

INDEX

A

access

- control
 - of multipath port fanout, LUN issues, 122
 - of SAN devices, 154
 - virtualization server reliance on, 173

DAS

- characteristics (table), 19
- conversion to SAN fabric storage access, 105

data

- evaluation improvements in future storage devices, 169
- as SAN application, 12
- scalability of, snapshot data copy use, 88

- through IP network, as storage solution, 18

- LUN, control, 121

- multipath, as core zone issue, 120

NAS

- characteristics (table), 19
- NFS as protocol for, 18

- points, device-based security approach to, 153

- random, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36

SAN

- characteristics (table), 19
- fabric as mechanism for, 18

- sequential, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36

- storage, SAN advantages over NAS, 3
- unauthorized, as SAN security concern, 152

addresses/addressing

- device, as SAN operating system selection factor, 85
- IP, private, RFC 1918 as information source for, (footnote), 163

advantages

- of multipath SAN nature, 1

agents

- host system, SNMP information reporting, 134
- in-band, 136
- SNMP, information gathering and configuration management by, 133

allocation

- device
 - fabric reconfiguration use for, 151
 - tools for managing, 27
- LUN, 118
- resource, selection factors for a special purpose device for, 84
- storage, SAN improvement of, 13

analysis

- application
 - I/O characteristics, 58
 - I/O issues, role in SAN design and deployment, 32
 - importance for SAN selection, 20
 - measurement simulation, 127

analysis (*continued*)

- bandwidth
 - graphing the data from, for NAS replacement SAN application, 59
 - graphing the data from, for storage consolidation SAN application, 64
- I/O
 - for a capacity-planning SAN, 66
 - tools, 49
- NAS replacement SAN, for NFS server, I/O characteristics, 58
- server failover, in file sharing requirements determination, 37
- storage consolidation SAN, for a data warehouse system, storage and performance requirements, 62–63

Ancot Corporation

- bibliographic reference, 177

API (application interface)

- HBA, SNIA standard development, 10

appliances (SAN), 171**application(s)**

- analysis, I/O issues, role in SAN design and deployment, 32
- awareness, as scalability enhancement in future storage devices, 169
- backup, zone requirements, 124
- constraints, that preclude a SAN choice, 20
- data
 - integrity, as future storage device service, 169
 - transfer, zone requirements, 124
- devices, as SAN hardware component, 8
- I/O characteristics, analysis of, 58
- I/O issues, 32
 - bandwidth, 33
 - I/O patterns, 36
 - I/O size, 35
 - IOPS, 34
 - storage requirements, 36
- integration of SAN and, 170
- latency, as potential iSCSI advantage, 164
- models, predicting SAN performance with, 26
- multiple read-only, host-based replication use, 42

SAN

- design configuration and testing for support of, 109
- software component, 12
- specific fabric configuration, 123
- traffic, IPFC networks use for, 165
- types of
 - See* data, warehouse; file sharing; OLTP
- zoning isolation of, 123

archiving

- data
 - in NAS replacement SAN for an NFS server, 58
 - in NAS replacement SAN for an NFS server, modeling the processing of, 71
 - as SAN application, 12

arrays

- intelligent disk, as SAN logical endpoint, 6

assessment

- I/O, tools, 49
- of storage requirements, 45

attachment

- direct, to host system, as storage solution, 17

auditing SAN devices

- See Also* security
- as security control mechanism, 155

availability

- configuration, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
- multipath I/O support impact on, 38
- requirements, impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
- rules application, as benefit of storage virtualization, 173
- as SAN trade-off, 28
- (term description), 2

B**backbone-and-edge SAN topology**

- See Also* topology(s)
- fabric device zone use, 119
- (figure), 104

backup(s)

- applications, zone requirements, 124

backup(s) (*continued*)

- as archiving, 12
- centralized, as NAS replacement SAN use, 13
- as data migration strategy, 106
- versus file sharing, I/O performance differences
 - in NAS replacement SANs, 30
- as future SAN-aware applications, 170
- IPFC networks use for, 165
- snapshot data copy use, 88
- storage-based snapshots use for, 170
- systems, storage sizing issues, for NAS replacement SANs, 47

bandwidth

- See Also* performance
- aggregate
 - requirement, for storage consolidation SAN, 78
 - usage, performance visualization description, 145
 - usage, performance visualization (figures), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
- analysis
 - graphing the data from, for NAS replacement SAN application, 59
 - graphing the data from, for storage consolidation SAN application, 64
- as application I/O issue, 33
- channel, performance range (table), 36
- data-transfer, Fibre Channel advantages over Ethernet, 3
- of fabric, as parameter for storage consolidation SAN, 78
- of Fibre Channel switches, 7
- host, performance range (table), 36
- I/O
 - per channel, analysis use of, 68
 - size analysis use (example), 56
- impact on data migration time, 107
- versus IOPS, in capacity-planning SAN application, 68
- issues
 - with business-reporting jobs, 30

- in storage consolidation SAN fabric selection, 94
- NAS, SAN advantages over, 2
- as parameter, for NAS replacement SAN, 77
- per-port, as fabric device usage statistic, 140
- performance, in NAS replacement SAN,
 - modeling, 71
- requirements
 - for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - impact on, of iSCSI data traffic, 163
- SAN, advantages over NAS, 2
- versus time
 - host systems for storage consolidation SAN (figure), 65
 - of NFS server (figure), 60

behavior(s)

- I/O
 - application, analysis and assessment of, 49
 - measurement simulation, 127
 - as new project SAN storage device selection criteria, 97
 - performance, fabric device zoning value, 119
 - periodic, performance data virtualization
 - detection of, 142
 - SAN, testing strategies, 80

bibliography, 177**bidirectional data transfer**

- See Also* transfer(s)
- DWDM facilitation of, 162

bridges

- as fabric devices, 83
- interoperability advantage, 83
- legacy device connection with, 104
- SCSI, legacy storage device connection to SAN with, 7

Brocade Communications Systems

- as Fibre Channel switch vendor, 83

C**cabling**

- optical
 - DWDM use, 161
 - as SAN fabric component, 1

cabling (*continued*)

- plans
 - capacity-planning SAN switches (tables), 115, 116, 117
 - NAS replacement SAN switches, description, 110
 - NAS replacement SAN switches (tables), 111
 - rules for development of, 110
 - storage consolidation SAN switches (tables), 113, 114
- rules, Fibre Channel switches (figure), 112

cache

- engine, as SAN application device, 8
- size selection, for storage consolidation SAN, 94

capacity

- See Also* space
- planning, as storage problem, 20

capacity-planning SAN(s), 24

- See Also* SAN (Storage Area Network)
- component selection, 95
- for data warehouse and ETL application (figure), 127
- definition, 79
- (figure), 25
- goals and purpose, 14
- I/O
 - analysis, 66
 - modeling behaviors of, 70
 - requirements, 31
- implementation requirements, 125
- storage size requirements, 47
- switch cabling plans (tables), 115, 116, 117
- testing requirements, 128
- topology for, 112
- zone change evaluation, 76

cascade failures

- hubs vulnerability to, 7

central event reporting

- advantages of, 133

changes

- management tools for, 131

channel(s)

- See Also* Fibre Channel

bandwidth

- analysis use of, in capacity-planning SAN application, 68
- performance range (table), 36
- failover, as multipath I/O configuration option, 39
- I/O
 - Fibre Channel, capacity-planning SAN use, 79
 - HBA use as, 6
- IOPS, performance range (table), 36
- multipath I/O
 - as parameter for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - as parameter for storage consolidation SAN, 78
- multipath I/O channel infrastructure, as NAS replacement SAN parameter, 77

CIFS (Common Internet File System)

- as NAS access protocol, 18
- NAS replacement SAN as alternative to, 22 (term description), 18
- URL for information on, (footnote), 18

Clark, Tom

- bibliographic reference, 177

classification

- of SANs, 13

client(s)

- characteristics, analysis, in file sharing requirements determination, 37
- heterogeneous
 - versus homogeneous clients, availability impact on, 38
 - impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
- homogeneous, versus heterogeneous clients, availability impact on, 38

Common Information Model standard

- SNIA development of, (footnote), 50

Common Internet File System (CIFS)

- as NAS access protocol, 18
- (term description), 18
- URL for information on, (footnote), 18

communications

- latency, impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38

compatibility

- as HBA selection criteria, for capacity-planning SAN, 95
- with SAN hardware, as selection factor for a special purpose device, 84
- as selection factor for fabric and storage devices, 82
- testing, SAN component selection map use, 89

complex topologies, 101

See Also topology(s)

components

See Also fabric

- analysis and selection, as implementation consideration, 15
- failure, performance data virtualization detection of, 142

hardware

- application devices, 8
- Fibre Channel hubs, 7
- Fibre Channel switches, 6
- gateway devices, 8
- logical endpoints, 6
- network devices, 6
- of SAN infrastructure, 4
- selection in SAN design, 81

