

FCoE vs. iSCSI vs. iSER

A Great Storage Debate

Live Webcast
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Today's Presenters



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SNIA-At-A-Glance



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industry leading
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IT end users & storage
pros worldwide

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➤ A Brief Background

- ◆ FCoE – J Metz
- ◆ iSCSI – Saqib Jang
- ◆ iSER – Rob Davis

➤ Compare and Contrast

➤ How do you decide?

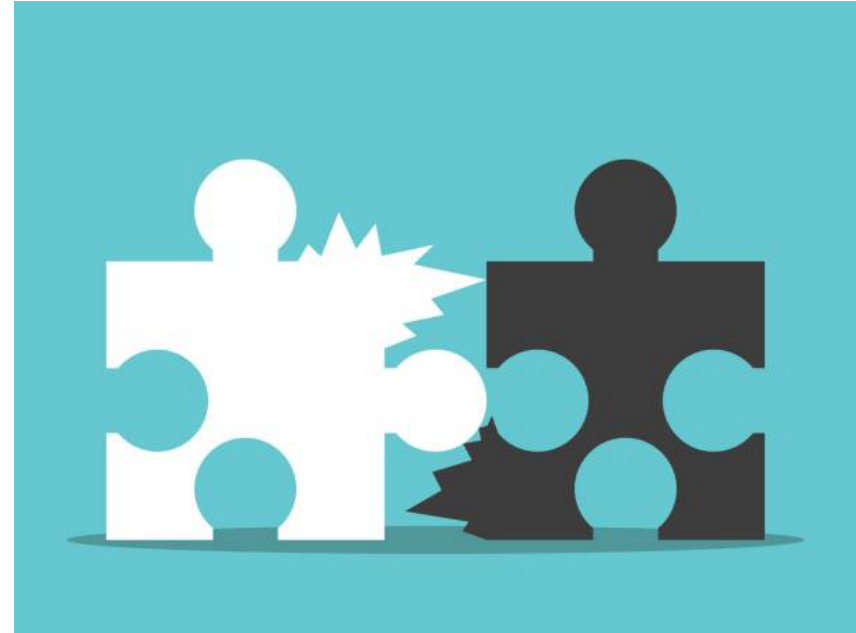
- ◆ Scalability, in-house expertise, use case

J Metz

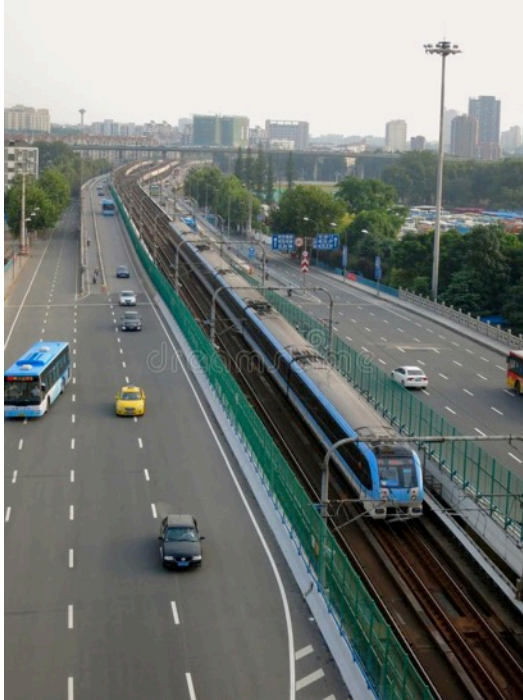
Fibre Channel over Ethernet - FCoE

In The Beginning...

- There were two philosophies
 - ◆ Deterministic Networks
 - ◆ Non-Deterministic Networks
- Similar, but not compatible



What's the Problem?



➤ Ethernet is non-deterministic

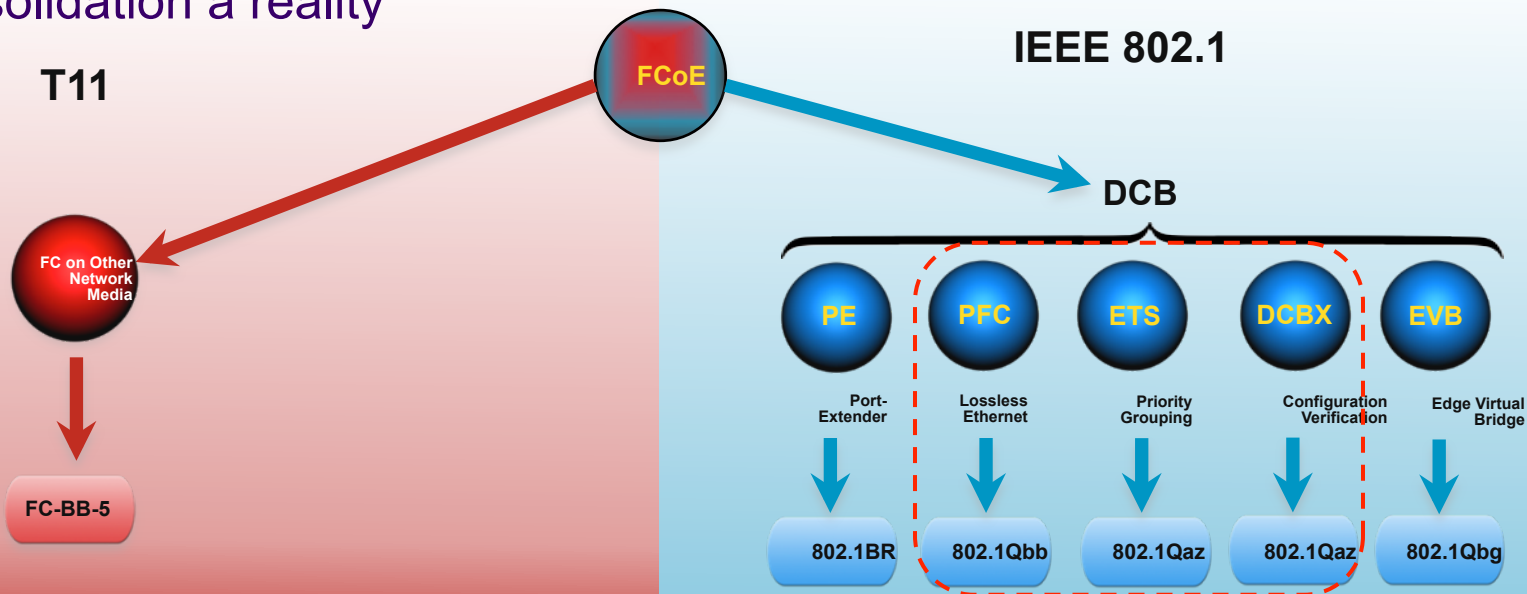
- ◆ Flow control is destination-based
- ◆ Relies on TCP drop-retransmission / sliding window

➤ Fibre-Channel is deterministic

- ◆ Flow control is source-based (B2B credits)
- ◆ Services are fabric integrated (no loop concept)

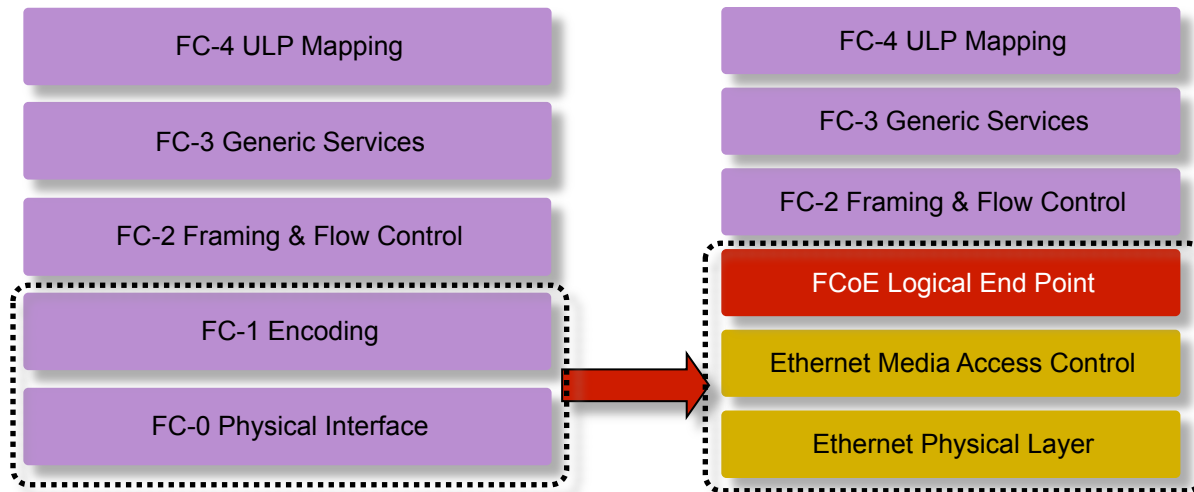
Standards for Unified I/O with FCoE

- FCoE is fully defined in FC-BB-5 standard
- FCoE works alongside additional technologies to make I/O Consolidation a reality



