



Use Cases for iSCSI and FCoE: Where Each Makes Sense

February 18, 2014



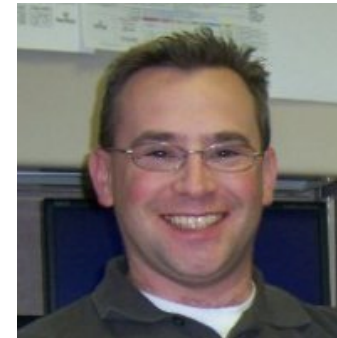
Today's Presenters



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and Controller & Adapter Market
Research**



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Appliance and SAN Market Research**



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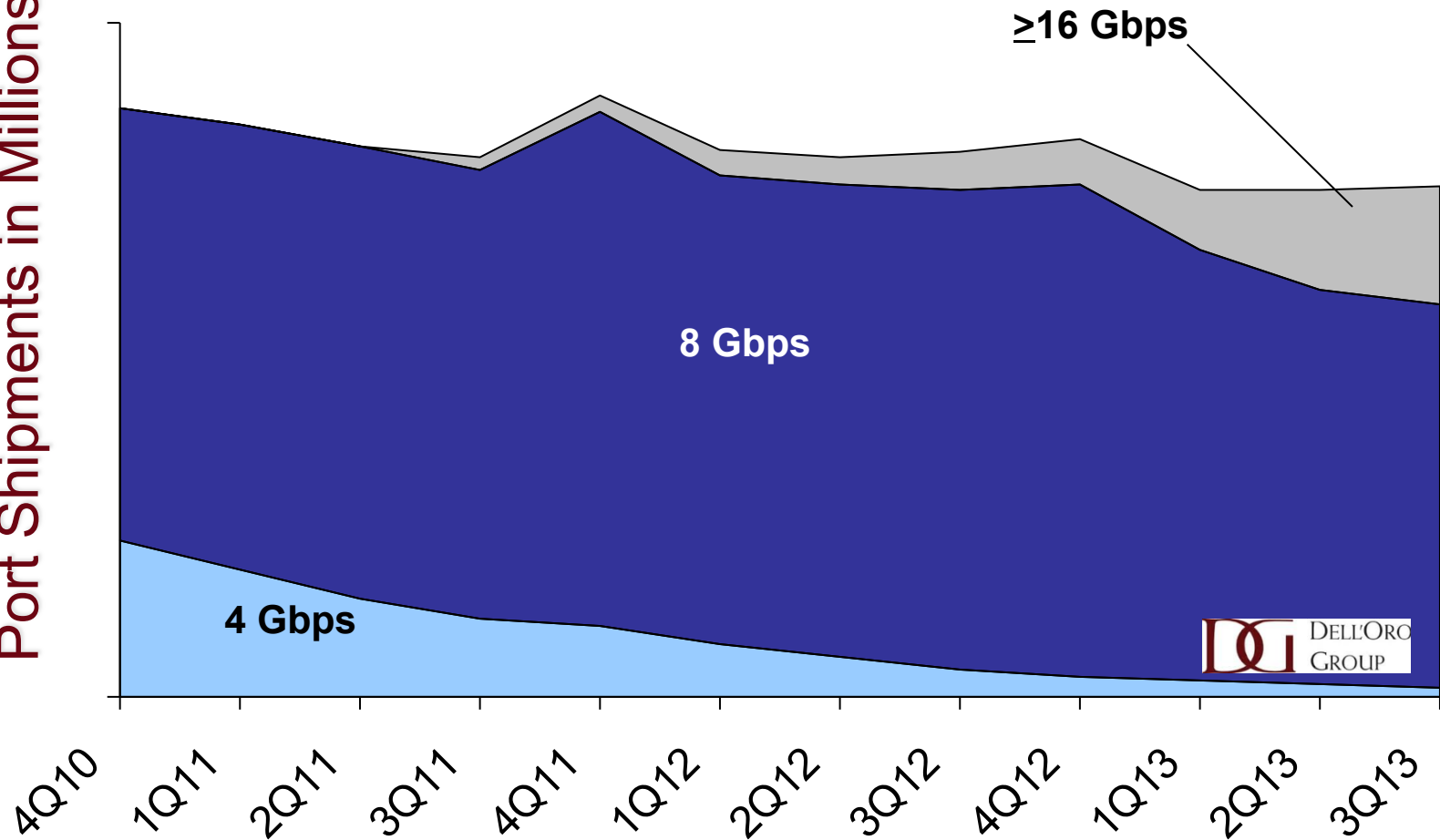