SAN

- (chapter), 1
- (figure), 5
- securing from unauthorized access, 154
- selection map, 89
- selection map (figure), 90
- selection of
 - capacity-planning SAN, 95
 - experimental SAN, 98
 - NAS replacement SAN, 91
 - new project SAN, 96
 - storage consolidation SAN, 93
- software
 - drivers, 9
 - endpoint-to-endpoint data access provided by, 9
 - firmware, 9
 - operating systems, 9

SAN design selection, 84

SAN managers, 9

swapping, as problem diagnosis strategy, 157

concepts

of SANs (chapter), 1

concurrency

in fabric, for storage consolidation SAN, 78

configuration(s)

See Also fabric; topology(s)

- anomalies, management tools for, 131
- availability, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
- capability, as HBA selection criteria for capacity-planning SAN, 95
- control, difficulties, 152
- data path, FSPF standard use, 121
- drift prevention, 135
- fabric, application-specific, 123
- flexibility, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
- HBA
 - device drivers, option possibilities, 86
 - SNIA standard development, 10
- issues, for complex topologies, 101
- multipath I/O channel
 - infrastructure, for NAS replacement SAN, 77
 - as parameter for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 78
- options, for multipath I/O, 39
- physical, of NAS replacement SAN, 92
- problems
 - performance data virtualization detection of, 141
 - performance monitoring importance for, 151
- SAN
 - (chapter), 109
 - components, SAN managers role, 11
 - trade-off, 27
 - scalability, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
 - simplification, as goal of application-specific zone, 124
 - SNMP management, 133
 - storage device
 - increase in flexibility and power of, 169
 - managers role, 11

configuration(s) (*continued*)

- tiered, for new project SAN fabric devices, 97
- trusted, security control mechanism under development, 154
- zoning
 - fabric device, 119
 - HBA, 120
 - host system, 118
 - revision of, 151
 - storage device, 119

connectivity

- cabling plan specification of, 110
- comparison of different storage solutions (table), 19
- devices, bandwidth requirements impact on selection of, 34
- of fabric devices, topologies of, 99
- hubs use for, 83
- internal fabric, ISL management of, 92
- isolation, as goal of SAN-specific feature zone, 123
- as key storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
- options, NAS replacement SAN hardware selection criterion, 91
- redundancy, as capacity-planning SAN implementation requirement, 125
- as selection factor for fabric devices, 82
- switch, ISL management of, 92
- switches use for, 83

consoles (SAN management), 137**consolidation**

- resource, as storage problem, 19
- storage
 - versus DAS (figure), 21
 - SAN, characteristics, 21
 - SAN, goals and purpose, 13
 - SAN, I/O requirements, 29
 - SAN, storage size requirements, 46

contention

- issues, in storage consolidation SANs, 29

control

- See Also* monitoring

access

- LUN, 121
- of multipath port fanout, LUN issues, 122
- of SAN devices, 154
- virtualization server reliance on, 173
- fabric zoning changes, 152
- metadata, file sharing, special purpose device use for, 84
- revision, configuration information use, 135
- SAN (chapter), 131

ControlCenter storage service software (EMC Corporation)

- features of, 89

copy(ing)

- See Also* replication

data

- data migration use of, 106
- remote block, as storage device firmware feature, 87
- snapshot, as storage device firmware feature, 87
- snapshot, as storage software service, 89
- snapshot, capacity-planning SAN use, 96
- recursive
 - as data migration strategy, 106
 - network, data migration to new host with, 107

core devices

- zoning separation from edge devices, 119

core-and-edge SAN topology

- See* backbone-and-edge SAN topology

D**DAS (direct-attached storage)**

access

- characteristics (table), 19
- conversion to SAN fabric storage access, 105
- to host system, as storage solution, 17
- versus SAN, SAN monitoring requirements, 28
- versus storage consolidation (figure), 21

data

access

- as SAN application, 12

- scalability, snapshot data copy use, 88
- unauthorized, as SAN security concern, 152
- archiving
 - in NAS replacement SAN for an NFS server, 58
 - in NAS replacement SAN for an NFS server, modeling the processing of, 71
 - as SAN application, 12
- copy
 - data migration use of, 106
 - remote block, storage device firmware feature, 87
 - snapshot, as storage software service, 89
 - snapshot, capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - snapshot, storage device firmware feature, 87
- event, 132
- integrity, as future storage device service, 169
- migration, 105
 - efficient, as advantage of SAN-aware application development, 172
 - tools, 105
- movement, support, as storage consolidation
 - SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
- path configuration, FSPF standard use, 121
- performance
 - gathering, 141
 - storage, 141
 - visualization, 141
- protection, RAID, as storage device firmware feature, 87
- replication
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - future enhancements in remote handling of, 169
 - host-based, 40
 - host-based (figure), 41
 - project requirements for, 40
 - SAN appliance enhancement of, 171
 - for scalability, in capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - as storage software service, 88
 - storage-based, 42
 - storage-based (figure), 43
 - zone requirements, 122
- sets
 - in a NAS replacement SAN, 58
 - OLTP strategies, 31
 - as SAN data transfer unit, 39
 - scalability use, 41
 - space issues, 30
- sharing
 - applications, as NAS replacement SAN use, 13
 - as future SAN-aware application, 171
 - as future storage device service, 169
 - NAS replacement SAN software selection criteria, 92
 - as SAN software service, 88
 - software, as capacity-planning SAN implementation requirement, 125
 - software, selection criteria, 126
 - as storage problem, 19
 - zone requirements, 123
- stripes, characteristics and use, 35
- traffic
 - isolation, importance for data replication reliability, 122
 - isolation, performance visualization identification, 145
 - priority management of, 87
 - volume, as potential iSCSI drawback, 163
- transfers
 - bandwidth, Fibre Channel advantages over Ethernet, 3
 - bidirectional, DWDM facilitation of, 162
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - errors, cause analysis, 157
 - as future storage device service, 169
 - impact on apparent I/O sizes, 62
 - in NAS replacement SAN, modeling, 71
 - project requirements for, 39
 - SAN characteristics, 39
 - as storage software service, 88
 - zone requirements, 124
- transformation, as ETL task, 62
- warehouse
 - capacity-planning SAN (figure), 127
 - capacity-planning SAN I/O requirements, 31

data (*continued*)

- warehouse (*continued*)
 - capacity-planning SAN implementation requirements, 125
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 66
 - host system I/O analysis, in capacity-planning SAN application (figure), 69
 - I/O behavior simulation, 76
 - load simulation wrapper (example), 75
 - requirements, as capacity-planning SAN hardware selection criteria, 95
 - storage consolidation SAN for, application characteristics, 62
 - storage consolidation SAN for (figure), 63
 - storage consolidation SAN for, modeling, 71
 - storage sizing issues, for capacity-planning SANs, 47

database

- See Also* MIB
- applications, future SAN storage advantages for, 171
- OLTP servers, performance bottlenecks, 29
- usage trend analysis use, 134

DataCore Software Corporation

- SANsymphony storage service software, features of, 89

dd UNIX command

- file creation with (example), 75
- sequential read with
 - description, 76
 - (example), 76

dedicated

- file transfer option, characteristics, 40
- storage network, as storage solution, 18

definition

- capacity-planning SAN, 79
- of NAS replacement SAN, 77
- of SANs (chapter), 1
- of storage consolidation SAN, 78

deployment

- device, for long distances, 160
- feature, SAN-specific, 122

SAN

- application I/O issues analysis role, 32
- service software as facilitator of, 88
- speed, as capacity-planning SAN advantage, 24

design

- configuration, and testing for application support, 109
- documentation, importance of, 28
- I/O application analysis role, 32
- integrity, I/O model role in validating, 27
- performance analysis role, 15
- phase of a SAN (chapter), 81
- verification testing, I/O size use, in capacity-planning SAN application, 70

device(s)

- See Also* fabric; hardware
- addressing, as SAN operating system selection factor, 85
- allocation, tools for managing, 27
- application, as SAN hardware component, 8
- connectivity, bandwidth requirements impact on selection of, 34
- core, zoning separation from edge devices, 119
- deployment, for long distances, 160
- drivers
 - HBA, SAN design selection, 85
 - as SAN software components, 9
- edge, zoning separation from core devices, 119
- fabric
 - out-of-band tool management of, 136
 - problem diagnosis of, 156
 - utilization monitoring, 140
- failure, as WWN-based zoning issue, 121
- failures
 - management tools for, 131
 - problem diagnosis of, 156
- gateway, as SAN hardware component, 8
- intelligent storage
 - advantages for experimental SAN, 98
 - capacity-planning SAN, implementation requirement, 125
 - for capacity-planning SAN, 95
 - as SAN logical endpoint, 6