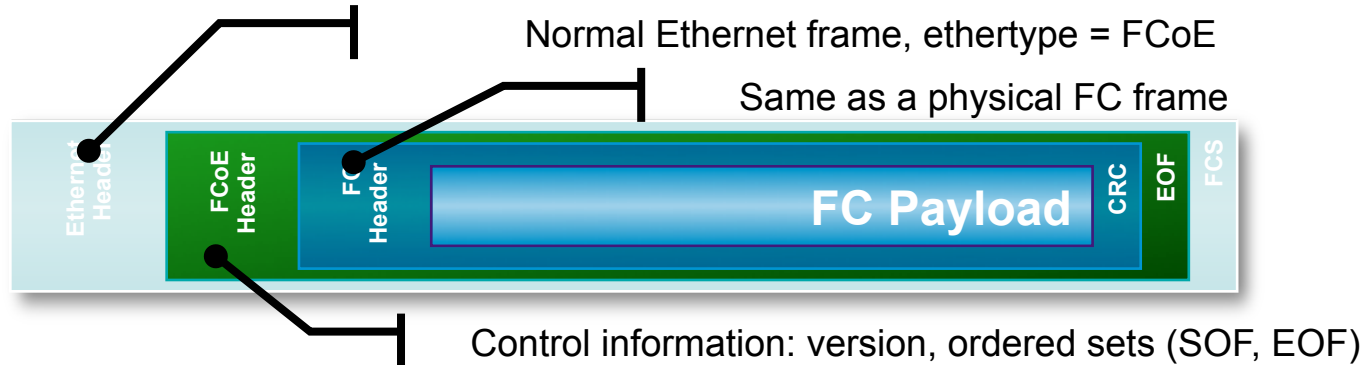
Best of Both Worlds

- From a Fibre Channel standpoint its still Fibre Channel
 - ◆ FC connectivity over a Ethernet cable
- From an Ethernet standpoint its
 - ◆ Yet another ULP (Upper Layer Protocol) to be transported

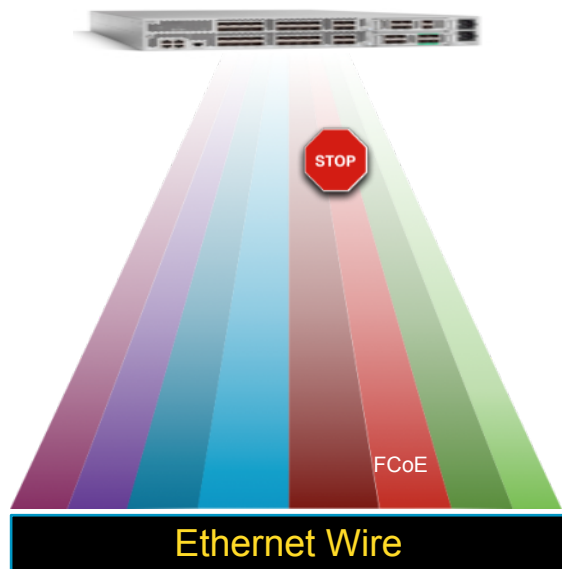


Fibre Channel Encapsulation

- From a Fibre Channel standpoint its still Fibre Channel
 - ◆ FC connectivity over a Ethernet cable
- From an Ethernet standpoint its
 - ◆ Yet another ULP (Upper Layer Protocol) to be transported



Solving the Problem – Priority Flow Control

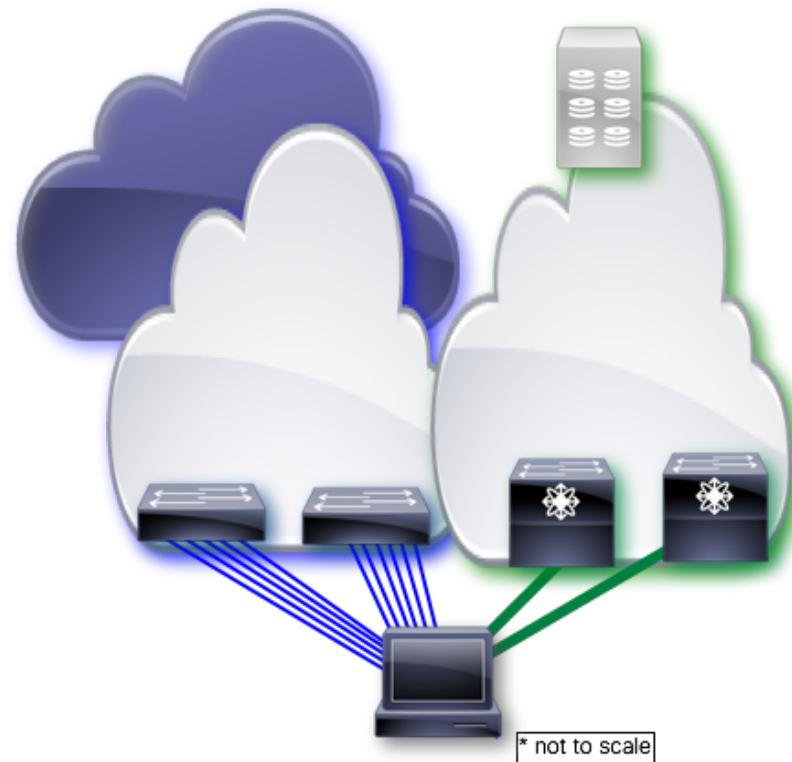


- Lossless Ethernet
 - ◆ Not only for FCoE traffic
- PFC enables Flow Control on a Per-Priority basis
 - ◆ Ability to have lossless *and* lossy priorities at the same time on the same wire
 - ◆ Allows FCoE to operate over a lossless priority independent of other priorities
- Other traffic assigned to other CoS will continue to transmit and rely on upper layer protocols for retransmission

History of Unified Fabrics

Using FCoE to Provide Consolidated I/O

- Traditional Data Centers had separation at the host
 - ◆ Separate Ethernet-based networks and Fibre Channel-based networks
 - ◆ Multiple cards per server
 - 2 HBAs
 - Average of 6 (or more!) NICs per server
 - High underutilization drives up unnecessary power, cooling, and asset costs

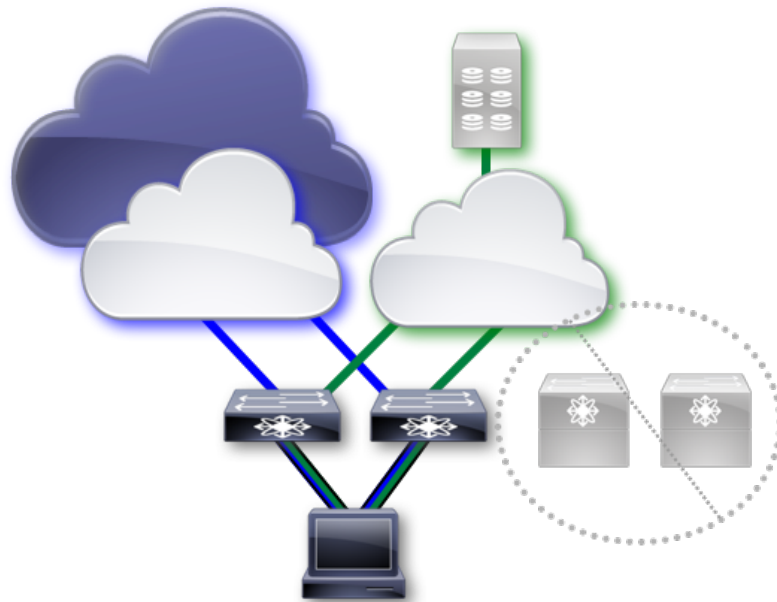


History of Unified Fabrics

Using FCoE to Provide Consolidated I/O

➤ Access-Layer Convergence

- ◆ Consolidate I/O on 10G links
- ◆ Drastically reduced CapEx and OpEx
- ◆ Multiprotocol connectivity eased purchasing decisions for server refreshes
- ◆ Prepared Data Centers for VM mobility requirements
 - Any VM could connect to FC storage if necessary, not just the ones with HBAs pre-installed