SAN Market—Use Cases for iSCSI and FCoE: Where Each Makes Sense

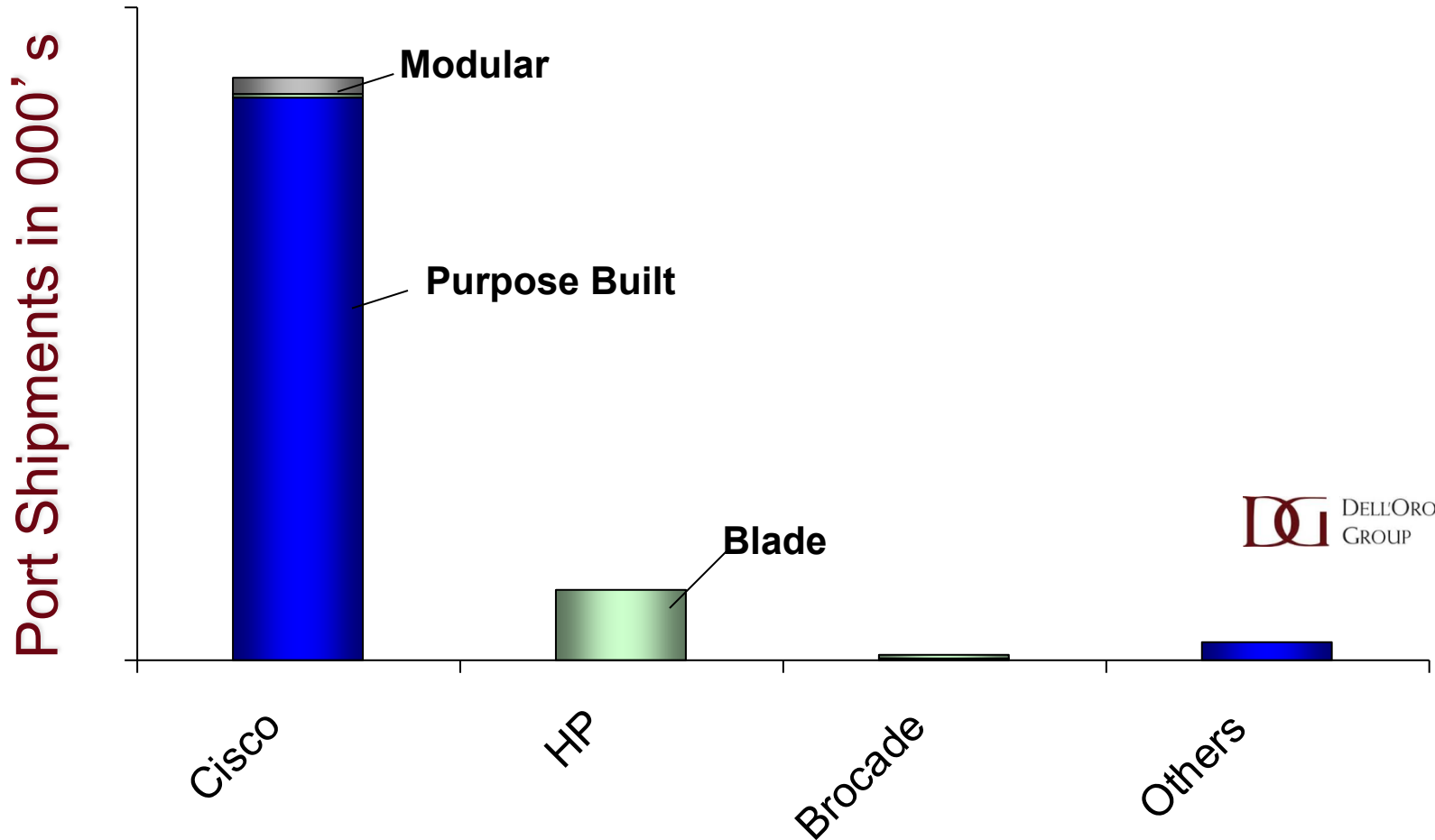
Dell' Oro Group Research

FC Switch and Adapter Port Shipments

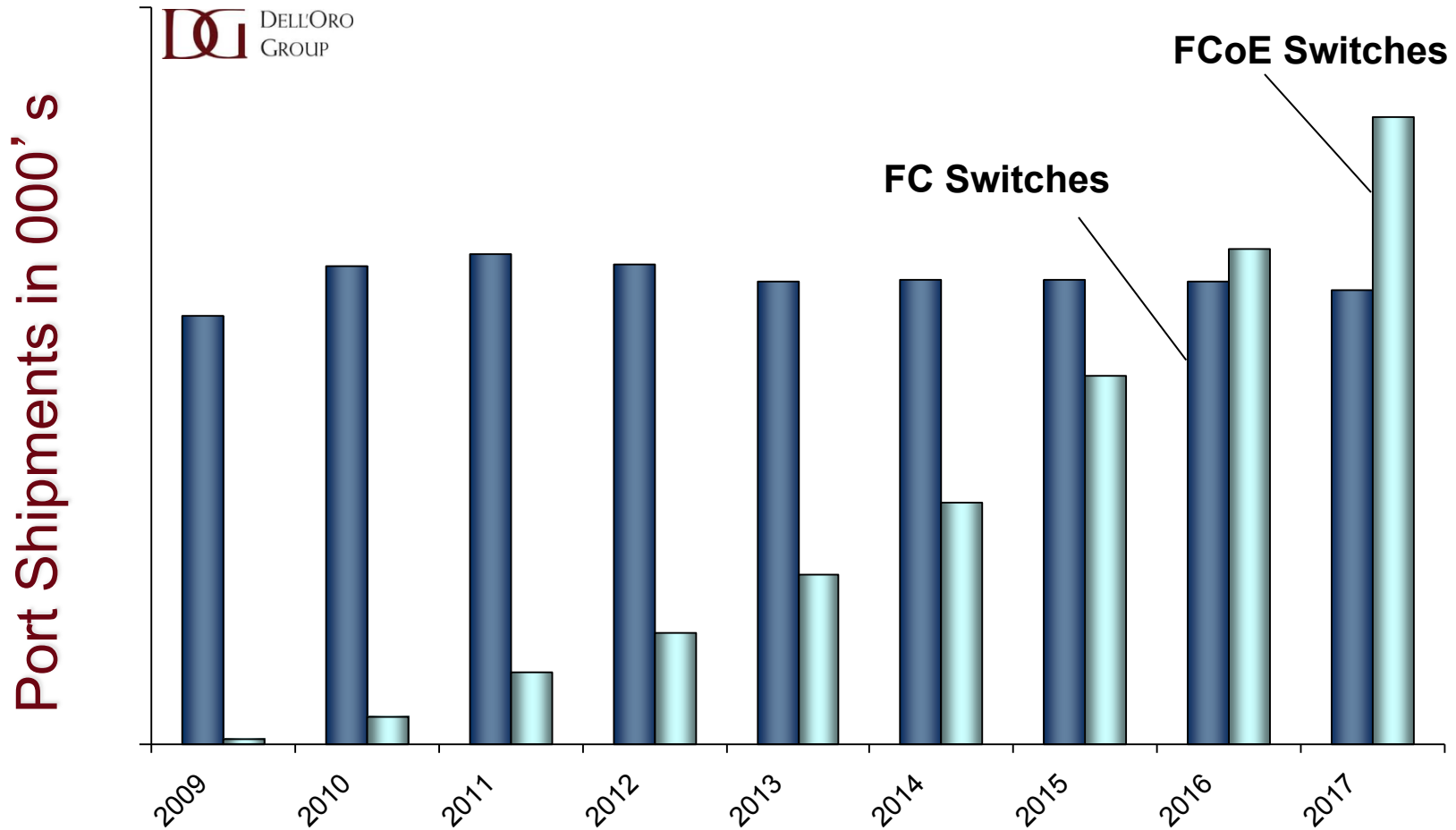
Port Shipments in Millions



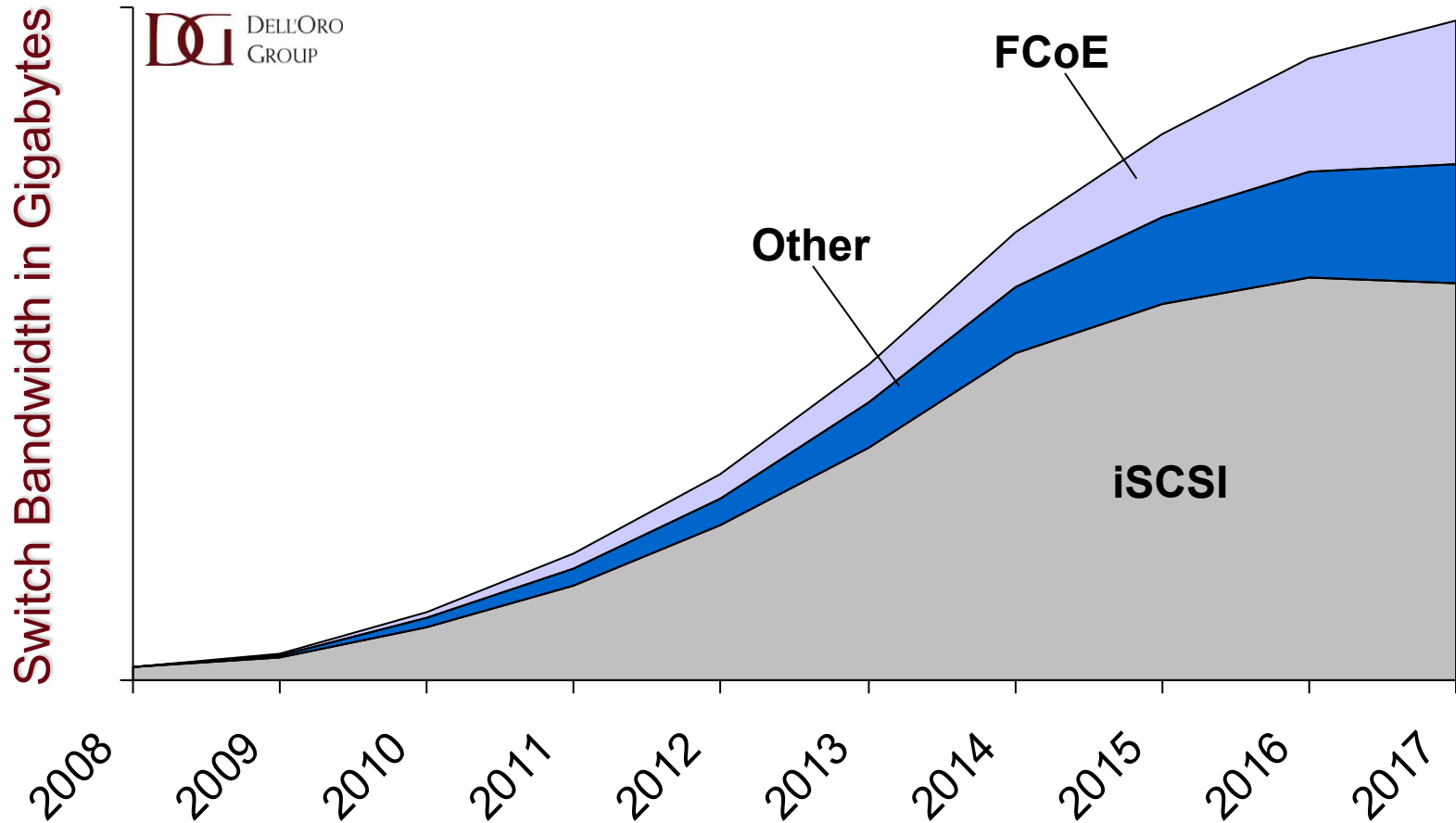