- vendors for, 83
- isolation, in a tiered topology, advantages of, 102
- logs, out-of-band tool use, 135
- network, as SAN hardware component, 6
- reallocation, fabric reconfiguration use for, 151
- segregation of, zoning used for, 118
- sets, zoning creation of, 118
- special-purpose, SAN design selection, 84
- storage
 - agents, SNMP information reporting, 134
 - experimental SAN selection criteria, 98
 - firmware, SAN design selection, 87
 - increase in flexibility and power of, 169
 - IOPS requirements impact on selection of, 34
 - legacy, SCSI bridge connection to SAN with, 7
 - managers role in control and configuration of, 11
 - modularity, as scalability factor, 168
 - new project SAN selection criteria, 97
 - operating systems for, as SAN software component, 10
 - requirement for compatibility with fabric device, 82
 - SAN design selection, 82
 - as SAN logical endpoint, 6
 - storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
 - zoning, 119
- unauthorized access, as SAN security concern, 152
- diagnosis**
 - See Also* failure; recovery
 - problem, 155
 - data traffic type separation as aid to, 123
- direct-attached storage (DAS)**
 - See* DAS (direct-attached storage)
- disaster recovery**
 - See Also* failure
 - as application for DWDM-enabled SANs, 161
 - as capacity-planning SAN requirement, 78
 - host-based data replication requirement, 40
 - iSCSI use, 164
 - recovery remote block data copy use, 88
- disks**
 - See Also* devices; RAID; storage
 - intelligent disk arrays, as SAN logical endpoint, 6
- distance**
 - See* long distance
- documentation**
 - See Also* guidelines
 - importance in SAN design, 28
- drivers**
 - device
 - HBA, SAN design selection, 85
 - as SAN software components, 9
 - HBA
 - configuration option possibilities, 86
 - as SAN software component, 10
- dump UNIX command**
 - backup use of (example), 106
- DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing)**
 - remote data replication migrating to, 170
 - SAN distance extension to one hundred kilometers, 161
 - URL for information, (footnote), 161
- dynamic**
 - load balancing, as multipath I/O configuration option, 39
 - reconfiguration, project definition handling, 77
- E**
- e-mail**
 - as event data reporting mechanism, 132
- edge**
 - See Also* topology(s)
 - devices, zoning separation from core devices, 119
 - ports, one-to-many relationship, SAN creation of, 1
- efficiency**
 - See Also* performance
 - data migration, as advantage of SAN-aware application development, 172

efficiency (*continued*)

switching improvements, as scalability factor, 167

EMC Corporation

ControlCenter storage service software, features of, 89
as intelligent storage device vendor, 84

encryption

See Also security
device-based security use, 154

endpoint(s)

identifiers
fabric device ports, 120
grouping, zone implementation task, 120
WWN, 120
WWN, use with SNS, 121
logical, as SAN components, 6

engine (cache)

as SAN application device, 8

Ethernet protocol

versus Fibre Channel, in SAN versus NAS comparison, 3

ETL (extraction, transformation, and load)**processing**

advantage of small cache, 94
capacity-planning SAN (figure), 127
implementation requirements, 125
storage sizing issues, 47
I/O workload simulation, 75
storage consolidation SAN, 62
modeling, 71

evaluation

See Also verification
of data access, improvements in future storage devices, 169
of event reports, 139
of failure, simulation use for, 75
of maintenance, simulation use for, 75

event(s)

console
SAN management use, 137
SAN manager provision of, 11

data, 132
handling, management tools for, 131
informational, 132, 138
monitoring, 138
reporting
mechanisms for, 139
redundancy advantages, 133
rules
log parsing use, 139
sets, development of, 139
(term description), 132, 138

Expect scripts

See Also scripts
SAN management tasks use, 135
URL for information on, (footnote), 135

experimental SAN(s)

See Also SAN (Storage Area Network)
characteristics, 25
component selection, 98
definition, 80
goals and purpose of, 14
I/O model use with, 76
I/O requirements, 32
storage size requirements, 48
testing requirements, 129
topology for, 117

extraction

See Also ETL (extraction, transformation, and load) processing; monitoring
information, by Perl language scripts, 134
of per-port bandwidth for fabric devices, 140

F**fabric**

aggregate bandwidth requirement, for storage consolidation SAN, 78
attach mode, as HBA device driver configuration option, 86
-attached storage, storage consolidation SAN use, 71
bandwidth, as parameter for storage consolidation SAN, 78

- based infrastructure, remote data replication
 - migrating to, 170
 - configuration, application-specific, 123
 - connectivity, requirement, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - device(s)
 - components that comprise, 83
 - experimental SAN selection criteria, 98
 - firmware, SAN design selection, 86
 - NAS replacement SAN, 92
 - new project SAN storage device selection criteria, 97
 - out-of-band tool management of, 136
 - ports, as endpoint identifiers, 120
 - problem diagnosis of, 156
 - requirement for compatibility with storage device, 82
 - SAN design selection, 82
 - selection criteria, for storage consolidation SAN, 94
 - SNMP-aware, information set for, 133
 - switch performance visualization (figures), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
 - switch utilization, performance visualization description, 145
 - utilization monitoring, 140
 - zones, zone implementation use, 119
 - file transfer methods, 40
 - interconnections, topologies of, 99
 - internal connectivity, ISL management of, 92
 - management
 - console tasks, 137
 - methods, 28
 - as network replacement, in NAS replacement SAN, 22
 - performance, increases, as scalability factor, 167
 - SAN
 - as access mechanism, 18
 - advantages for resource sharing, 19
 - multipath I/O support, 38
 - (term description), 1
 - security, 152
 - zoning reconfiguration, 151
- failover**
- See Also* backup(s); disaster recovery; failure; fault-tolerant; recovery
 - channel, as multipath I/O configuration option, 39
 - host system zoning use to implement, 119
 - I/O, as storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78
 - server, analysis in file sharing requirements determination, 37
- failure**
- See Also* disaster recovery; maintenance; recovery; reliability; robustness; stability
 - cascade, hubs vulnerability to, 7
 - component, performance data virtualization detection of, 142
 - detection
 - early, performance monitoring importance for, 151
 - topology importance for, 99
 - device
 - management tools for, 131
 - problem diagnosis of, 156
 - as WWN-based zoning issue, 121
 - diagnosis, fabric device zoning value for, 119
 - evaluation, simulation use for, 75
 - issues, with flat topologies, 100
 - modes, project definition handling, 77
 - potential, error analysis discovery of, 134
 - recovery, host-based data replication requirement, 40
 - resilience, multipath I/O channel use, in storage consolidation SAN, 78
 - robustness
 - in a backbone-and-edge SAN topology, 104
 - as full mesh topology advantage, 103
 - type, ascertaining, as part of problem diagnosis, 156
 - types for testing, in NAS replacement SAN modeling, 71
- fanout**
- multipath port
 - LUN access control issues, 122

fanout (*continued*)

- multipath port (*continued*)
 - in new project SAN, 23
- of remote data replication, as future storage capability, 170

fault-tolerant

- server facilities, file use that requires, 38

FC-PH (Fibre Channel Physical and Signaling Interface Specification)

- URL for information
 - error rate, 157
 - (footnote), 157

FC-SCSI (Fibre Channel-SCSI) bridges

- legacy device connection with, 104

Fibre Alliance

- tools development by, (footnote), 50

Fibre Channel

- bandwidth advantages for SANs, 2
- as connectors for intelligent storage devices to fabric, 96
- versus Ethernet, in SAN versus NAS comparison, 3
- hubs, as SAN hardware component, 7
- I/O channels, capacity-planning SAN use, 79
- Industry Alliance
 - internal access control work by, 154
 - URL for information about, (footnote), 133
- interfaces, as high-performance I/O channel, 36
- IP networking
 - as HBA device driver configuration option, 86
 - zone requirements, 123
- iSCSI advantages over in very long distance data transport, 162
- to iSCSI gateway, advantages of, 164
- MIB, Fibre Alliance development of, (footnote), 50
- Physical and Signaling Interface Specification
 - error rate, 157
 - URL for information, (footnote), 157
- quality of service specification, improvements
 - in, as scalability factor, 167
- SAN use as an IP network, 164
- SCSI bridges, legacy device connection with, 104

- speed improvements, as scalability factor, 167
- switches

- cabling rules (figure), 112
- as NAS replacement SAN fabric devices, 92
- as SAN fabric component, 1
- as SAN hardware component, 6
- in a star topology, description, 99
- in a star topology (figure), 100
- storage consolidation SAN use, 110
- utilization, performance visualization
 - description, 145
 - utilization, performance visualization (figures), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
- vendors for, 83
- transport, translation to IP transport, 8

Fibre Channel Shortest Path First (FSPF) standard

- data path configuration, 121

file(s)