* not to scale

History of Unified Fabrics

Using FCoE to Provide Consolidated I/O

➤ Multihop Convergence

- ◆ Standardize on Ethernet assets
 - One physical infrastructure
- ◆ Keeps best practices for both Ethernet and Fibre Channel

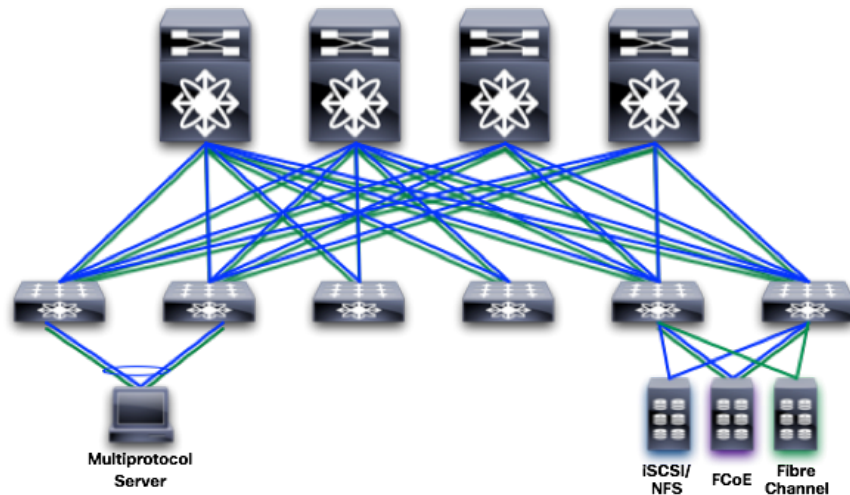
➤ Reduction of Additional Equipment

➤ Protected investment and future-proofed deployments

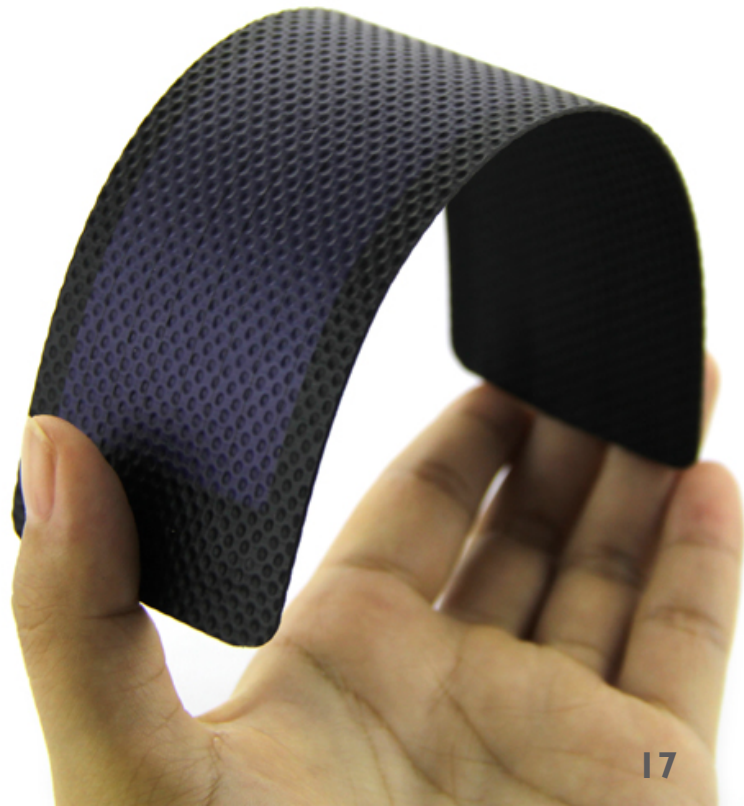


* not to scale

- Dynamic FCoE – Clos networks
 - ◆ Use Ethernet Equal-Cost Multipathing (ECMP) to provide load-balanced traffic across entire topology
- Greater resiliency and robustness across core (spine)
- Dynamic configuration of Inter-Switch Links (ISLs)



- Can be used anywhere FC is used
 - ◆ Server-to-TOR
 - ◆ Server-to-Storage
 - ◆ Massive bandwidth ISLs
- Runs both SCSI and NVMe ULPs
- Zero-Copy transfers (same as RDMA)
- Flexible topology considerations (edge/core, edge/core/edge, Clos)
- End-to-End Qualification



Saqib Jang

iSCSI

What is iSCSI (Internet SCSI)?

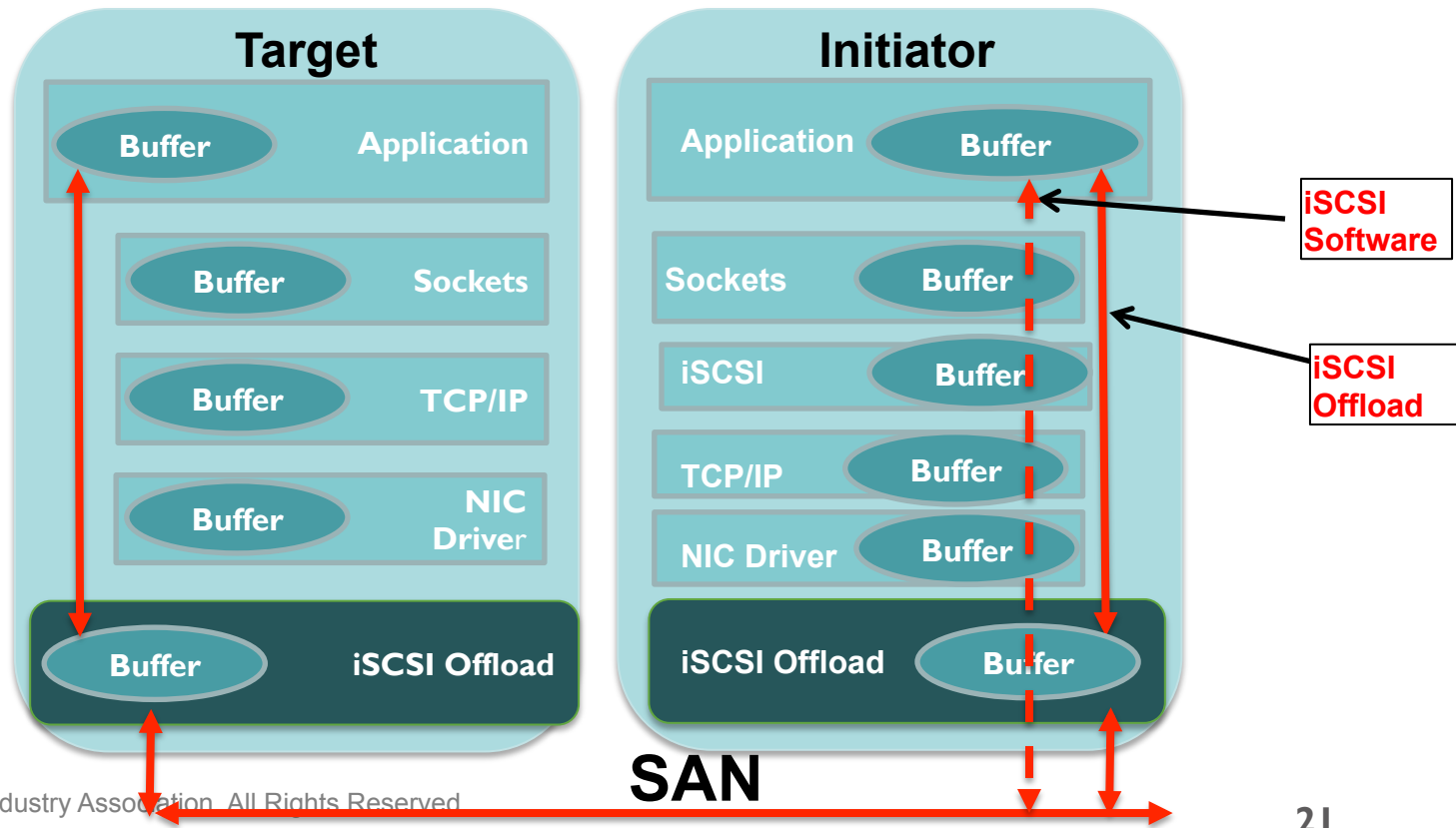
- Mature and widely supported Ethernet block storage network protocol
 - ◆ Standardized by IETF: RFCs 3721, 3722, 4018, 4056, 7143, etc.
- Built-in support in mainstream server operating systems
 - ◆ Windows Server, Linux, and BSD (Initiator and Target)
 - ◆ Major Hypervisors: Hyper-V, Xen, and ESX
- iSCSI offload initiator/target adapters for performance-sensitive applications
 - ◆ Complementing servers using newer multi-core CPUs and target performance scalability