FCoE Enabled Switches 3Q13



FC and FCoE Switch Forecast

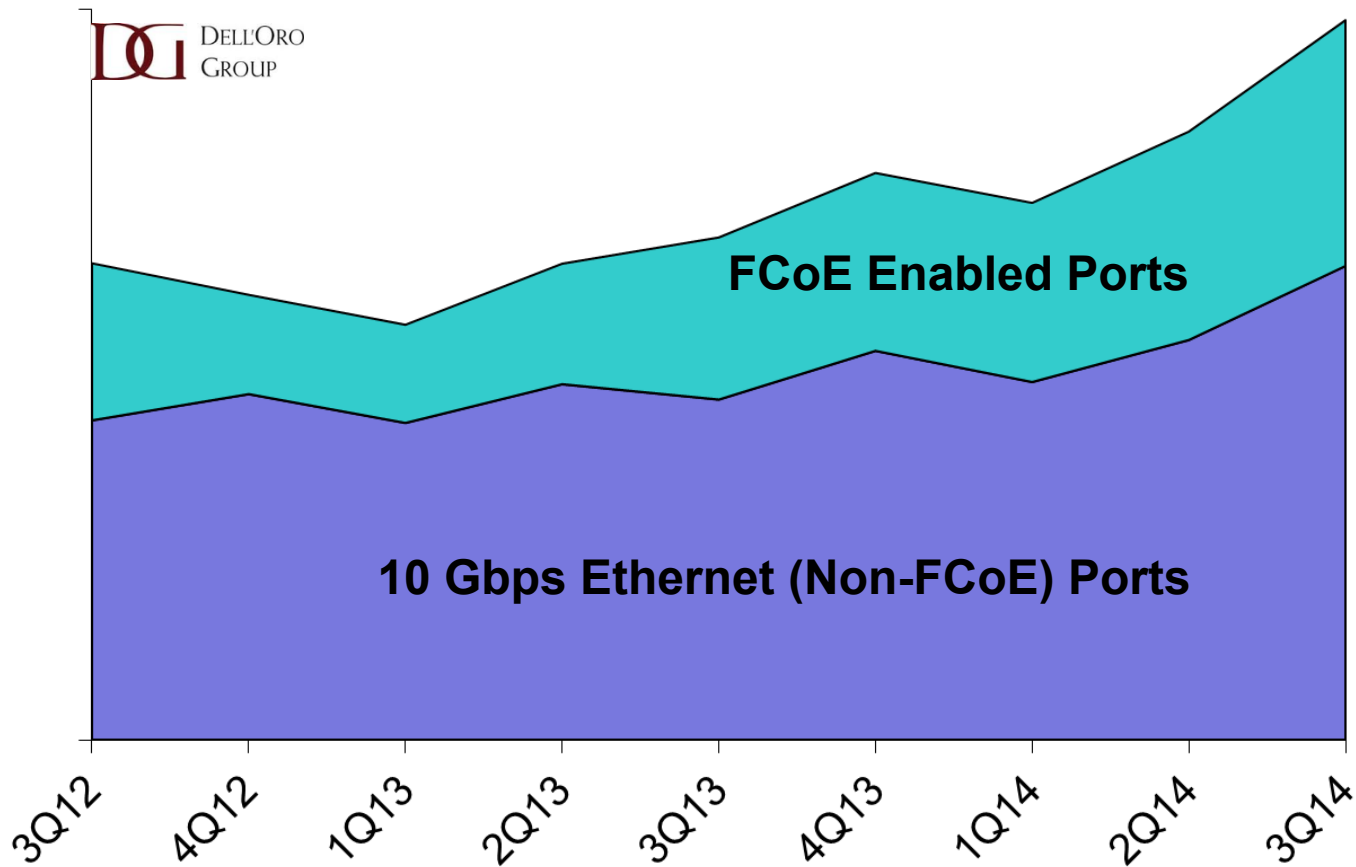


L2+L3 10 Gbps Ethernet Switch Bandwidth – Data Center

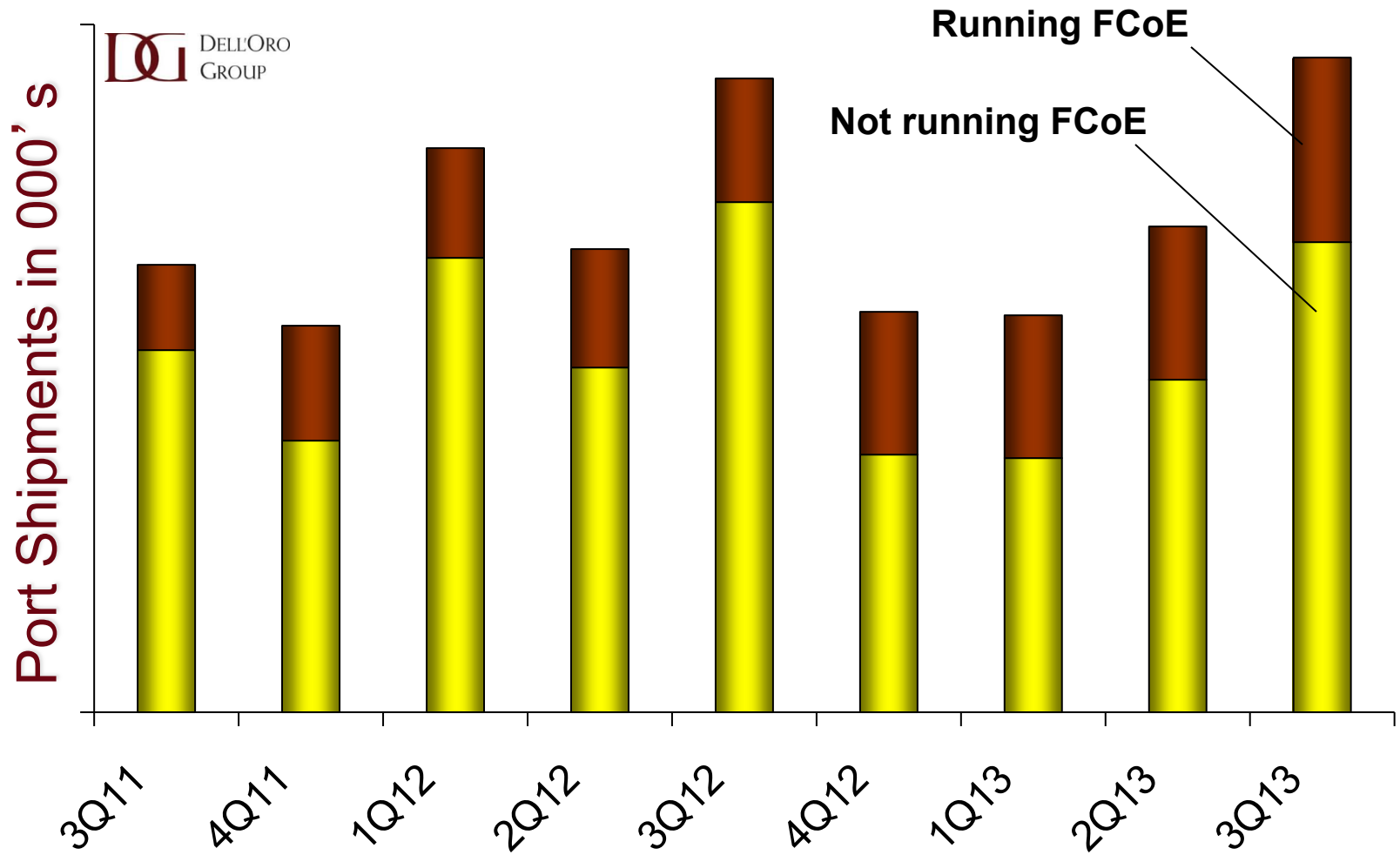


10 Gbps Ethernet Controller and Adapter Port Shipments

Port Shipments in Millions