- See Also* data
- creation
 - with *dd*, description, 72
 - with *dd* (example), 75
 - storage consolidation SAN use, 71
- sharing
 - versus backups, I/O performance differences
 - in NAS replacement SANs, 30
 - metadata control, special purpose device use for, 84
 - NAS replacement SAN hardware selection criterion, 91
 - NAS replacement SAN, use for (figure), 59
 - project requirements for, 37
 - protocols, in NAS, performance penalty, 18
 - as storage software service, 89
 - systems, NAS replacement SAN as alternative to, 22
- transfers, fabric, methods of, 40

firmware

- fabric device, SAN design selection, 86
- HBA, as SAN software component, 10
- as SAN software components, 9
- storage device, SAN design selection, 87

flat topology, 99

- See Also* topology(s) (figure), 101
- NAS replacement SAN use, 110

flexibility

- See Also* configuration(s)
- comparison of different storage solutions (table), 19
- configuration, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
- as fabric device selection criteria
 - for experimental SAN, 98
 - for new project SAN, 97
- as HBA selection criteria, for capacity-planning SAN, 95
- as key storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
- requirements, for capacity-planning SAN, 79 (term description), 2

FSPF (Fibre Channel Shortest Path First) standard

- data path configuration, 121

full mesh topology

- See Also* topology(s) (figure), 103
- guidelines for use, 103

functionality enhancement

- as goal of application-specific zone, 124

G**Gadzoox Networks**

- as Fibre Channel switch vendor, 83

gateway

- devices, as SAN hardware component, 8
- iSCSI, advantages of, 164

GBIC (Gigabit Interface Converters)

- swapping order, in problem diagnosis, 157

get_io.sh script

- description, 51
- ETL system analysis use, 64 (example), 52

get_iosize.pl script

- description, 56 (example), 57

getswperf.pl script

- SNMP data extraction
 - description, 142
 - (example), 143

Gigabit Ethernet HBA

- as physical interface link to IP networks, 163

Gigabit Interface Converters (GBIC)

- swapping order, in problem diagnosis, 157

graphing

- I/O analysis data, for NAS replacement SAN application, 59, 71

grouping endpoint identifiers

- as zone implementation task, 120

growth patterns

- of data warehouse storage needs, storage consolidation SAN handling of, 63

guidelines

- for component selection, 91
- for full mesh SAN topology use, 103
- local environment, I/O assessment analysis use
 - of, 58
 - security, 153
 - URL for information on, (footnote), 154
- for sizing storage, 46
- for star topology use, with new project SANs, 117
- for storage space requirement determination, 37
- for tiered topology use, with new project SANs, 117

Gunther, Neil J.

- bibliographic reference, 177

H**hardware**

- See Also* fabric; HBA (host bus adapter); host, systems; storage, devices
- components, selection in SAN design, 81
- SAN, 4
- selection
 - for experimental SAN, 98
 - for NAS replacement SAN, 91
 - for new project SAN, 96
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 93
- zoning, security attacks on, 155

HBA (host bus adapter)

- API, SNIA standard development, 10
- device drivers, SAN design selection, 85
- drivers, as SAN software component, 10
- firmware, as SAN software component, 10
- Gigabit Ethernet, as physical interface link to IP networks, 163
- SAN design selection, 82
- as SAN logical endpoint, 6
- security attacks, 155
- selection criteria
 - capacity-planning SAN, 95
 - experimental SAN, 98
 - NAS replacement SAN, 91
 - new project SAN, 97
 - storage consolidation SAN, 93
- zones, 120

heterogeneous

- clients
 - versus homogeneous clients, availability impact on, 38
 - impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
- SANs, management difficulties, 138

Hewlett-Packard Corporation

- as intelligent storage device vendor, 84

Hitachi Data Systems

- as intelligent storage device vendor, 84

homogeneous

- clients, versus heterogeneous clients, availability impact on, 38

host

- agents, SNMP information reporting, 134
- bandwidth, performance range (table), 36
- based data replication, 40
 - (figure), 41
- IOPS, performance range (table), 36
- operating system, as SAN software component, 9
- operating systems, SAN design selection, 85
- ports, one-to-many relationship with storage ports, SAN creation of, 1
- systems
 - cabling plan for, 110

- direct attachment to, as storage solution, 17
- SAN design selection, 82
- zones, 118

hubs

- as fabric devices, 83
- Fibre Channel, as SAN hardware component, 7
- interoperability advantage, 83
- versus switches
 - in performance, 83
 - in storage consolidation SAN fabric selection, 94

I**I/O (input/output)**

- analysis
 - for a capacity-planning SAN, 66
 - of host systems, in capacity-planning SAN application (figure), 69
 - tools, 49
- application issues, 32
 - bandwidth, 33
 - I/O patterns, 36
 - I/O size, 35
 - IOPS, 34
 - storage requirements, 36
- assessment, tools, 49
- bandwidth, per channel, analysis use of, 68
- behaviors
 - measurement simulation, 127
 - as new project SAN storage device selection criteria, 97
- channels
 - Fibre Channel, capacity-planning SAN use, 79
 - HBA use as, 6
- characteristics
 - of applications, analysis of, 58
 - NAS replacement SAN for NFS server, 58
- failover, as storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78
- modeling
 - experimental SAN use, 76
 - modification of capacity-planning SAN use, 76

- new project SAN use, 77
- predicting SAN performance with, 26
- for SAN verification, 71
- for storage consolidation SAN use, 71
- multipath
 - advantages of, 24
 - project requirements for, 38
- multipath channel
 - as parameter for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - as parameter for NAS replacement SAN, 77
 - as parameter for storage consolidation SAN, 78
- patterns
 - as application I/O issue, 36
 - random access I/O percentage, 36
 - read-I/O-to-write-I/O ratio, 36
 - sequential access I/O percentage, 36
- performance
 - impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
 - NAS versus NAS replacement SANs, 30
 - as new project SAN storage device selection criteria, 97
 - ranges (table), 36
- random access, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36
- read
 - performance, impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
 - read-I/O-to-write-I/O ratio, application I/O pattern, SAN design requirements, 36
- requirements
 - See Also* projects, requirements; SAN (Storage Area Network), types
 - capacity-planning SAN, 31
 - experimental SAN, 32
 - NAS replacement SAN, 30
 - new project SAN, 31
 - by SAN type, 29
 - storage consolidation SAN, 29
- round-robin, as multipath I/O configuration option, 39
- sequential access, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36
- size
 - apparent, data transfer impact on, 62
 - as application I/O issue, 35
 - assessing (example), 56
 - assessment validation, in capacity-planning SAN application, 70
 - requirements, assessing, 48
 - for storage consolidation SAN application, 65
 - versus time, NFS server (figure), 61
 - working, determination of, 35
 - working, (term description), 35
 - workload, of ETL systems, simulation of, 75
- write
 - performance, impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
 - read-I/O ratio to, application I/O pattern, SAN design requirements, 36
- identifiers (endpoint)**
 - fabric device ports, 120
 - grouping, zone implementation task, 120
 - WWN, 120
 - use with SNS, 121
- implementation**
 - example, 125
 - SAN
 - project, constraints and issues, 15
 - tools for verification of, 109
 - of zones, 120
- in-band tools**, 136
- information(al)**
 - events, 138
 - gathering
 - of event reports, 139
 - SNMP, 133
- infrastructure(s)**
 - fabric-based, remote data replication migrating to, 170
 - multipath I/O channel, as NAS replacement SAN parameter, 77
 - SAN, hardware components of, 4
 - switches use for, 83
- integration**
 - of SAN and applications, 170

integrity

- See Also* security
- application data, as future storage device service, 169
- design, I/O model role in validating, 27

intelligent storage devices

- advantages for experimental SAN, 98
- for capacity-planning SAN, 95
- implementation requirement, 125
- as SAN logical endpoint, 6
- vendors for, 83

interoperability

- standards, URL for information about, (footnote), 87
- switches difficulties with, 83

IOPS (I/O operations per second)

- as application I/O issue, 34
- versus bandwidth, in capacity-planning SAN application, 68
- behavior, analysis use of, in capacity-planning SAN application, 68
- capacity-planning SAN application-related issues, 31
- channel, performance range (table), 36
- host, performance range (table), 36
- load
 - creating, in an experimental SAN, 76
 - of NFS server, 60
- output files, Example 3.2 use of, 56
- requirements, for storage consolidation SAN application, 66
- versus time, for storage consolidation SAN application (figure), 67

IP (Internet Protocol)

- addresses
 - private, iSCSI use, 163
 - private, RFC 1918 as information source for, (footnote), 163
- over Fibre Channel networking
 - as HBA device driver configuration option, 86
 - zone requirements, 123
- links, very long distance data transport use, 162

networks

- access through, as storage solution, 18
- Fibre Channel SAN use for, 165
- Gigabit Ethernet HBA as physical interface link to, 163
- impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
- SNMP management tools use, 134
- over-fabric file transfer option, 40
- transport, translation of Fibre Channel transport to, 8

IPFC (Internet Protocol over Fibre Channel)

- advantages of, 165
- drawbacks of, 165
- Fibre Channel SAN use as an IP network, 165
- as HBA device driver configuration option, 86
- standard, ratification status, 166
- zone requirements, 123

iSCSI (SCSI over IP)

- drawbacks and issues, 163
- very long distance data transfers with, 162

ISL (InterSwitch Link)

