

# Ethernet Fabric Requirements for FCoE in the Data Center

*Gary Lee*

*Director of Product Marketing*

[glee@fulcrummicro.com](mailto:glee@fulcrummicro.com)

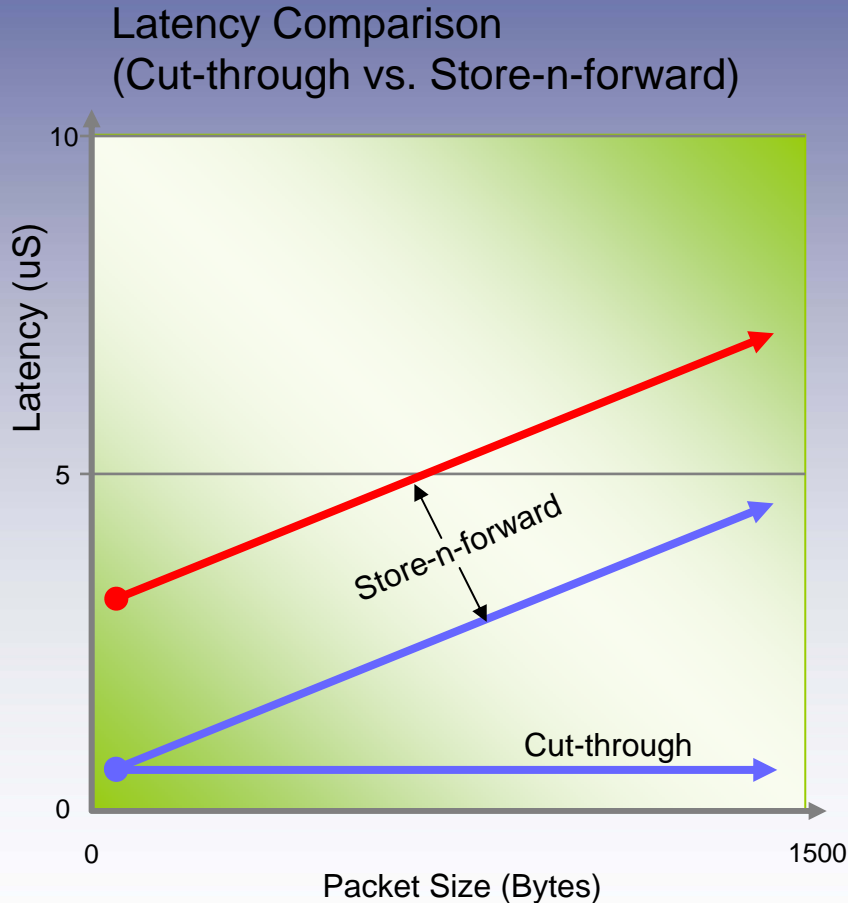
# FCoE Market Overview

- FC networks are relatively high cost solutions provided by a limited number of vendors
- The data center is moving toward converged Ethernet fabrics (DCB, DCE, CEE etc)
- Several vendors are providing FCoE CNAs today
- FCoE storage array targets will be next
- Ethernet switches with FC ports
  - Needed today to connect to legacy FC fabrics
  - Requirement will disappear over time
- More important are Ethernet switches with DCB features

# FCoE Fabric Requirements

- 10GbE data rates
  - Required to support existing FC bandwidth requirements
- Lossless operation
  - Storage protocols cannot tolerate retransmission latencies
- Bounded latency through the fabric
  - Cannot tolerate delays due to blocking in fabric
- Control plane support
  - FIP snooping for discovery and port associations
- Data plane forwarding
  - Forwarding tables must be supported in the switch
- FCoE endpoint requires FCF encapsulation services
  - Only required on certain datacenter fabric endpoints