iSCSI Benefits for Enterprise Deployment

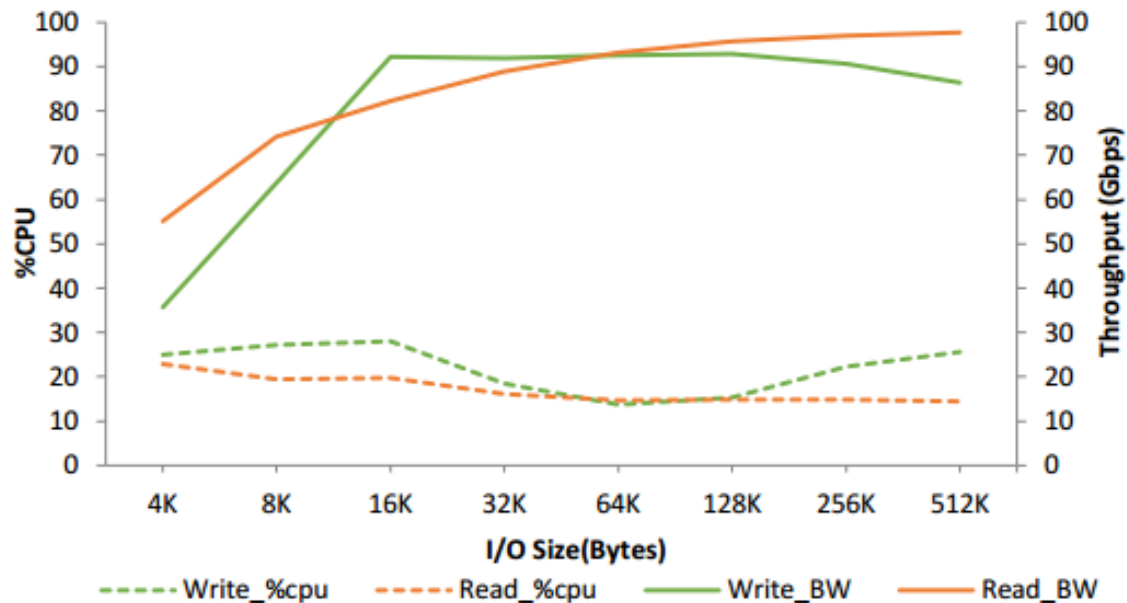
- Use of TCP/IP simplifies LAN/WAN deployment and operational requirements
- iSCSI software initiator is widely supported in-box capability
- Ethernet SAN protocol with built-in offload adapter “second source”
- Decoupling of server and storage SAN hardware upgrade cycles

iSCSI I/O Path

- iSCSI Software
 - Software-based Protocol Processing
- iSCSI Offload
 - Protocol Bypass
 - RDMA



100GbE iSCSI Performance



iSCSI Target - 2 Intel Xeon CPU E5-2687W v4 12-core processors @ 3.00GHz (HT enabled), 128GB RAM and RHEL 7.2 operating system using 100GbE T6 iSCSI Offload

iSCSI Initiators - 1 Intel Xeon CPU E5-1620 v4 4-core processor @ 3.50GHz (HT enabled) and 16GB of RAM using 40GbE T5 iSCSI Offload

➤ Management

- ◆ Mostly distributed (in clients and targets)
- ◆ Ethernet, TCP/IP-based monitoring/troubleshooting tools

➤ Servers/targets/network reusable

- ◆ Can concurrently other storage protocols: NFS, SMB, NVMe-oF
- ◆ Object storage or scale-out filesystems
- ◆ Compute traffic or hyper-converged infrastructure

➤ Reliability

- ◆ iSCSI digest (CRC)
- ◆ Ethernet CRC, TCP/IP checksums

➤ Redundancy/Availability

- ◆ Protocol: Link aggregation (LACP) or iSCSI multi-pathing
- ◆ Physical: Duplicate Ethernet networks (optional)

➤ Zoning or isolation options

- ◆ Physically or logically separate networks
- ◆ ACLs (access control lists), VLANs (virtual LAN), VPN (virtual private network)

➤ Security

- ◆ IPSEC for encryption, CHAP or RADIUS for authentication

iSCSI Speeds and Feeds

➤ Today

- ◆ 1G / 2.5G / 5G / 10G / 25G / 40G / 50G / 100G

➤ Futures

- ◆ Coming in 2018: 200GbE (4x50) and 400GbE (8x50)
- ◆ In the plan: 800G, 1.6T, 3.2T (dates TBD)
- ◆ NVMe-oF: Ethernet network also supports NVMe

Rob Davis

iSER

iSER – iSCSI Extensions for RDMA

- Officially a standard in 2007
when IETF issued RFC-7145

L7	Applications		
L6	SCSI		
L5	iSCSI	iSER iWARP	iSER RoCE
L4	TCP		UDP
L3	IP (Network)		
L2	Ethernet (Link)		
L1	Ethernet (Physical)		


iSER – iSCSI Extensions for RDMA

- Officially a standard in 2007 when IETF issued RFC-7145
- Features and characteristics are almost the same as iSCSI
 - ◆ Leverages management and tools (security, HA, discovery...)