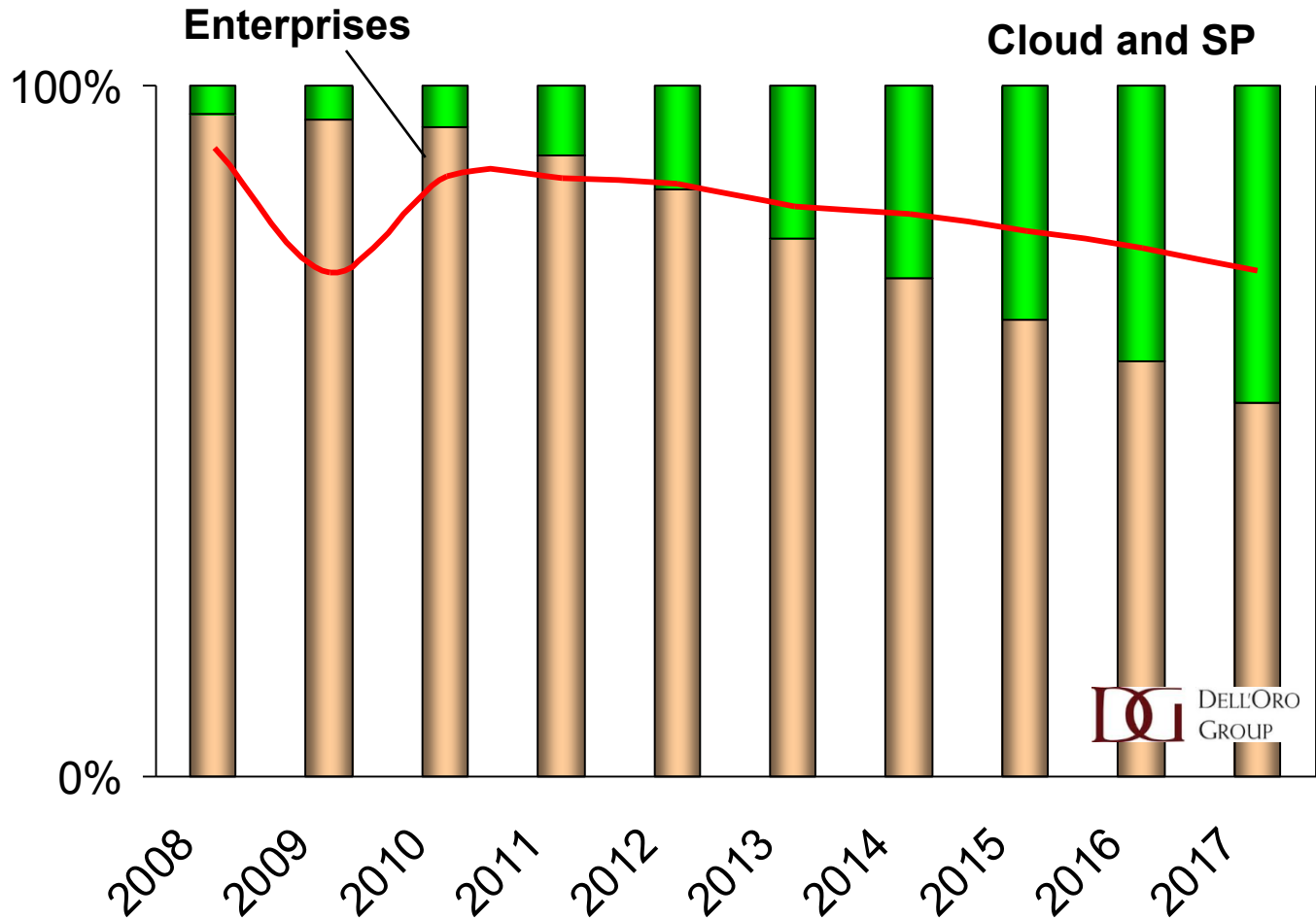


FCoE Enabled Controller and Adapter Port Shipments



Server Market Adoption

Percent of Server Shipments (Bars)



Enterprise Server Shipments
in Millions (Line)



**Jeff Asher, SNIA-ESF Member,
Principal Architect - NetApp**

Market Perceptions

- FCoE = Enterprise Grade
- iSCSI = Non-critical apps
- No real evidence to suggest differences in reliability given identical hardware (discussed more later)

- FCoE hardware all supports iSCSI
 - ◆ FCoE requires CNA
 - ◆ iSCSI runs on any NIC
- Easy to run both simultaneously on same links and ports
- DCB is required for FCoE but benefits iSCSI
 - ◆ 10GbE gives iSCSI same bandwidth as FCoE
 - ◆ Jumbo frames reduce overhead
 - ◆ Lossless ethernet
- Storage system support
 - ◆ iSCSI targets are much more common
 - ◆ Most FCoE target systems also support iSCSI