- cabling plan rules, 110
- complex topology use, 101
- DWDM link use as, 162
- in a full mesh topology configuration (figure), 103
- switch connectivity management with, 92
- in a tiered topology configuration (figure), 102

isolation

- See Also* performance; reliability; security
- data traffic
 - as goal of application-specific zone, 124
 - importance for data replication reliability, 122
 - performance visualization identification, 145
 - types, as problem diagnosis aid, 123
- device, in a tiered topology, advantages of, 102
- of devices, zoning used for, 118
- feature connectivity, as goal of SAN-specific feature zone, 123
- SAN, as security strategy, 155
- of storage IP networks, importance for bottleneck prevention, 163

J**JBOD (Just-a-Bunch-of-Disks) storage devices**

fabric compatibility problems, 82

K**kilometers**

hundred, as SAN distance interconnection limit with DWDM, 161
ten, as SAN distance interconnection limit, 160

L**latency**

application, as potential iSCSI advantage, 164
communications, impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
low, retaining while increasing storage system modularity, 168

layout

of fabric devices, topologies of, 99
issues, for complex topologies, 101

legacy

devices, 104
storage devices, SCSI bridge connection to SAN with, 7

limits

SAN, testing strategies, 80

load

See Also ETL (extraction, transformation, and load) processing
balancing
dynamic, as multipath I/O configuration option, 39
host system zoning use to implement, 119
multipath I/O channel use, in storage consolidation SAN, 78
round-robin I/O as, 39
SAN scalability contribution of, 2
data warehouse, simulation of, 76
IOPS, creating, in an experimental SAN, 76
simulation wrapper, for data warehouse (example), 75

log(s)

device, out-of-band tool use, 135
as event reporting mechanisms, 139
examination of, as problem diagnosis strategy, 156
-parsing tools, event analysis use, 139

logical endpoints

as SAN components, 6

login (SAN)

procedure, steps of, 10

logsurfer

as log-parsing tool, 139
URL for information on, (footnote), 139

long distance

DWDM device use, 161
IPFC on the SAN use, 165
iSCSI use, 162
SAN advantages for connections, 160

loop attach mode

as HBA device driver configuration option, 86

LUN (logical unit number)

access control, 121
with multipath port fanout switches, issues, 122
allocation, 118
as storage device operating system role, 10
creation, as storage device operating system role, 10
masking, 118
host system LUN access control with, 121
as management console task, 137
multipath port fanout control with, 122
as SAN software service, 88
software, WWN use, 121
as tool for configuration management, 27
names, as SAN configuration issue, 27
zoning
as LUN masking mechanism, 122
as management console task, 137

M**maintenance**

See Also disaster recovery; failure

maintenance (*continued*)

- evaluation, simulation use for, 75
- preventive, informational events as aid to, 139

manageability

- as NAS advantage over SAN, 4

management

- complexity, as potential IPFC drawback, 165
- consoles, 137
 - limitations of, 138
- as SAN trade-off, 28
- SNMP, as fabric device feature, 87
- tools for, 131

managers

- as SAN software component, 9, 11

map

- SAN component selection, 89
 - (figure), 90

masking (LUN), 118

- host system LUN access control with, 121
- as management console task, 137
- multipath port fanout control with, 122
- SAN separation versus, 9
- as SAN software service, 88
- software, WWN use, 121
- as tool for configuration management, 27

McDATA Corporation

- as Fibre Channel switch vendor, 83

measurement

- performance
 - of fabric device, 140
 - of I/O operations, tools for, 33

metadata

- application integrity operations, as scalability enhancement in future storage devices, 169
- backups advantage in preserving, 106
- checking, impact on performance and access-contention, 3
- control, file sharing, special purpose device use for, 84
- impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
- NAS replacement SAN handling of, 30
- update, NAS replacement SAN hardware selection criterion, 91

MIB (Management Information Base), 133

- traps, rule sets use with, 134
- URL for information on, (footnote), 133

migration (data), 105

- efficient, as advantage of SAN-aware application development, 172
- tools, 105

models/modeling

- application, predicting SAN performance with, 26
- data transfers, in NAS replacement SAN, 71
- I/O
 - experimental SAN use, 76
 - modification of capacity-planning SAN use, 76
 - new project SAN use, 77
 - predicting SAN performance with, 26
 - for SAN verification, 70
 - for storage consolidation SAN use, 71
- NAS replacement SAN, 71
- storage consolidation SAN, for data warehouse ETL application, 71

modularity

- See Also* isolation; separation
- in storage devices, as scalability factor, 168

monitoring

- See Also* control
- alerts, SNMP traps use, 134
- events, 138
- fabric device utilization, 140
- HBA, SNIA standard development, 10
- performance, 140
- SAN
 - (chapter), 131
 - as SAN managers role, 11

movement

- data, support, as storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93

multipath

- access, as core zone issue, 120
- I/O
 - advantages of, 24
 - project requirements for, 38

I/O channel
 infrastructure, as parameter for NAS
 replacement SAN, 77
 as parameter for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 as parameter for storage consolidation SAN,
 78
port fanout
 LUN access control issues, 122
 in new project SAN, characteristics of, 23
 as SAN characteristic, 1

N

naming

See Also addressing
 considerations, in configuring a SAN, 27

NAS (network-attached storage)

access, characteristics (table), 19
file system sharing protocols, performance
 penalty, 18
NFS as access protocol for, 18
replacement SAN
 characteristics, 22
 component selection, 91
 definition, 77
 (figure), 23
 goals and purpose, 13
 I/O requirements, 30
 modeling, 71
 for NFS server, I/O characteristics, 58
 storage consolidation SAN similarities, 46
 storage size requirements, 46
 switch cabling plans (tables), 111
 testing requirements, 128
 topology for, 110
 versus SAN, 2

Network File System

See NFS (Network File System)

network(s)

See Also NAS (network-attached storage); NFS
 (Network File System) protocol; SAN
 (Storage Area Network)
dedicated storage, as storage solution, 18
devices, as SAN hardware component, 6

IP

access through, as storage solution, 18
Gigabit Ethernet HBA as physical interface
 link to, 163
impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
 SNMP management tools use, 134
layers, URL for information on, (footnote), 165
recursive copy over, data migration to new host
 with, 106
storage devices as self-contained, 169

network-attached storage (NAS)

See NAS (network-attached storage)

new project SAN(s)

See Also SAN (Storage Area Network)
characteristics of, 22
component selection, 96
definition, 80
(figure), 24
goals and purpose of, 14
I/O analysis, 66
I/O model use with, 77
I/O requirements, 31
storage size requirements, 48
testing requirements, 129
topology for, 115

NFS (Network File System) protocol

as NAS access protocol, 18
NAS replacement SAN for, I/O characteristics,
 58
server
 bandwidth versus time (figure), 60
 IOPS versus time (figure), 61
 I/O size versus time (figure), 61
(term description), 18
URL for information on, (footnote), 18

O

OLTP (on-line transaction processing)

applications
 capacity-planning SAN I/O requirements, 31
 storage sizing issues, for capacity-planning
 SANs, 47
database servers, performance bottlenecks, 29

one-to-many relationship

- as future remote data replication capability, 170
- SAN creation of between host and storage ports, 1

operating systems

- host, SAN design selection, 85
- as SAN software components, 9

optical cabling

- DWDM use, 161
- as SAN fabric component, 1

out-of-band tools

- for SAN management, 135

overhead

- of a full mesh topology configuration, 103
- in-band tools, advantage of, 136
- storage, for new project SAN storage devices, 97

P**parameters**

- for capacity-planning SAN, 79
- for experimental SAN, 80
- for NAS replacement SAN, 77
- for new project SAN, 80
- project, defining, 77
- for storage consolidation SAN, 78

partitioning

- of devices, zoning used for, 118

passwords

- See Also* security
- device-based security use, 154

path

- data path configuration, FSPF standard use, 121

patterns

- I/O
 - as application I/O issue, 36
 - random access I/O percentage, 36
 - read-I/O-to-write-I/O ratio, 36
 - sequential access I/O percentage, 36

PCI-based host systems

- HBA options for, 82

per-port

- bandwidth, as fabric device usage statistic, 140
- throughput, performance visualization
 - description, 145

perfmon command (Windows)

- host system analysis use, 50

performance

- See Also* planning; utilization
- analysis for a SAN design, as implementation
 - consideration, 15
- bandwidth, in NAS replacement SAN, modeling,
 - 71
- behaviors, fabric device zoning value, 119
- bottlenecks, with OLTP, 29
- cache engine impact on, 8
- data
 - gathering, 141
 - movement enhancement of, in future storage
 - devices, 169
 - storage, 141
 - visualization, 141
- extreme constraints, that preclude a SAN choice,
 - 20
- fabric
 - for device selection criteria, for new project SAN, 97
 - increases, as scalability factor, 167
- as future SAN-aware application data sharing
 - advantage, 171
- I/O
 - impact on SAN file-sharing determination, 38
 - NAS versus NAS replacement SANs, 30
 - as new project SAN storage device selection criteria, 97
 - ranges (table), 36
- IOPS, storage device impact on, 34
- issues, with flat topologies, 100
- measuring, I/O operations, tools for, 33
- metadata update, NAS replacement SAN
 - hardware selection criterion, 91
- monitoring, 140
- NAS, SAN advantages over, 3
- NAS replacement SAN
 - goal, 13, 30
 - for NFS server, 60
- overhead impact on, 18
- parameters, determining, 77