# Latency is Important in Data Center Networks



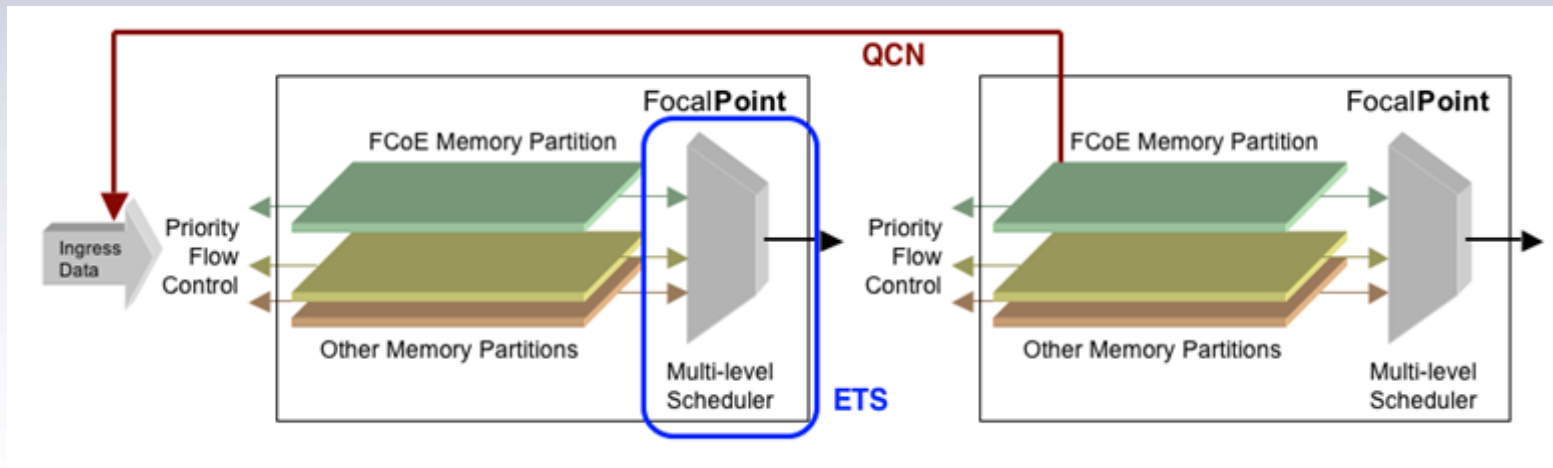
- Application Performance
  - Deterministic Forwarding Delay
  - Low Jitter
- Output Queued Architecture
  - Memory efficient
- Scalable
  - Latency per stage adds up
- Congestion Management
  - High Priority, Low latency Feedback Path

# Data Center Bridging and FCoE

- Priority Flow Control (PFC)
  - Provides lossless operation
  - Required for FCoE fabrics
- Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS)
  - Provides bounded latency
  - Required for FCoE fabrics
- Quantized Congestion Notification (QCN)
  - Flow control in large scale fabrics
- Data Center Bridging Exchange Protocol (DCBx)
  - Allows switches to exchange capabilities

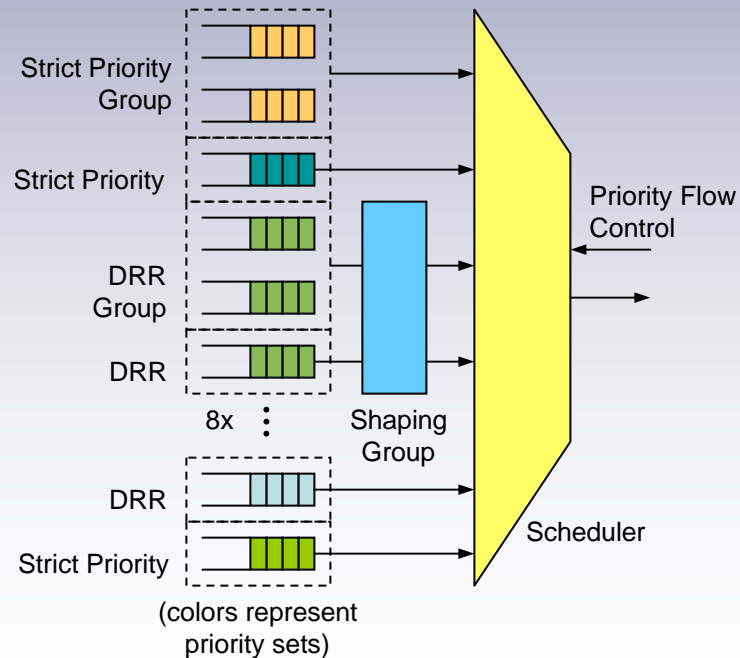
# PFC Provides Lossless Ethernet for FCoE