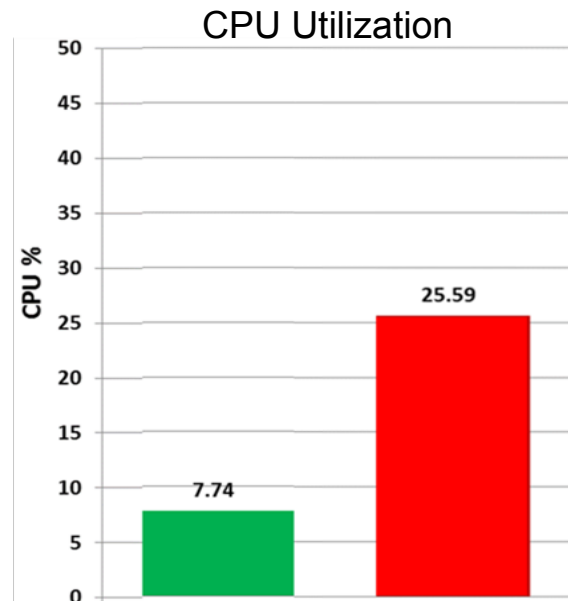
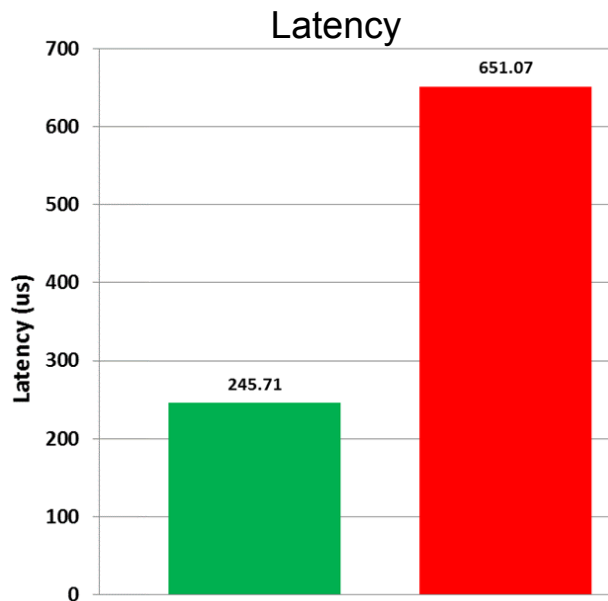
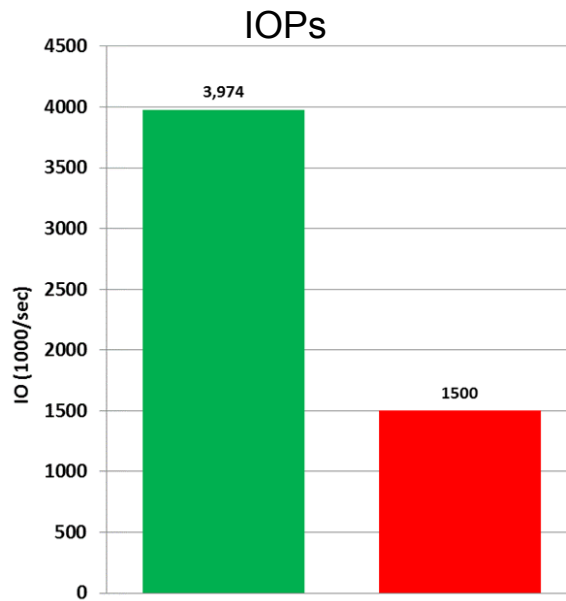
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iSER – iSCSI Extensions for RDMA

- Officially a standard in 2007 when IETF issued RFC-7145
- Features and characteristics are almost the same as iSCSI
 - ♦ Management and tools (security, HA, discovery...)
- Major difference is performance

L7	Applications		
L6	SCSI		
L5	iSCSI	iSER iWARP	iSER RoCE
L4	T		
L3			
L2			
L1	E		

