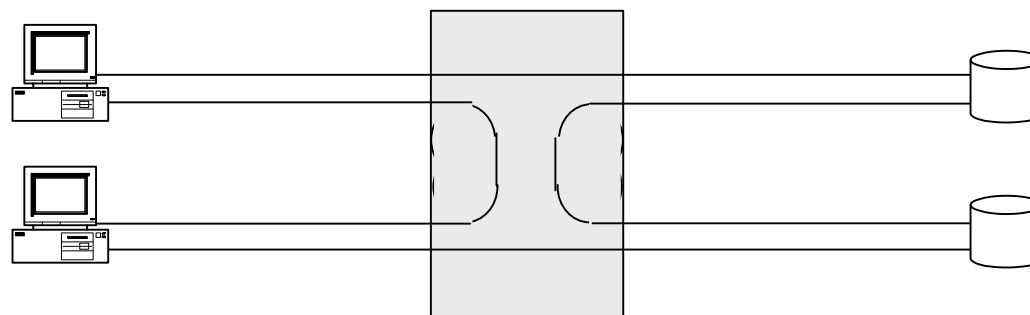
Host Bus Adapters

- Provide fibre channel connection to servers and storage
- Require appropriate bus connection and operating system dependant software drivers
- Arbitrated Loop and direct fabric attach
- Media type
- Fibre channel physical interface FC1 and FC2
- On board data buffer



Arbitrated Loop Hubs

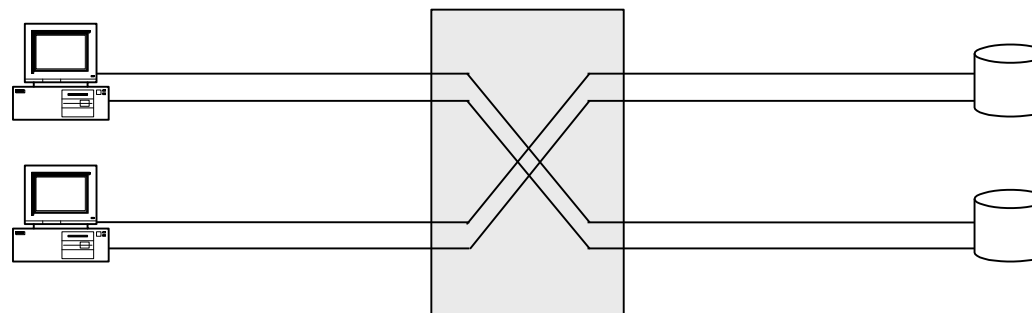
- Isolate and protect the loop from defective nodes and configuration changes
- Act as repeaters
- Allow “hot swapping” of storage devices, servers, or clients without destroying loop integrity
- Provide centralized point of management



Fibre Channel Hub

Fabric Switches

- Provide port to port switching
- Generally non-blocking
- Multiple switches cascaded to provide larger fabric
- Port Types
 - ◆ F-Port (direct fabric attach devices)
 - ◆ E-Port (“expansion port” for cascading switches)
 - ◆ G-Port (functions as either E or F Port)
 - ◆ FL-Port (allows attachment of one or more arbitrated loop devices or hubs)



Fibre Channel Switch

Disk Storage Devices

■ Disk Drives

- ◆ Dual Ported
- ◆ 9GB --> 18GB --> 36GB
- ◆ Hot pluggable backplane connectors

■ JBOD's

- ◆ 2 to 10 drive bays
- ◆ Generally dual ported
- ◆ Hot plugGable drive bays
- ◆ Moderate to high availability features

■ Drive Arrays

- ◆ Fibre Channel front end
- ◆ Fibre Channel or SCSI back end (drives)
- ◆ Generally dual ported
- ◆ Moderate to high availability features

■ Array Controllers

- ◆ Support multiple Fibre Channel JBOD's

Other Devices

- **FC/SCSI Bridges**

- ◆ **Allow attachment of legacy SCSI devices**

- **Media**

- ◆ **Cables**
- ◆ **MIA's**
- ◆ **GBIC's**

- **Tape Drives**

- ◆ **Expected announcements later this year**
- ◆ **Ongoing standards work to facilitate tape back-up over Fibre Channel**