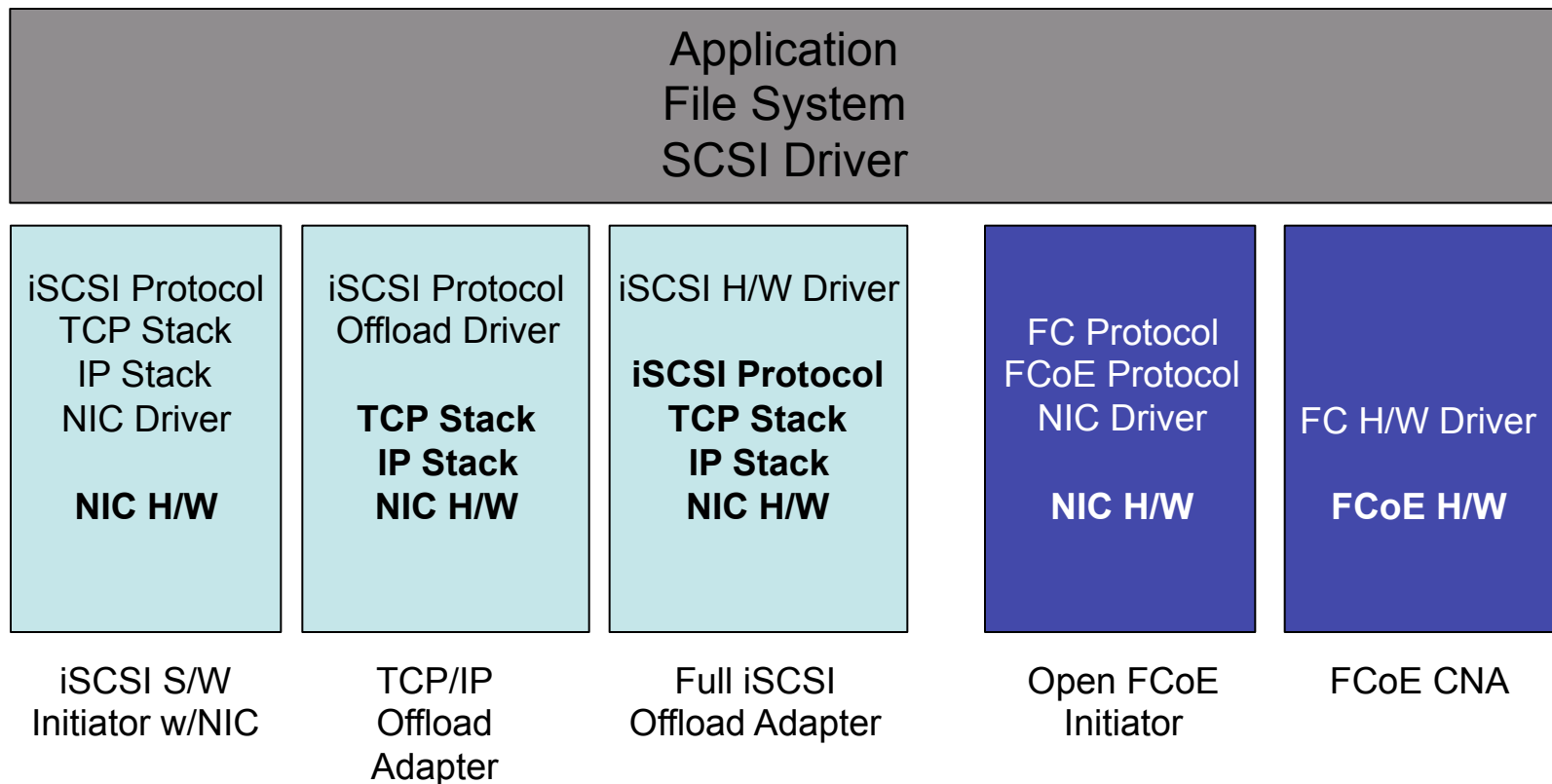
➤ Fibre Channel to FCoE

- ◆ Ratified in 2009
- ◆ Seamlessly integrates with traditional Fibre Channel
- ◆ Encapsulates SCSI at OSI Data Link layer
- ◆ Data Center Bridging Enhancements
- ◆ Always implemented in hardware

➤ iSCSI

- ◆ Ratified in 2003
- ◆ 1GbE to 10GbE
- ◆ Encapsulates SCSI in IP Packets
- ◆ More layers of encapsulation increase latency
- ◆ Implemented in either software or hardware

Protocol Stack Comparison



Decision Factors

- Topology Requirements
- Applications Requirements
- Performance Requirements
- Resource Utilization
- Skills and Support

Topology Requirements

- FCoE has more stringent topology requirements than iSCSI
 - ◆ DCB connectivity is required end-to-end
 - ◆ Initiator and target must be on same layer 2 segment
 - ◆ FCoE requires customer to pay more attention to interoperability
- Very few topology limitations for iSCSI
 - ◆ Initiator and target can be on different subnets
 - ◆ Non-DCB links in the path are supported
- An environment that takes advantage of iSCSI's topology flexibility may encounter reduced performance.
 - ◆ May not meet storage and application vendor best practices
 - ◆ Layer 3 hops increase latency

Application Requirements

- In practice, an application can't distinguish between iSCSI and FCoE
 - ◆ Ability to identify the difference if important to the customer
- Application vendor may specify protocol
 - ◆ Protocol restrictions more common in healthcare and financial application environments
 - ◆ Protocol choice driven by vendor qualifications