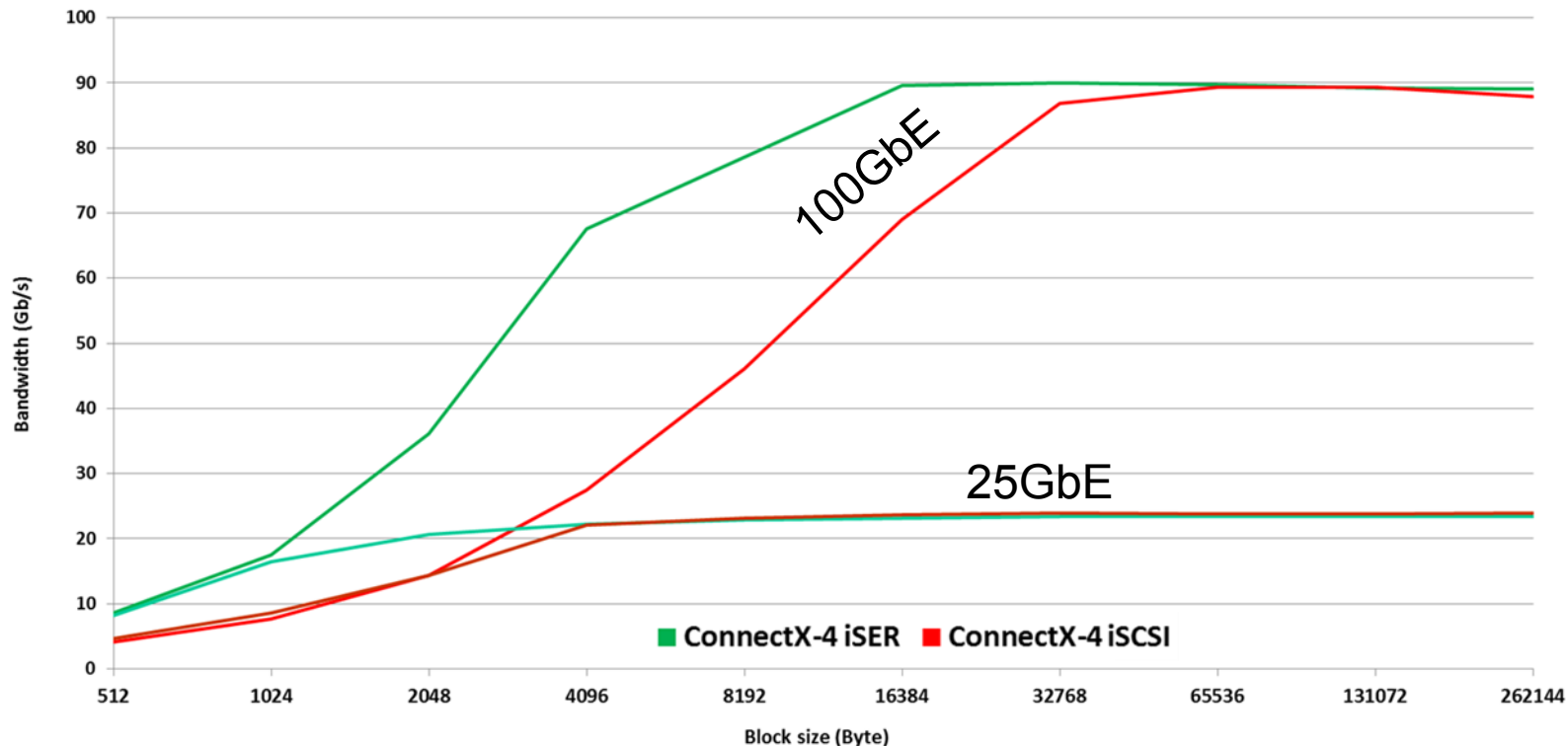
Performance Difference – iSCSI vs. iSER



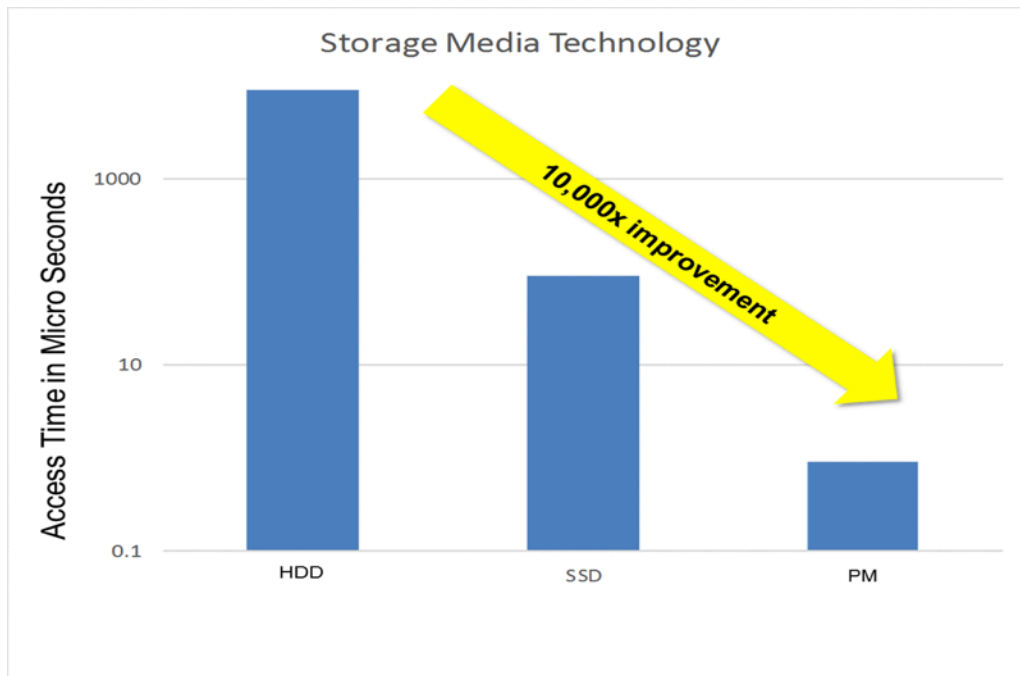
■ ConnectX-4 100 GbE iSER

■ ConnectX-4 100 GbE iSCSI

Performance Difference – iSCSI vs. iSER

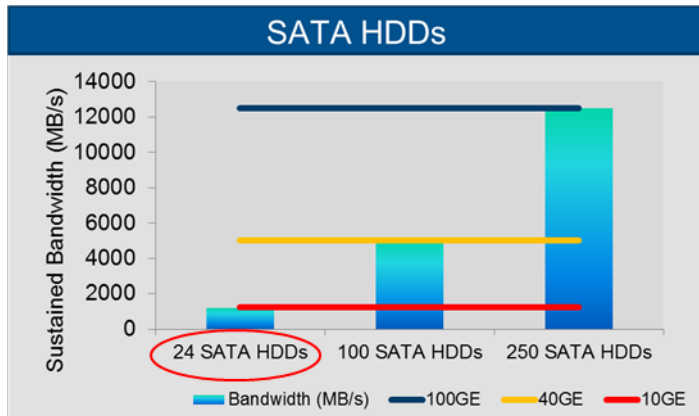


Why Should We Care About Performance?

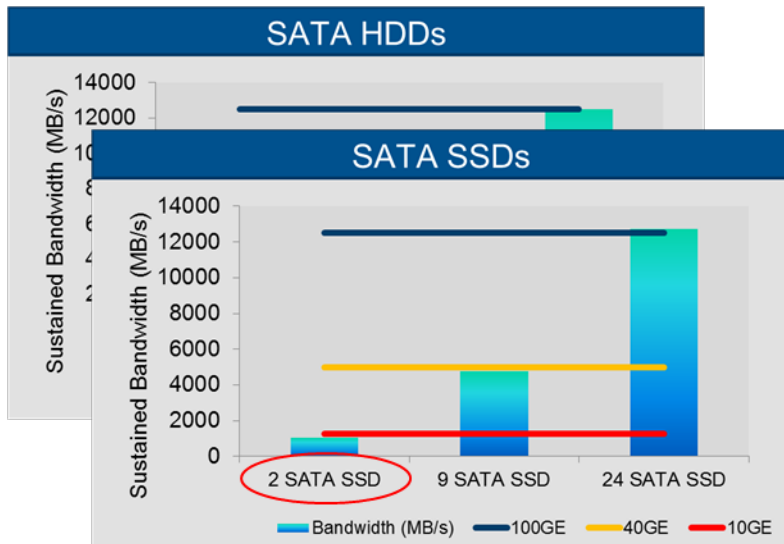


Because Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network!

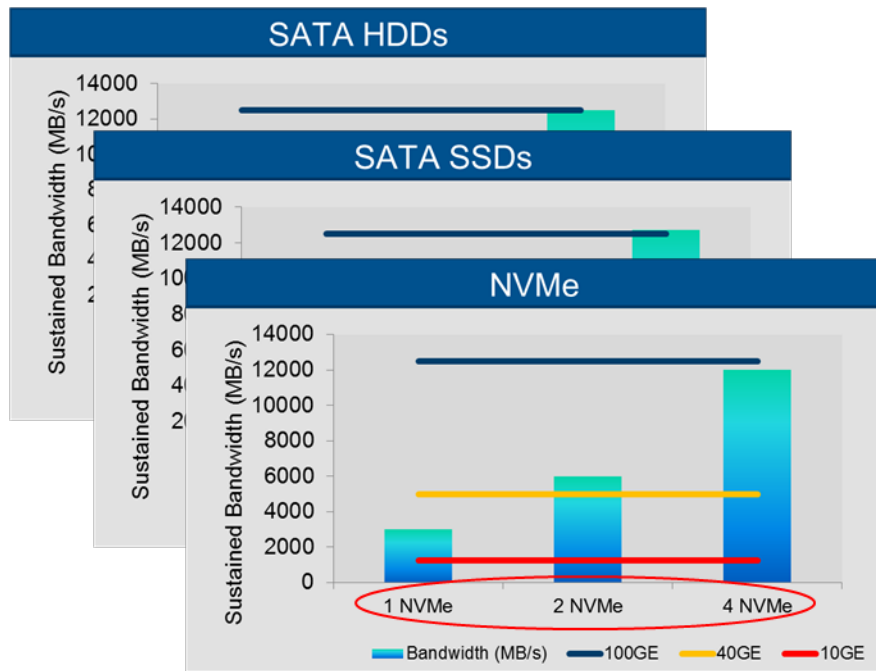
Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network



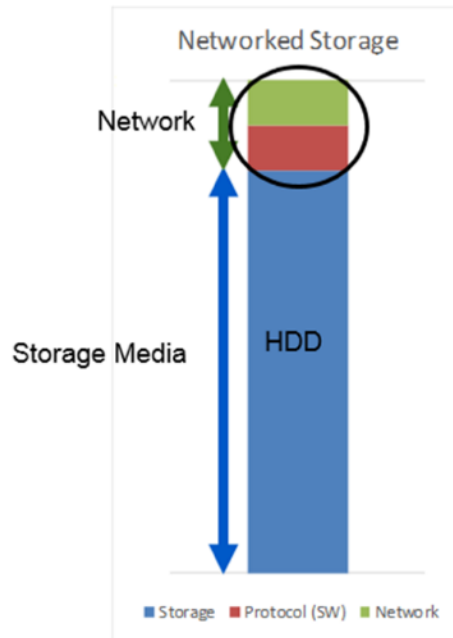
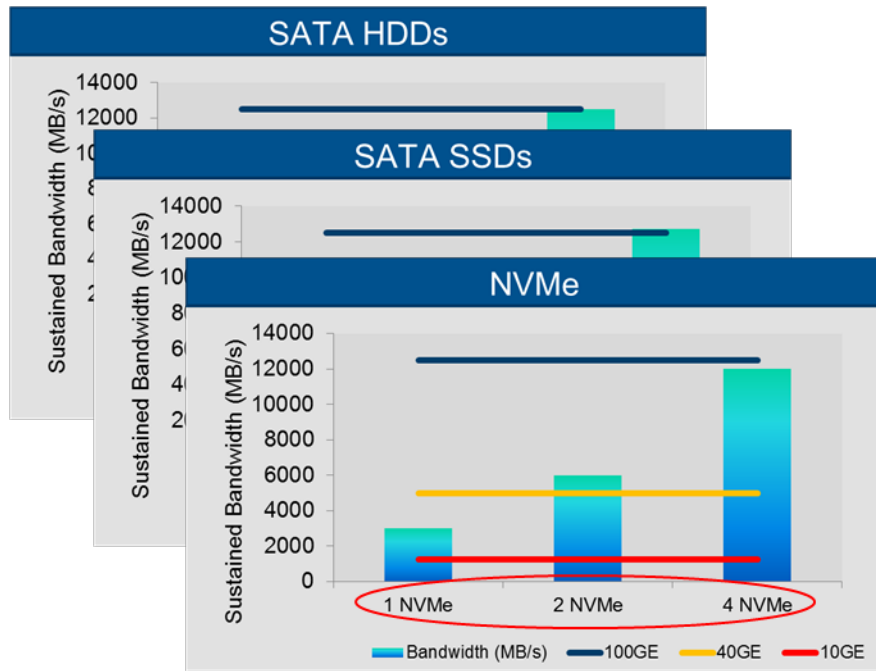
Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network