- penalty, of TCP/IP, as NAS constraint, 18
- as potential IPFC drawback, 165
- requirements
 - for a storage consolidation SAN, 65
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 78
 - in storage consolidation SAN definition, 78
- rules application, as benefit of storage virtualization, 173
- as SAN trade-off, issues and alternatives, 26
- storage
 - IP networks, isolation of, 163
 - solutions comparison (table), 19
 - switches versus hubs, 83
- periodic behaviors**
 - performance data virtualization detection of, 142
- Perl language scripts**
 - See Also* scripts
 - get_iosize.pl (example), 56
 - reader.pl
 - description, 72
 - (example), 73
 - sar UNIX utility use with, 50
 - SNMP data extraction, 134
 - getswperf.pl, description, 142
 - getswperf.pl (example), 143
 - writer.pl
 - description, 72
 - (example), 74
- planning**
 - See Also* cabling plans; design; guidelines; implementation; model(ing)
 - capacity, as storage problem, 20
 - capacity-planning SAN
 - characteristics, 24
 - (figure), 25
 - goals and purpose, 14
 - I/O requirements, 31
 - storage size requirements, 47
 - for zones, 118
- policy (security)**
 - See Also* guidelines
 - as component of SAN-wide security strategy, 153
- ports**
 - edge, one-to-many relationship, SAN creation of, 1
 - fabric device, as endpoint identifiers, 120
 - host, one-to-many relationship with storage
 - ports, SAN creation of, 1
 - multipath port fanout
 - LUN access control issues, 122
 - in new project SAN, characteristics of, 23
 - per-port
 - bandwidth, as fabric device usage statistic, 140
 - throughput, performance visualization description, 145
 - storage
 - cabling plan for, 110
 - one-to-many relationship with host ports, SAN creation of, 1
- privileged user accounts**
 - security guidelines, 154
- problems**
 - See Also* failure; recovery
 - configuration
 - performance data virtualization detection of, 141
 - performance monitoring importance for, 151
 - diagnosis, 155
 - data traffic type separation as aid to, 123
 - fabric compatibility, with JBOD storage devices, 82
 - storage, as guide to SAN project selection, 19
- project(s)**
 - See Also* new project SAN(s)
 - final definition, 77
 - implementation, constraints and issues, 15
 - modeling (chapter), 45
 - parameters, defining, 77
 - requirements, 37
 - See Also* I/O, requirements; SAN (Storage Area Network), types
 - data replication, 40
 - data transfer, 39
 - file sharing, 37
 - multipath I/O, 38

project(s) (*continued*)

- SAN
 - identifying problems for, 19
 - selecting, 19

proprietary

- file transfer options, characteristics, 40

protection

- data, RAID, as storage device firmware feature, 87

protocols

- See Also* standards
- examples of, *See*
 - Ethernet protocol
 - IP (Internet Protocol)
 - NFS (Network File System) protocol
 - SCSI protocol
 - SMB (Server Message Block) protocol
 - SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)
 - TCP/IP protocol
- file sharing, performance penalty, 18

Q**QLogic Corporation**

- as Fibre Channel switch vendor, 83

QoS (Quality of Service)

- as fabric device feature, 87
- Fibre Channel specification, improvements in,
 - as scalability factor, 167

qualification

- process for fabric device firmware, 86

quality assurance

- testing, snapshot data copy use, 88

Quality of Service (QoS)

- as fabric device, feature, 87
- Fibre Channel specification, improvements in,
 - as scalability factor, 167

querying

- data warehouse, simulation of, 76

R**RAID**

- data protection, as storage device firmware
 - feature, 87
- data stripe use, 35

RAM cache

- capacity-planning SAN application-related use,
 - 31
- metadata use of, NAS replacement SAN
 - hardware selection criterion, 91

RamSan (Texas Memory Systems)

- as special-purpose SAN device, 84

random

- access I/O, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36
- reads, Perl script description, 72
- writes, Perl script description, 72

rcp UNIX command

- recursive network copy with, 106

RDBMS (Relational Database Management System)

- data migration with, 107

read I/O

- multiple read-only application(s), host-based
 - replication use, 42
- performance, impact on SAN file-sharing
 - determination, 38
- random, Perl script description, 72
- sequential
 - capacity-planning SAN simulation use, 76
 - with *dd* (example), 76
- to write I/O ratio, as application I/O pattern,
 - SAN design requirements, 36

reader.pl script

- description, 72
- (example), 73

recovery

- See Also* diagnosis; failure
- disaster
 - as application for DWDM-enabled SANs, 161
 - as capacity-planning SAN requirement, 79
 - host-based data replication requirement, 40
 - iSCSI use, 164
 - remote block data copy use, 88
- failure, topology importance for, 99

recursive copy

- as data migration strategy, 106
- over a network, data migration to new host
 - with, 106

redundancy

See Also fault-tolerant; reliability; robustness
in a backbone-and-edge SAN topology, 104
connectivity, as capacity-planning SAN
 implementation requirement, 125
in event reporting, advantages of, 133
as full mesh topology advantage, 103

references, 177**relational database management system
(RDBMS)**

data migration with, 107

relationships

one-to-many
 as future remote data replication capability, 170
 SAN creation of between host and storage
 ports, 1

reliability

See Also failure; recovery; robustness; security
data replication, traffic isolation importance, 122
LUN-masking tool, importance of, 122

remote

See Also long distance
block data copy, as storage device firmware
 feature, 87
data replication, future enhancements in, 169
site connections, as potential iSCSI advantage,
 164

removable media

storage sizing issues, for NAS replacement
 SANs, 47

replication of data

See Also copy(ing)
capacity-planning SAN use, 96
future enhancements in remote handling of, 169
host-based, 40
 (figure), 41
project requirements for, 40
SAN appliance enhancement of, 171
for scalability, in capacity-planning SAN, 79
as storage software service, 88
storage-based, 42
 (figure), 43
zone requirements, 122

reporting events

See Also control; monitoring
mechanisms for, 139
redundancy advantages, 133
strategies for, 132

requirements

See Also guidelines
availability, impact on SAN file-sharing
 determination, 38
bandwidth, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
flexibility, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
I/O
 See Also projects, requirements; SAN (Storage
 Area Network), types
 capacity-planning SAN, 31
 experimental SAN, 32
 NAS replacement SAN, 30
 new project SAN, 31
 by SAN type, 29
 size, assessing, 48
 storage consolidation SAN, 29
 for storage consolidation SAN relative to new
 project SANs and capacity-planning SANs,
 66
implementation, capacity-planning SAN, 125
IOPS, for storage consolidation SAN application,
 66
performance
 for a storage consolidation SAN, 64
 in storage consolidation SAN definition, 78
project, 37
 See Also I/O, requirements; SAN (Storage Area
 Network), types
 data replication, 40
 data transfer, 39
 file sharing, 37
 multipath I/O, 38
SAN, impact on hardware and software
 component selection, 81
storage space
 as application I/O issue, 36
 assessing, 45
 for capacity-planning SAN, 79

requirements (*continued*)

- storage space (*continued*)
 - determination guidelines, 37
 - of ETL system, 62
 - by SAN type, 46
- storage virtualization engine effective use, 174
- testing
 - capacity-planning SAN, 128
 - experimental SAN, 129
 - NAS replacement SAN, 128
 - new project SAN, 129
 - storage consolidation SAN, 128
- zone
 - application, 124
 - feature support, 122
 - IP over Fibre Channel networking, 123

resource(s)

- allocation, selection factors for a special purpose device for, 84
- consolidation, as storage problem, 19
- contention issues, in storage consolidation SANs, 29
- managers, management consoles as, 137
- sharing, as storage problem, 19

restore UNIX command

- backup use of (example), 106

revision control

- configuration information use, 135

RFC 1918

- private IP address allocation information resource, (footnote), 163

robustness

- See Also* failure; recovery; reliability
- failure, in a backbone-and-edge SAN topology, 104
- as full mesh topology advantage, 103
- SAN separation advantages versus zoning or masking, 9

round-robin I/O

- as multipath I/O configuration option, 39

RRDtool freeware tool

- data storage and visualization by, 141
- URL for information on, 141

rule(s)

- availability, application, as benefit of storage virtualization, 173
- cabling, for Fibre Channel switches (figure), 112
- event, log parsing use, 139
- performance, application, as benefit of storage virtualization, 173
- sets
 - event, development of, 139
 - security control use, 155
 - for SNMP information processing, creating, 134
 - for SNMP information processing, using, 135
- of thumb, *See* guidelines