- Priority Flow Control (PFC)
  - ACL rules can be used to classify FCoE traffic
  - FCoE traffic can be assigned to a special memory partition
- At the switch ingress
  - PFC frames are generated when shared memory watermarks are crossed in a given memory partition providing lossless operation for FCoE
- At the switch egress
  - Enhanced Transmission Selection is supported (ETS)
  - QCN frames minimize multistage congestion



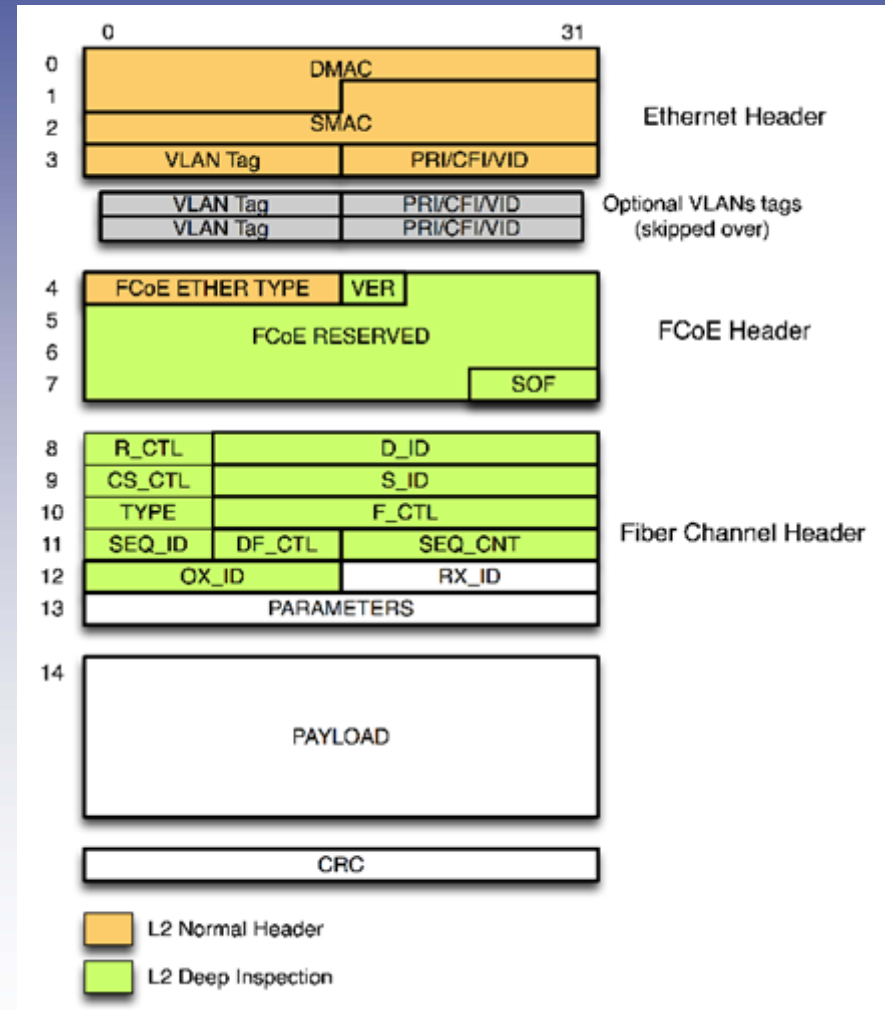
# ETS Provides Bounded Latency for FCoE

- Priority Flow Control
  - Received PFC frames can be used for egress scheduling
    - Up to 8 CoS queues per each egress port
- Egress Scheduling Example
  - Strict priority
    - Priority groups
    - WRR within group
  - Deficit Round Robin
    - DRR groups
  - Traffic shaping
    - Shaping groups