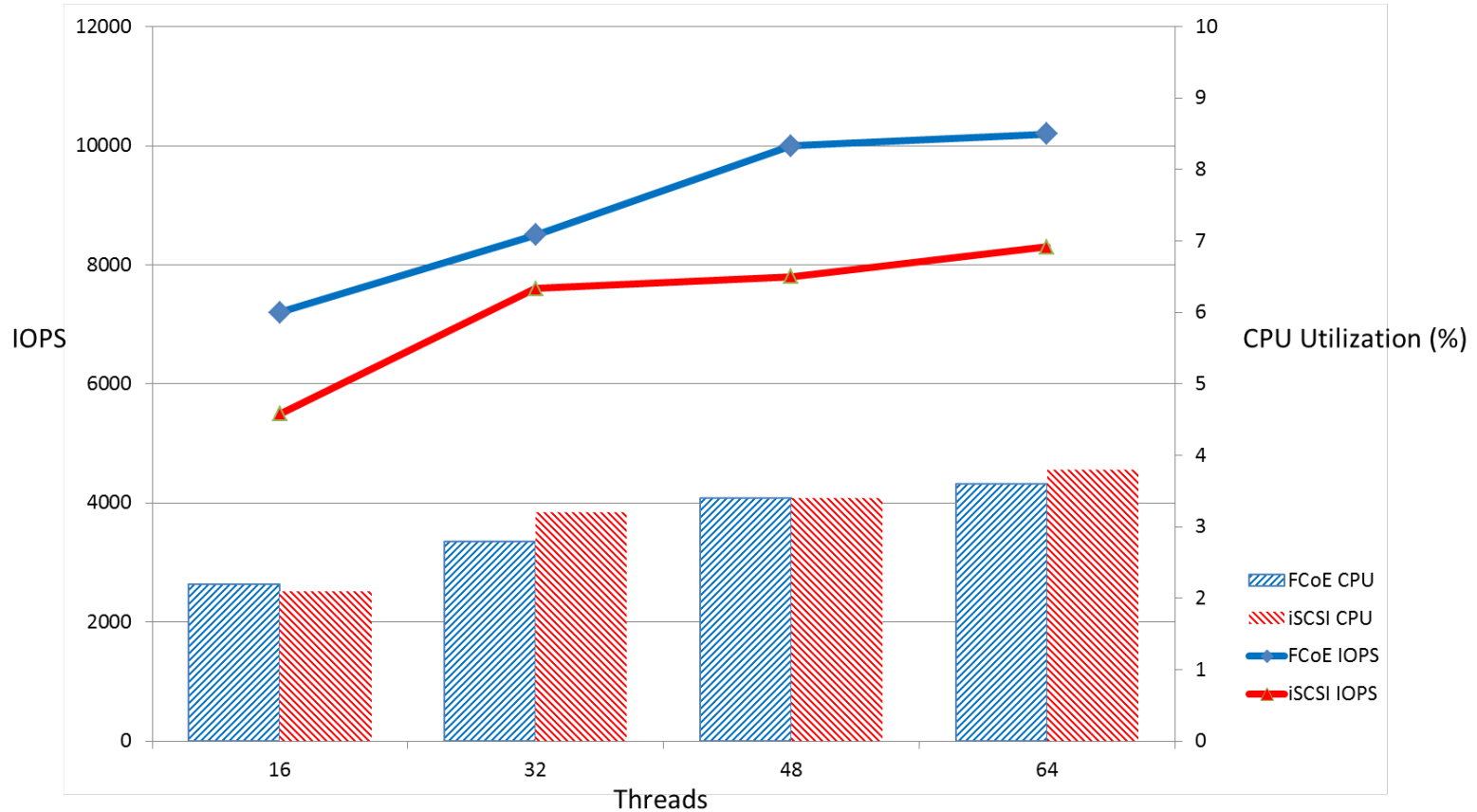
Performance Impacts

- FCoE outperforms iSCSI in most cases
 - ◆ Encapsulation
 - ◆ Hardware offloading
 - ◆ Frame size
- Wire performance delta is minimal
 - ◆ Software initiator vs hardware offload will impact server load, but minimally
- Most servers and storage systems are bottlenecks before protocols are a factor
- DCB offers more predictable latency over traditional IP networks, a benefit in mixed traffic environments

- Two approaches to protocol handling
 - ◆ Full offload – adapter handles protocol stack – lower CPU utilization
 - ◆ Host-based – selective hardware acceleration levels – higher CPU utilization
- Can make difference in acceptable application performance in edge cases on older servers
 - ◆ OLTP databases
 - ◆ Big Data applications
 - ◆ Undersized Server
- CPU utilization differences getting smaller everyday

IOPS and CPU Utilization for FCoE and iSCSI

Jetstress Multipath IO over FCoE and iSCSI



Graph of data from Demartek Report
Intel® 10GbE Adapter Performance Evaluation for FCoE and iSCSI – September 2010

➤ Availability of tools

- ◆ Most FC admin and troubleshooting tools work with FCoE
- ◆ IP network tools can troubleshoot iSCSI the same as other protocols
- ◆ Most iSCSI problems can be solved with “ping” command.

➤ Availability of admins experienced in either

- ◆ iSCSI admins are generally easier to find
- ◆ FC network admins are less common than IP network admins, but transition to FCoE fairly easily
- ◆ Market forces drive salary and availability

Conclusion

- **Either protocol can satisfy most technical requirements.**
 - ◆ Extreme throughput requirements push towards FCoE.
 - ◆ Extremely low latency tolerance push towards FCoE.
 - ◆ Less than 800 Mbytes/sec per port = either will work
 - ◆ Long distance requirements push towards iSCSI
- **Non-technical factors often drive the decision.**
 - ◆ Budget impacts
 - ◆ Personnel availability
 - ◆ Supportability in a particular environment
 - ◆ Application support
- **Non Factors**
 - ◆ CPU Utilization – becoming less relevant over time (Moore’s law ramifications)

After This Webcast

- This webcast will be posted to the SNIA Ethernet Storage Forum (ESF) website and available on-demand
 - ◆ <http://www.snia.org/forums/esf/knowledge/webcasts>

- A full Q&A from this webcast, including answers to questions we couldn't get to today, will be posted to the SNIA-ESF blog
 - ◆ <http://sniaesfblog.org/>

- Follow and contribute to the SNIA-ESF blog thread on many storage-over-Ethernet topics, both hardware and protocols
 - ◆ <http://sniaesfblog.org/>

Conclusion

QUESTIONS?

Conclusion

Thank You