S**SAN (Storage Area Network)**

- access, characteristics (table), 19
- appliance, 171
- applications
 - devices, as SAN hardware component, 8 (figure), 12
 - I/O models, 70
 - integration of, 170
 - as SAN software component, 12
- aware applications, as future development, 170
- behaviors, testing strategies, 80
- components
 - (chapter), 1
 - (figure), 5
 - by SAN type, 91
 - selection map, 89
 - selection map (figure), 90
- concepts and definitions (chapter), 1
- configuration (chapter), 109
- control (chapter), 131
- data set as data transfer unit, 39
- data transfer, characteristics, 39
- as dedicated storage network solution, 18
- definitions (chapter), 1
- deployment
 - of SAN-specific features, 122
 - service software as facilitator of, 88
- description and overview, 1

- design (chapter), 81
- fabric
 - as access mechanism, 18
 - advantages for resource sharing, 19
 - (term description), 1
- future technologies (chapter), 159
- gateway devices, as SAN hardware component, 8
- goal and purpose of, 13
- hardware, 4
- HBA drivers and firmware, as SAN software component, 10
- implementation
 - complete example, 125
 - constraints and issues, 15
- limits, testing strategies, 80
- logical endpoints, as hardware components, 6
- login procedure, steps of, 10
- long-distance interconnections, 160
- management
 - software, as SAN software component, 11
 - tools, 131
 - tools, out-of-band, 135
- monitoring (chapter), 131
- versus NAS, 2
- network devices, as SAN hardware component, 6
- operating systems, as SAN software component, 9
- problem diagnosis, 155
- projects
 - identifying problems for, 19
 - selecting, 19
 - selection (chapter), 17
- requirements, impact on hardware and software component selection, 81
- security, 152
- software, 9
 - service, SAN design selection, 88
- storage devices as, as scalability and flexibility enhancement, 169
- support, as SAN operating system selection factor, 85
 - (term description), 1
- testing (chapter), 109
- topologies, 99
 - for SAN types, 109
- tuning, I/O size impact on, 35
- type names, *See*
 - capacity, planning SAN
 - experimental SAN
 - NAS (network-attached storage), replacement SAN
 - new project SAN
 - storage, consolidation SAN
- types, 13
 - I/O requirements, 29
 - identifying, 20
 - storage size requirements, 46
- verification
 - application I/O models for, 70
 - testing use, 127
- SANPoint Control storage service software (VERITAS Software Corporation)**
 - features of, 89
- SANsymphony storage service software (DataCore Software Corporation)**
 - features of, 89
- sar UNIX utility**
 - I/O operations performance measurement by, 33
 - output (figure), 34
 - script writing for, 50
- SBus I/O channels (Sun Microsystems)**
 - with UNIX operating system, as host system, 82
- scalability, 166**
 - configuration, as multipath SAN advantage, 1
 - data
 - access, snapshot data copy use, 88
 - replication requirement for, in capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - factors that enhance
 - fabric performance increases, 167
 - Fibre Channel quality of service specification, 167
 - Fibre Channel speed improvements, 167

scalability (*continued*)

- factors that enhance (*continued*)
 - improved switching methods, 167
 - storage devices as small SANs, 169
 - storage features, 168
- issues
 - with flat topologies, 100
 - for simple fabric topologies, 99
- NAS attributes, 18
- (term description), 2
- tools, host-based replication use, 42

script(s)

- file creation
 - with *dd* UNIX command (example), 75
 - with *dd* UNIX system tool, description, 72
- get_io.sh
 - description, 51
 - ETL system analysis use, 64
 - (example), 52
- get_iosize.pl
 - description, 56
 - (example), 57
- getswperf.pl
 - description, 142
 - (example), 143
- reader.pl
 - description, 72
 - (example), 73
- sequential read, with *dd* UNIX command
 - (example), 76
- shell, *sar* UNIX utility use with, 50
- wrapper
 - data warehouse requirements, 76
 - purpose of, 72
- writer.pl
 - description, 72
 - (example), 74

SCSI protocol

- bridges, legacy storage device connection to
 - SAN with, 7
- devices, connection to a SAN, 105
- Fibre Channel-SCSI bridges, legacy device
 - connection with, 104

- over IP (iSCSI)
 - drawbacks and issues, 163
 - very long distance data transfers with, 162
- traffic, coexistence with IP traffic on an IPFC
 - SAN, 165
- Ultra SCSI II controllers, storage consolidation
 - SAN use, 78

security

- See Also* reliability
- attacks, software zoning susceptibility to, 155
- device-based approach, 153
 - passwords and encryption use, 154
- encryption, 154
- fabric, 152
- features, limitations of, 152
- guidelines, URL for information on, (footnote), 154
- passwords, 154
- privileged user accounts, 154
- SAN-wide approach to, issues and strategies, 153
- scope, limitations of, 152
- trusted configuration, 154

segmentation

- See Also* isolation; separation
- configuration advantages, in a tiered topology, 102

segregation

- See* isolation; separation

selection

- of components
 - capacity-planning SAN, 95
 - experimental SAN, 98
 - map of process for, 89
 - map of process for (figure), 90
 - NAS replacement SAN, 91
 - new project SAN, 96
 - storage consolidation SAN, 93
- hardware
 - for experimental SAN, 98
 - for NAS replacement SAN, 91
 - for new project SAN, 96
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 93

- software
 - for capacity-planning SAN, 96
 - experimental SAN selection criteria, 98
 - for NAS replacement SAN, 92
 - for new project SAN, 97
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 94
 - separation**
 - See Also* isolation
 - of caching from disk devices, as scalability factor, 168
 - logical, of devices, zoning used for, 118
 - SAN, versus zoning and masking, 9
 - zoning, of core devices from edge devices, 119
 - sequential**
 - access I/O, percentage of, as I/O pattern, 36
 - read
 - capacity-planning SAN simulation use, 76
 - with *dd* (example), 76
 - server**
 - failover analysis, in file sharing requirements determination, 37
 - fault-tolerant, file use that requires, 38
 - service**
 - processor, SAN management use, 136
 - software
 - SAN, SAN design selection, 88
 - storage, SAN design selection, 88
 - sets**
 - data
 - in a NAS replacement SAN, 58
 - OLTP strategies, 31
 - as SAN data transfer unit, 39
 - scalability use, 41
 - space issues, 30
 - device, zoning creation of, 118
 - rule
 - event, development of, 139
 - security control use, 155
 - for SNMP information processing, creating, 134
 - for SNMP information processing, using, 135
 - sharing**
 - data
 - as future SAN-aware application, 171
 - as future storage device service, 169
 - NAS replacement SAN software selection criteria, 92
 - NAS replacement SAN use, 13
 - as SAN software service, 88
 - software, as capacity-planning SAN implementation requirement, 125
 - software, selection criteria, 126
 - as storage problem, 19
 - zone requirements, 123
- file
 - versus backups, I/O performance differences in NAS replacement SANs, 30
 - metadata control, special purpose device use for, 84
 - NAS protocols, performance penalty, 18
 - NAS replacement SAN (figure), 59
 - NAS replacement SAN, hardware selection criterion, 91
 - project requirements for, 37
 - as storage software service, 89
 - systems, NAS replacement SAN as alternative to, 22
 - resource, as storage problem, 19
 - shell scripts**
 - See* scripts
 - Simple Name Server (SNS) standard**
 - fabric device use with WWN identifier for zoning, 121
 - security attacks, 155
 - simple topologies**, 99
 - See Also* topology(s)
 - simulation**
 - of data warehouse load, 76
 - of I/O workload, for ETL systems, 76
 - load simulation wrapper, for data warehouse (example), 75
 - measurement, from application analysis, 127
 - size**
 - cache, storage consolidation SAN selection criteria, 94
 - I/O
 - apparent, data transfer impact on, 62

size (*continued*)I/O (*continued*)

- as application I/O issue, 35
 - assessing (example), 56
 - assessment validation, in capacity-planning
 - SAN application, 70
 - requirements, assessing, 48
 - for storage consolidation SAN application, 66
 - versus time, NFS server (figure), 61
 - working, determination of, 35
 - working, (term description), 35
- storage
- guidelines for determining requirements, 46
 - requirements, by SAN type, 46
 - requirements, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78

SMB (Server Message Block) protocol

- CIFS as enhanced version of, 18

SN6000 (StorageTek)

- as special-purpose SAN device, 84

snapshots

- data copy
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - as storage device firmware feature, 87
 - as storage software service, 89
- storage-based, enhancement of, 170

SNIA (Storage Network Industry Association)

- HBA API
 - as fabric management method, 28
 - standard development, 10
- internal access control work by, 154
- tools development by, (footnote), 50
- URL for information on, (footnote), 133

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), 133

- data extraction
 - Perl script, description, 142
 - Perl script (example), 143
- as event data reporting mechanism, 132
- as fabric management method, 28
- Fibre Alliance tools development for, (footnote), 50
- management, as fabric device feature, 87

