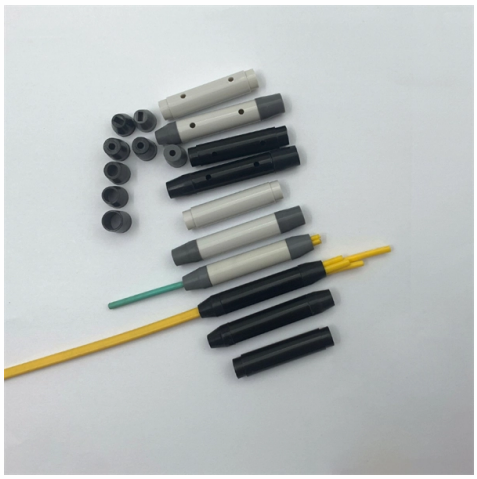
Which of the following interfaces is used for interconnecting FC switches



Overview

4.2 Fibre Channel (FC) SAN Components The commonly used interconnecting devices in FC SANs are FC hubs, FC switches, and FC directors. FC switches and dire.

Key Takeaways

E_Ports and EX_Ports are the primary interfaces used to interconnect FC switches, forming inter-switch links (ISLs) or inter-fabric links (IFLs) in a SAN. E_Ports (Expansion Ports)E_Ports are specialized Fibre Channel switch ports used to connect one FC switch to another, creating an inter-switch link (ISL). These links allow multiple switches to form a single fabric, enabling devices connected to different switches to communicate seamlessly.

E_Ports participate in fabric services, including name server registration, zoning, and fabric topology propagation, ensuring that all switches in the fabric are aware of connected devices and paths. EX_Ports (Extended Ports)EX_Ports are similar to E_Ports but are used specifically in inter-fabric connections. They terminate at the switch and do not propagate fabric services or routing information from one fabric to another.

EX_Ports are typically used when connecting edge fabrics to a backbone fabric or when implementing metaSAN architectures with multiple independent fabrics. EX_Ports form inter-fabric links (IFLs), which allow controlled communication between fabrics without merging them, maintaining separate zoning and access controls.

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Inter-

Fabric Links (IFLs)An IFL is the logical link between an E_Port on one fabric and an EX_Port on another fabric.

IF

Ls are used to connect edge fabrics to backbone fabrics or to interconnect multiple SAN fabrics in a metaSAN configuration.

Multiple IF

Ls can be configured for redundancy and load balancing, ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.

Best Practices

Always use redundant E_Ports or EX_Ports to interconnect switches to avoid a single point of failure. Maintain separate fabrics for redundancy; do not combine fabrics unless using proper inter-fabric links. Follow switch vendor guidelines for port configuration, zoning, and fabric topology to ensure compatibility and optimal performance.

In summary, E_Ports are used for standard inter-switch connections within a single fabric, while EX_Ports are used for controlled inter-fabric connections. Configuring these ports correctly ensures a resilient, high-performance SAN with proper device communication and zoning.

Article Content

4.2 Fibre Channel (FC) SAN Components

The commonly used interconnecting devices in FC SANs are FC hubs, FC switches, and FC directors. FC switches and directors provide the connectivity between hosts and storage. Using

Hardware – Fibre Channel Industry Association

An adapter connects FC to IP networks such as Ethernet or Token Ring. A gateway (sometimes referred to as a router or director) interfaces to telecom networks, such as ATM or SONET.

Fundamentals of Fibre Channel

The network of switches in a fibre channel habitat is referred to as a fabric. Ports on one node can communicate with ports on other nodes attached to the same fabric.

Understanding Fibre Channel | Junos OS | Juniper Networks

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An FC fabric is a switched network topology that interconnects FC devices using FC switches, usually to create a SAN. An FC switch is a Layer 3 network switch that is compatible with the FC protocol,

Understanding Interfaces on an FCoE-FC Gateway

One or two blocks of six proxy N_Port (NP_Port) interfaces to connect to FC switch fabric ports (F_Ports). Each FC fabric is local to the gateway on which you configure it.

FCP (Fibre Channel Protocol)

The Fibre Channel protocol, also known as FC, is a method for transferring data serially over copper or optical fiber in order to achieve lower latency and faster speeds. It is a SCSI interface

Fibre Channel switch

Fibre Channel switches may be deployed one at a time or in larger multi-switch configurations. SAN administrators typically add new switches as their server and storage needs grow, connecting

4.4 Introduction to Fibre Channel (FC) SAN Architecture and port ...

FC-Switch: It involves a single FC switch or a network of FC switches (including FC directors) to interconnect the nodes. It is also referred to as fabric connect.

What is Fiber Channel Switching?

It is a specialized network interface card that connects servers and hosts to the Fiber Channel fabric and handles communication between servers, FC switches, and storage devices.

The Fiber Optic Association

IEC 61751 Laser modules used for telecommunication IEC 61753 Fiber optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard IEC 61754 Fiber optic connector interfaces IEC

Overview of Fibre Channel | Junos OS | Juniper Networks

The switch does not use native FC ports because the FC frames are encapsulated in Ethernet when they flow between the FCoE devices and the FCF. Virtual point-to-point links between each FCoE

Storage Networking 101: Understanding Fibre Channel

The hubs, switches and HBAs in a SAN all speak FC, while the applications that use SAN storage continue to use familiar protocols, like SCSI. The idea behind FC was to create a high throughput,

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Security Target Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS)

The 1830 PSS is a scalable DWDM platform that supports aggregation for Ethernet, Fibre Channel (FC) and other protocols. DWDM is an optical multiplexing technology used to increase bandwidth in the

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

The FC-NVMe protocol uses an exchange as a single "command/response." Fibre Channel technology enables individual exchanges to take different routes through the fabric. As a

Understanding Fibre Channel Terminology

Assigning Interfaces to a Fibre Channel Fabric Deleting a Fibre Channel Interface Troubleshooting Fibre Channel Interface Deletion Disabling VN2VF_Port FIP Snooping on an FCoE

Module 9

FC Protocol Stack There is 5 layers, only 4 are used and 3 is the layer not being used *FC-4 Mapping interface - Mapping upper layer protocol to lower FC layers *FC-3 Common services - Not

Brocade Fabric OS Software Licensing User Guide, 9.1

Supported Hardware and Software The following hardware platforms are supported by Brocade® Fabric OS 9.1.x.

4.3 Overview of Fibre Channel (FC) SAN Protocol

The FC architecture represents true channel and network integration and captures some of the benefits of both channel and network technology. FC protocol provides both the channel speed

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