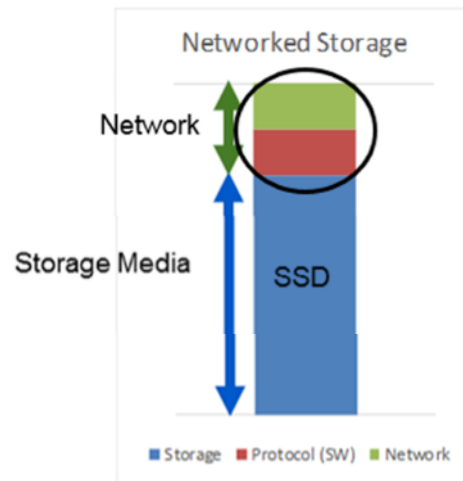
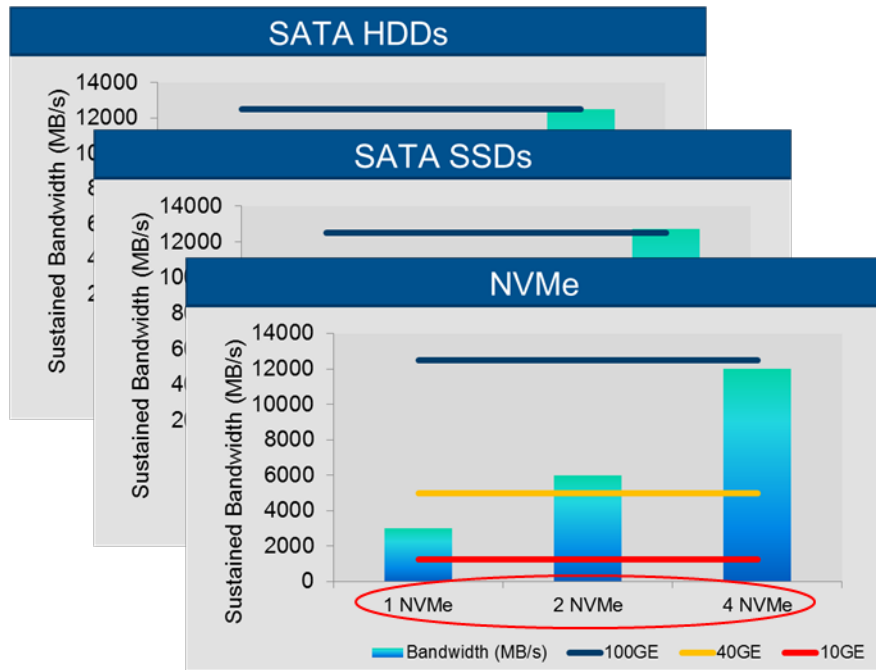
Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network



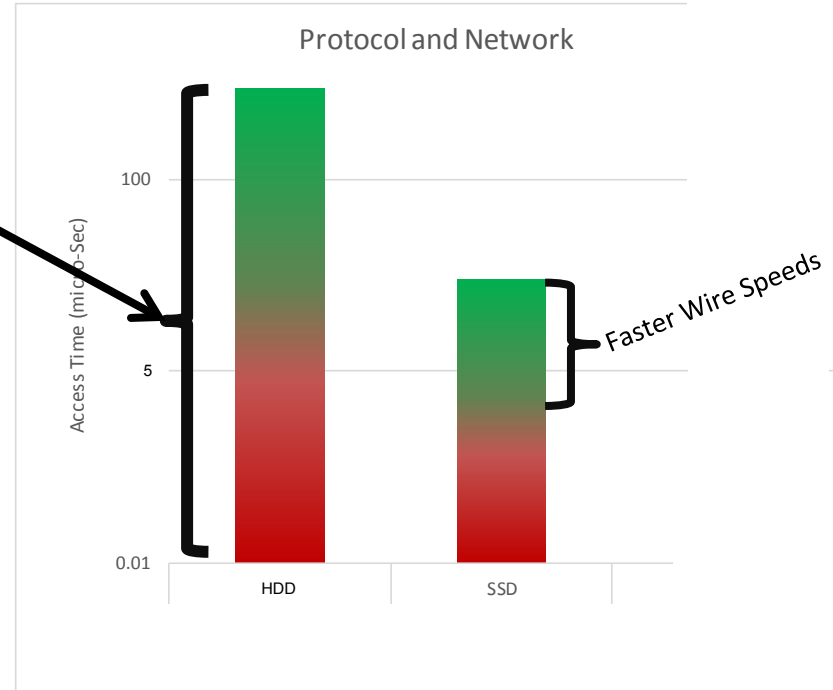
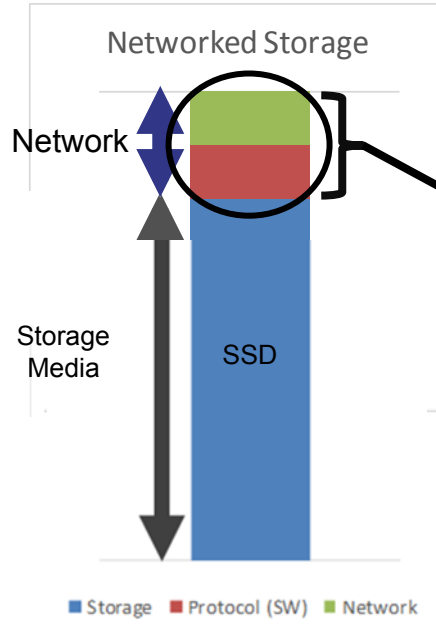
Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network...and a Faster Protocol



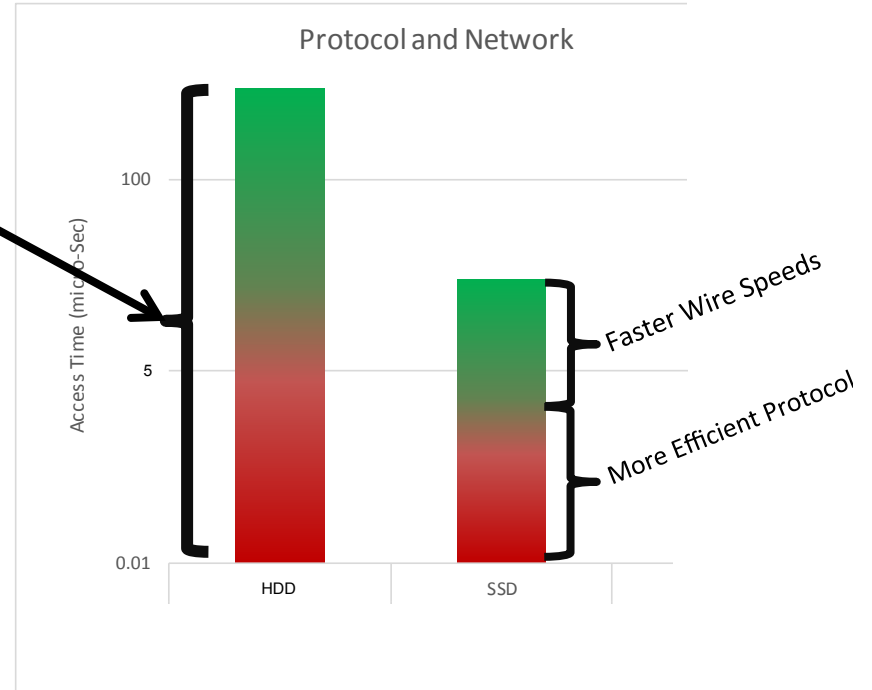
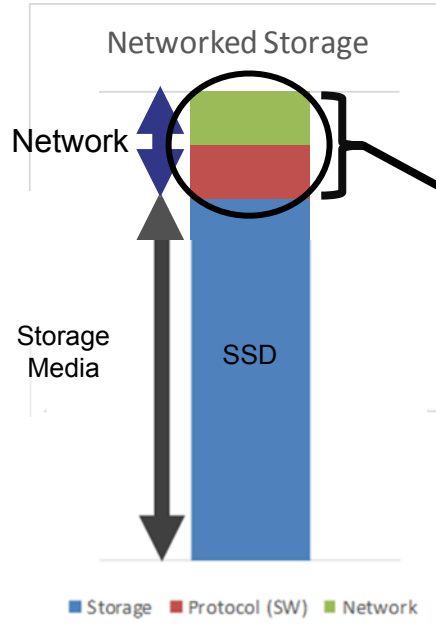
Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network...and a Faster Protocol



