

Independent Fiber Channel Routing



Article Overview

Independent Fibre Channel Routing allows separate SAN fabrics to communicate through FC routers without merging their topologies, using inter-fabric links and proxy devices.

Overview

Independent Fibre Channel (FC) routing is a method that enables communication between distinct Fibre Channel fabrics while maintaining their separate management and zoning policies. This is essential in large-scale SANs where multiple edge fabrics need to share storage resources without merging into a single fabric, preserving isolation and administrative boundaries .

Key Components

1. FC Routers: FC routers connect multiple fabrics, typically linking edge fabrics to a backbone fabric. They manage routing between fabrics and ensure that devices in one fabric can access devices in another without propagating the full fabric topology .
2. Inter-Fabric Links (IFLs): An IFL is a connection between an E_Port on an edge fabric and an EX_Port on the backbone fabric. Multiple IFLs can be configured to provide redundancy and load balancing between fabrics .
3. Proxy Devices: A proxy device represents a real device from another fabric. It is imported into a fabric by the FC router, assigned a valid port ID, and appears as a local device to the fabric. Proxy devices are required for inter-fabric communication and maintain the access controls of the original fabric .
4. LSANs (Logical SANs): LSANs allow zoning across multiple fabrics without merging them. They enable devices in different fabrics to communicate while preserving the original zoning rules, effectively creating a virtual SAN that spans multiple physical fabrics .

Article Content

FIBRE CHANNEL

ABOUT THE FCIA The Fibre Channel Industry Association (FCIA) is a non-profit international organization whose sole purpose is to

Configuring Fibre Channel Routing Services and Protocols

The FSPF feature is enabled by default on the E mode and TE mode Fibre Channel interfaces on Cisco Nexus 5000 Series

Fibre Channel Routing Concepts

In a SAN, the backbone fabric consists of at least one FC router and possibly a number of Fabric OS-based Fibre Channel switches.

10 Managing Fibre Channel Routing and FSPF

The Device Manager allows you to configure and monitor Fibre Channel routing and FSPF on a single Cisco 9000 switch. For

SAN Design and Best Practices Brocade Fibre Channel Platforms

The storage landscape continues to modernize, and we must make informed decisions to design an exemplary Fibre Channel

Fibre Channel Routing

Fibre Channel Routing Management window, you can view all discovered backbone fabrics and connected edge fabrics, the newly

RFC 4625

In particular, it describes managed objects for information related to routing within a Fibre Channel fabric, which is independent of the

UniFi IDF/MDF Architecture | Proven | 2M Technology

UniFi IDF/MDF architecture for commercial buildings — patch panel design, fiber runs, switch stacking, and cable management

Fiber Optic Routing Channels

FiberRunner® 2" x 2" Hinged Channel Option shown: HS2X2YL10NM Segregate, route, and protect fiber optic and high-performance

FC-FC Routing Topologies

Home Fibre Channel Networking Fabric OS Software Brocade® Fabric OS® Administration Guide, 9.2.x Using FC-FC Routing to

Fibre Channel

Fibre Channel (FC) is a high-speed data transfer protocol providing in-order, lossless delivery of raw block data. Fibre Channel

Fibre Channel Routing

Home Fibre Channel Networking Fabric OS Software Brocade Fabric OS Features and Standards Support Matrix, 9.1.x Fibre

FC-IFR – Fibre Channel Inter-Fabric Routing

Dafür ist eine spezielle Routing-Art notwendig; diese wird FC-Inter-Fabric Routing (FC-IFR), kurz auch IFR, genannt.

Fibre Channel Routing

In SANnav Management Portal, you can manage Fibre Channel Routing Management by selecting the Settings icon (), and then

Configuring Fibre Channel Routing Services and Protocols

Configuring Fibre Channel Routing Services and Protocols Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) is the standard path selection protocol

Fibre Channel

The Fibre Channel physical layer is based on serial connections that use fiber optics to copper between corresponding pluggable

Fibre Channel NAT

The Fibre Channel routing equivalent to this IP-NAT is Fibre Channel network address translation (FC-NAT). Using FC-NAT, the

What is Fibre Channel? History, layers, components and design

Explore Fibre Channel, a high-speed networking technology for transmitting data to SANs at rates of up to 128 Gbps,

US6529963B1

A system for interconnecting a plurality of interdependent fiber channel loops or fabrics. The system preferably comprises a first

Cisco MDS 9000 Series Fabric Configuration Guide, Release 8.x

Configuring Fibre Channel Routing Services and Protocols Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) is the standard path selection protocol

Inside a Modern Fibre Channel Architecture – Part 1

“The Fibre Channel Industry Association (FCIA) is a mutual benefit, non-profit, international organization of

Fibre Channel Routing

Fibre Channel Routing (FCR) connects two or more fabrics without merging the fabrics. The FC router connects two or more fabrics

Configuring Fibre Channel Routing Services and Protocols

Fibre Channel defines 256 multicast groups and one broadcast address for each VSAN. Switches in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family

Overview of Fibre Channel | Junos OS | Juniper Networks

Fibre Channel (FC) is a high-speed network technology that interconnects network elements and allows them to communicate with

Fibre Channel Overview

Fibre Channel attempts to combine the best of these two methods of communication into a new I/O interface that meets the needs of

Cisco MDS 9000 Series Fabric Configuration Guide, Release 9.x

FSPF is the protocol currently standardized by the T11 committee for routing in Fibre Channel networks. The FSPF

Storage Networking 101: Understanding the Fibre Channel Protocol

Understanding the guts of the Fibre Channel (FC) protocol itself, including the naming format and addressing scheme,

Contact Us

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