# FCoE Forwarding support using a TCAM

- The FCoE packet can be parsed as a non-L3; EtherType = FCoE
- L2 deep inspection can be enabled to pass data to the TCAM
- Forwarding decisions can be based on FC header
- When TCAM finds a match in the FC\_ID destination field, the action may produce an index into an ARP table
- ARP table is used to maintain next hop MAC address similar to IP routing
- Frame DMAC is replaced with next-hop MAC from ARP table and SMAC is replaced by switch MAC





# FCoE Traffic Forwarding

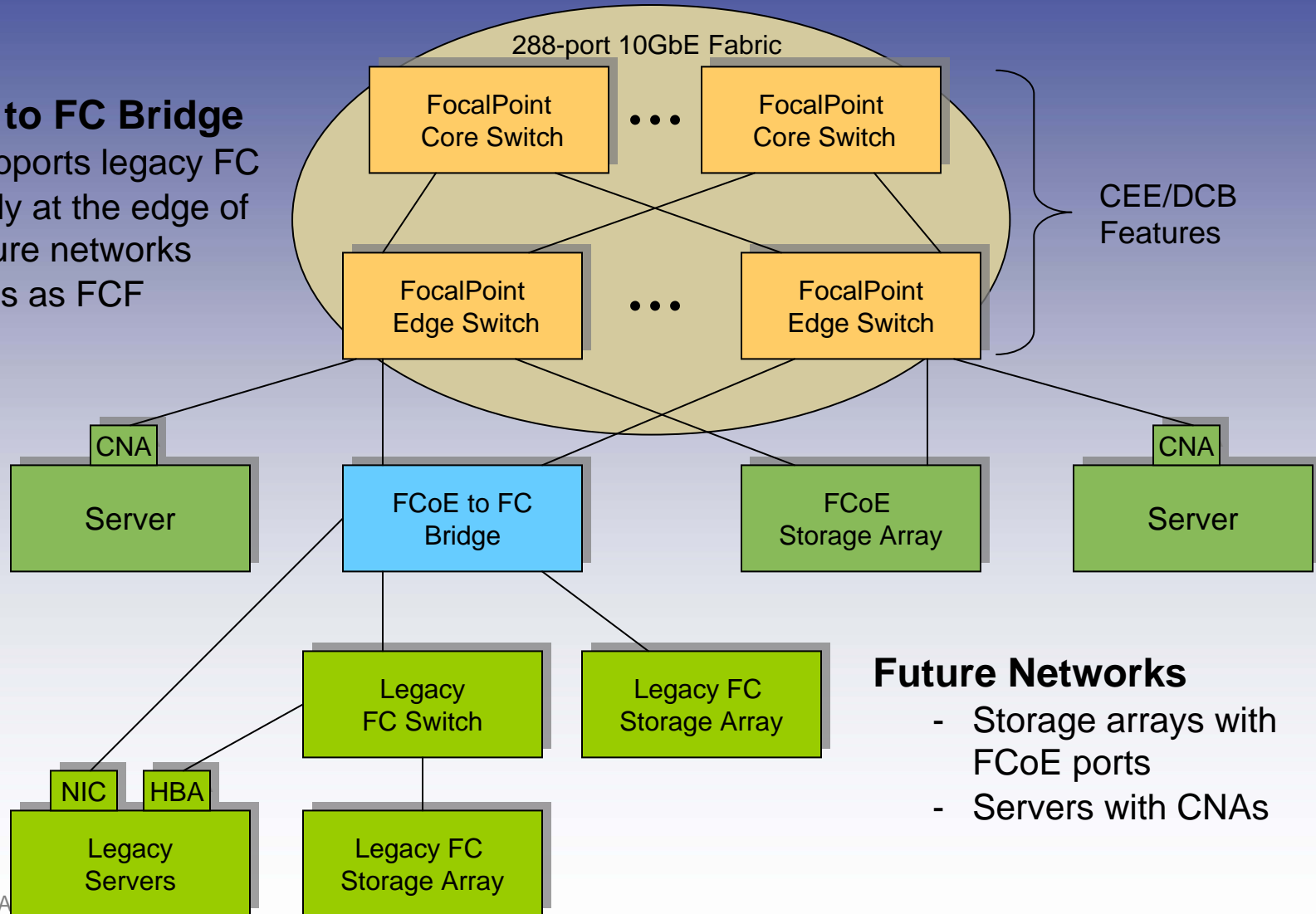
- **ACL rules can be used to identify FCoE traffic**
  - Maps FCoE frames to a unique traffic class
  - FCoE traffic is mapped to storage memory partition and egress queue
  - Other traffic is mapped to other memory partitions
- **Lossless operation**
  - IEEE PFC frames can be generated per memory partition at ingress
  - Data traffic can be paused without effecting storage traffic
- **Forwarding using L3 routing (ARP) table**
  - ACL rules can check for DMAC of Fibre Channel Forwarder (FCF) and ethertype
  - VLAN and D\_ID can be used to lookup new DMAC and VLAN from ARP table
  - SMAC is set to MAC of FCF
- **Egress schedulers guarantee bounded latency**
  - DDR scheduler can give FCoE minimum bandwidth guarantee
  - Egress shapers can be used to limit data traffic to downstream switches
  - Supports IEEE PFC frames to differentiate FCoE traffic
- **Baby jumbo frame support**
  - Baby FCoE jumbo frames are about 2.5KB
  - Cut-through operation improves system performance