Faster Storage Needs a Faster Network...and a Faster Protocol



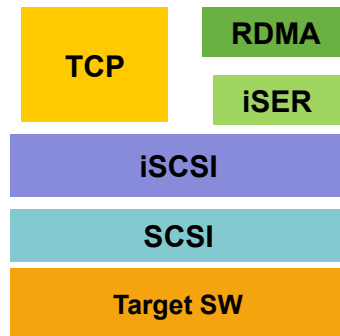
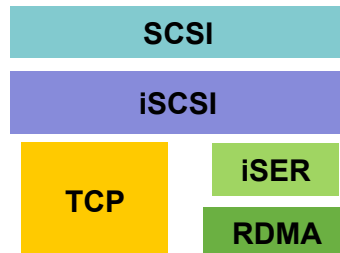
Faster Network and Protocol



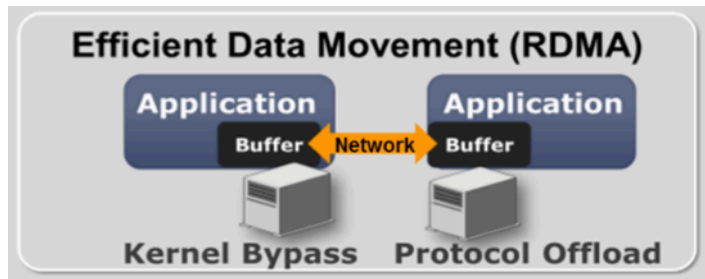
iSER and RDMA Protocols

- Any applications that uses SCSI and iSCSI can use iSER
- iSER uses RDMA to avoid unnecessary data copying on the target and initiator
- For Ethernet the RDMA can be RoCE or iWARP

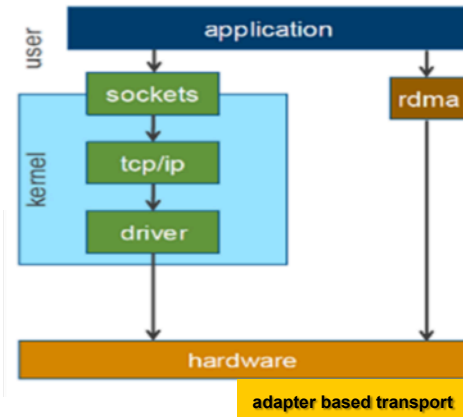
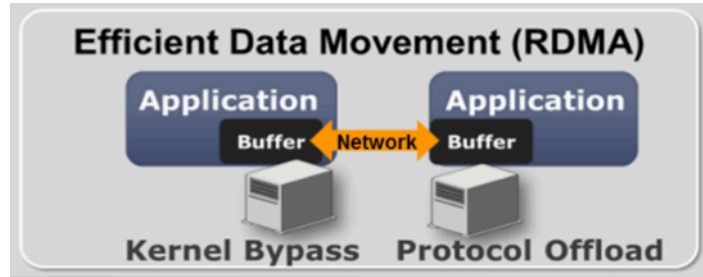
Block Device / Native Application



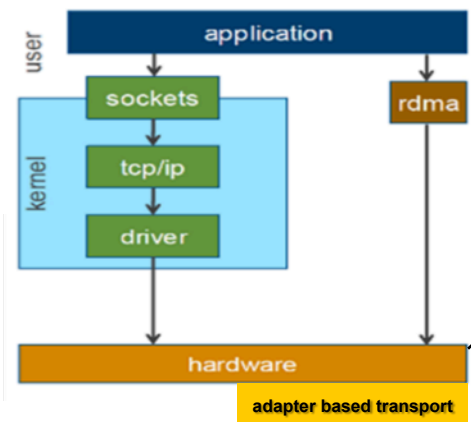
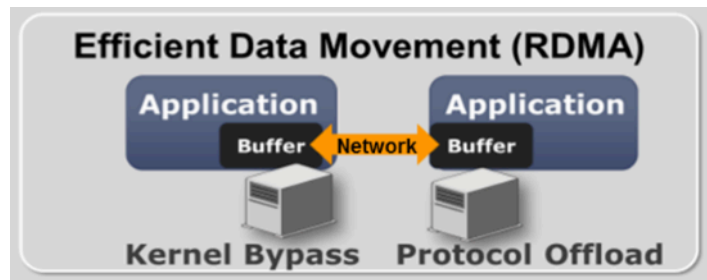
What is RDMA



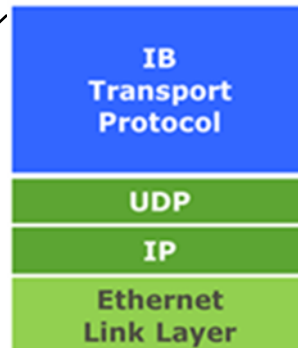
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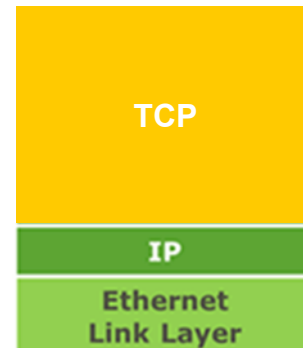
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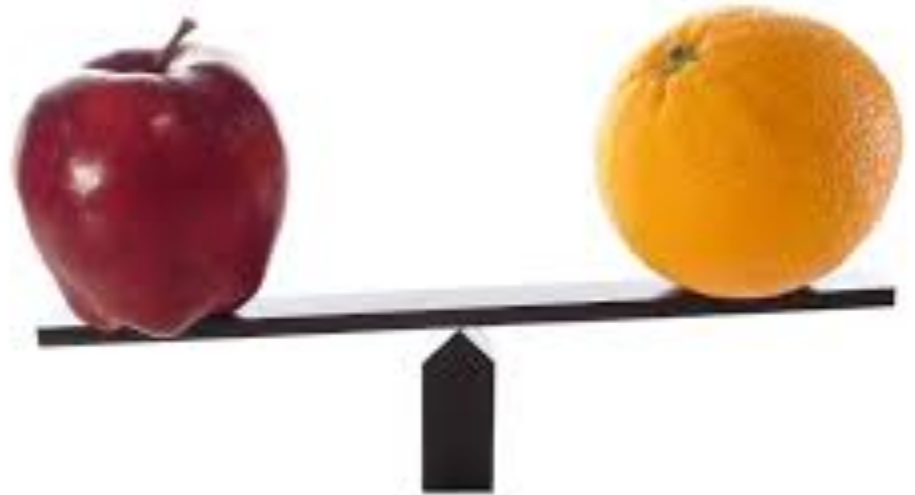
RoCE



iWARP



Compare and Contrast...



Compare and Contrast

➤ FCoE

- + Maps FC frames over Ethernet
- + Enables FC on lossless Ethernet
- + Less infrastructure expense (cables, adapters and switches)
- FC expertise required

Compare and Contrast

➤ iSER

- + Provides mapping of the iSCSI protocol on to iWARP/RoCE protocol suites
- + Provides lower latencies and higher bandwidth with lower CPU utilization
- + Leverages iSCSI management infrastructure
- Requires newer adapters and switches that support RDMA

Compare and Contrast

➤ iSCSI

- + Ubiquitous, native support across major operating systems and hypervisors
- + Builds low-cost SAN across standard Ethernet & TCP/IP
- + Offload/TOE availability
- Overhead (packetization, out-of-order delivery, etc.)

How do you decide?

➤ How do you decide?

- ◆ Do you want an isolated dedicated storage network?
- ◆ How big / complex is your environment?
- ◆ What is your inhouse expertise?
- ◆ Future scale?
- ◆ What are the applications/use cases?

➤ Other Great Storage Debates

- ◆ Fibre Channel vs. iSCSI: <https://www.brighttalk.com/webcast/663/297837>
- ◆ File vs. Block vs. Object Storage:
<https://www.brighttalk.com/webcast/663/308609>

➤ On-Demand “Everything You Wanted To Know About Storage But Were Too Proud To Ask” Series

- ◆ <https://www.snia.org/forums/esf/knowledge/webcasts-topics>

➤ SNIA resources on iSCSI

- ◆ Evolution of iSCSI: <https://www.brighttalk.com/webcast/663/197361>
- ◆ Comparing iSCSI and NVMe-oF blog: <http://sniaesfblog.org/?p=647>

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Thank You