# FC Initialization Protocol (FIP) Snooping

- Control plane mechanism for endpoint discovery
  - Separate Ethertype for discovery and login
  - Works using existing FocalPoint switch mechanisms
- Redirect FIP frames to switch supervisor port using ACL rules
  - Mirror to CPU port or
  - Mirror to Ethernet port
- CPU monitors control plane and updates switch
  - Update ACL rules to recognize FCoE frames by DMAC, SMAC and ethertype
  - VLAN and FCF discovery
  - Update ARP table entries based on FCF ports
  - Virtual link instantiation
  - Virtual link maintenance

# FCoE Solution Example

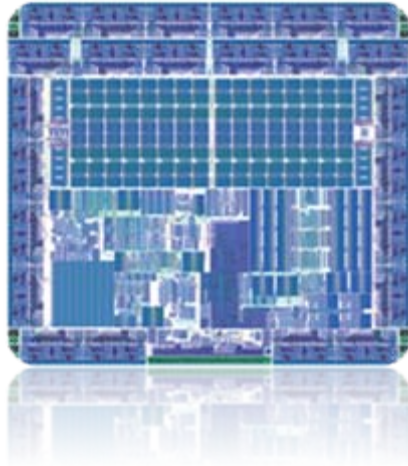
- **FCoE to FC Bridge**
  - Supports legacy FC
  - Only at the edge of future networks
  - Acts as FCF



## Future Networks

- Storage arrays with FCoE ports
- Servers with CNAs

# Fulcrum Company Snapshot



Formed out of Caltech



Shipping low-latency 10G switching silicon



Located in Calabasas, CA



Backed by top-tier investors

# FocalPoint Product Overview



- High performance switching and routing
  - 24 ports, 200ns latency, 360 Mpps
  - 300ns latency for L3 with L3/L4 ACLs enabled
  - 2MB shared packet memory
- IPv4 & IPv6 routing
  - 16k IP addresses
- L2-L4+ ACLs with deep inspection
  - At full line-rate on all ports
- Scalable architecture
  - Non-blocking fat tree support
  - QCN support
- Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE)
  - PFC for lossless operation
  - ETS for bandwidth guarantees
  - DCBx support
  - FCoE support

# Conclusions

- Converged fabrics will replace FC in the data center
- FCoE requires some key DCB features
  - Priority Flow Control (PFC)
  - Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS)
- Deep header inspection is required for FCF
- FocalPoint provides an efficient scalable solution for FCoE in the data center