- performance data gathering, 141
- traps, alert monitoring by, 134
- URL for information on, (footnote), 133

SNS (Simple Name Server) standard

- fabric device use with WWN identifier for zoning, 121
- security attacks, with WWNs, security attacks on, 155

software

- See Also* device drivers; firmware; operating systems; service, software
- components, SAN design selection, 84
- data sharing
 - capacity-planning SAN implementation requirement, 125
 - selection criteria, 126
- device drivers, HBA, SAN design selection, 85
- firmware
 - fabric device, SAN design selection, 86
 - storage device, SAN design selection, 87
- host operating systems, SAN design selection, 85
- SAN, 9
- selection
 - for capacity-planning SAN, 96
 - experimental SAN selection criteria, 98
 - for NAS replacement SAN, 92
 - for new project SAN, 97
 - for storage consolidation SAN, 94
- service
 - SAN, SAN design selection, 88
 - storage, SAN design selection, 88
- zoning, with WWNs, security attacks on, 155

space

- See Also* size; storage
- constraints, as issue with rapidly growing systems, 30
- storage
 - NAS replacement SAN hardware selection criterion, 91
 - requirements, as application I/O issue, 36
 - requirements, determination guidelines, 37
 - requirements, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - requirements, of ETL system, 62

- storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
- storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78
- special-purpose devices**
 - SAN design selection, 84
- speed**
 - See* performance
- speed of deployment**
 - as capacity-planning SAN advantage, 24
- spoofing**
 - See Also* security
 - as security attack, characteristics and defense against, 155
- stability**
 - See Also* failure; reliability
 - as NAS replacement SAN software selection criteria, 93
 - of switches, as fabric device firmware version selector, 86
- staging**
 - data warehouse, simulation of, 76
- standards**
 - See Also* protocols
 - examples of, *See*
 - SNIA (Storage Network Industry Association)
 - Common Information Model standard
 - FSPF (Fibre Channel Shortest Path First) standard
 - SNS (Simple Name Server) standard
 - interoperability, URL for information about, (footnote), 87
 - IPFC, ratification status, 166
- star topology, 99**
 - See Also* topology(s) (figure), 100
 - usage guidelines, for new project SANs, 117
- storage**
 - access
 - characteristics (table), 19
 - SAN advantages over NAS, 3
 - allocation, SAN improvement of, 13
 - based data replication, 42 (figure), 43
 - consolidation, versus DAS (figure), 21
 - consolidation SAN
 - bandwidth versus time in host systems for (figure), 65
 - characteristics, 21
 - component selection, 93
 - for data warehouse ETL application, modeling, 71
 - for data warehouse (ETL) system, application characteristics, 62
 - for data warehouse system (figure), 63
 - definition, 78
 - goals and purpose, 13
 - I/O requirements, 29
 - I/O requirements relative to new project SANs and capacity-planning SANs, 66
 - NAS replacement SAN similarities, 46
 - performance requirements, 64
 - storage size requirements, 46
 - switch cabling plans (tables), 113, 114
 - testing requirements, 128
 - topology for, 110
 - device(s)
 - agents, SNMP information reporting, 134
 - experimental SAN selection criteria, 98
 - firmware, SAN design selection, 87
 - increase in flexibility and power of, 169
 - IOPS requirements impact on selection of, 34
 - legacy, SCSI bridge connection to SAN with, 7
 - managers role in control and configuration of, 11
 - modularity, as scalability factor, 168
 - new project SAN selection criteria, 97
 - operating systems for, as SAN software component, 10
 - ports, cabling plan for, 110
 - requirement for compatibility with fabric device, 82
 - SAN design selection, 82
 - as SAN logical endpoint, 6
 - storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
 - zoning, 119

storage (*continued*)

- feature enhancement, as scalability factor, 168
- intelligent storage devices
 - advantages for experimental SAN, 98
 - capacity-planning SAN, 95
 - capacity-planning SAN, implementation requirement, 125
 - as SAN logical endpoint, 6
 - vendors for, 83
- interconnection technology, long-distance
 - advantages, 160
- overhead, for new project SAN storage devices, 97
- of performance data, 141
- ports, one-to-many relationship with host ports, SAN creation of, 1
- problems, as guide to SAN project selection, 19
- processors, data access evaluation
 - improvements in future storage devices, 169
- requirements
 - as application I/O issue, 36
 - assessing, 45
 - determination guidelines, 37
- service software, SAN design selection, 88
- size
 - guidelines for determining requirements, 46
 - requirements, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78
- solutions, 17
- space
 - NAS replacement SAN hardware selection criterion, 91
 - requirements, for capacity-planning SAN, 79
 - requirements, of ETL system, 62
 - storage consolidation SAN hardware selection criteria, 93
 - storage consolidation SAN requirement, 78
- virtualization, 172
 - (figure), 175
 - (term description), 172

stripes

- data, characteristics and use, 35

structure

- See Also* configuration; infrastructure
- of a SAN, as implementation consideration, 15

Sun Microsystems

- UNIX system with SBus I/O channels, as host system, 82

support

- SAN, as SAN operating system selection factor, 85

swapping components

- as problem diagnosis strategy, 157

swatch

- as log-parsing tool, 139
- URL for information on, (footnote), 139

switch(es)

- cabling plan for, 110
- for capacity-planning SAN, cabling plans (tables), 115, 116, 117
- connectivity, ISL management of, 92
- efficiency improvements, as scalability factor, 167
- fabric, 83
 - performance visualization (figures), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
 - utilization, performance visualization description, 145
- Fibre Channel
 - cabling rules (figure), 112
 - as NAS replacement SAN fabric devices, 92
 - as SAN hardware component, 6
 - in a star topology, description, 99
 - in a star topology (figure), 100
- versus hubs
 - in performance, 83
 - in storage consolidation SAN fabric selection, 94
- interoperability issues, 83
- multipath port fanout, LUN access control issues, 122
- for NAS replacement SAN, cabling plans (tables), 111
- operating system for, as SAN software component, 9

- stability, as fabric device firmware version selector, 86
- in a star topology, 99
- for storage consolidation SAN, cabling plans (tables), 113, 114
- syslogd UNIX tool**, 139
 - device log handling, 135
- T**
- tape drives**
 - connection to a SAN, 105
 - storage sizing issues, for NAS replacement SANs, 47
- TB (terabytes) storage requirement range**
 - for capacity-planning SAN project, 79
 - for data warehouse applications, 64
 - of intelligent storage devices for capacity-planning SAN project, 95
 - for NAS replacement SAN project, 78, 91
 - for storage consolidation SAN project, 93
- Tcl language**
 - Expect scripts written in, 135
 - URL for information on, (footnote), 135
- TCP/IP protocol**
 - performance limitations, as NAS constraint, 18
 - protocol overhead impact on NAS performance, 3
- templates**
 - host systems use as, for a capacity-planning SAN, 66
- terabytes**
 - See TB (terabytes) storage requirement range
- testing**, 126
 - See Also monitoring; simulation; verification
 - compatibility, SAN component selection map use, 89
 - and design verification, I/O size use, in
 - capacity-planning SAN application, 70
 - as goal and purpose of experimental SAN, 129
 - quality assurance, snapshot data copy use, 88
 - requirements
 - capacity-planning SAN, 128
 - experimental SAN, 129
 - NAS replacement SAN, 128
 - new project SAN, 129
 - storage consolidation SAN, 128
- SAN
 - (chapter), 109
 - limits, strategies for, 80
 - types of tests, 127
- throughput**
 - See bandwidth
- tiered SAN topology**
 - See Also topology(s)
 - advantages of, in storage consolidation SAN
 - fabric selection, 94
 - capacity-planning SAN, implementation use, 126
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - characteristics, 92
 - (figure), 102
 - for new project SAN fabric devices, 97
 - storage consolidation SAN use, 110
- time(ing)**
 - versus bandwidth
 - host systems for storage consolidation SAN (figure), 65
 - of NFS server (figure), 60
 - of I/O, in storage consolidation SAN modeling, 71
 - versus I/O size, NFS server (figure), 61
 - versus IOPS, NFS server (figure), 61
 - versus IOPS, for storage consolidation SAN application (figure), 67
- tools**
 - analysis, I/O, 49
 - assessment, I/O, 49
 - configuration management, 27
 - for data migration, 105
 - device allocation management, 27
 - in-band, 136
 - LUN-masking, reliability importance, 122
 - measurement, for I/O operations performance, 33
 - network, for SAN management, 135
 - out-of-band, for SAN management, 135
 - SAN management, 131

tools (*continued*)

- scalability, host-based replication use, 42
- UNIX system
 - dd*, file creation with, description, 72
 - dd*, file creation with (example), 75

topology(s)

- backbone-and-edge (figure), 104
- for capacity-planning SAN, 110
- complex, 101
- discovery, as management console task, 137
- for experimental SAN, 117
- feature support requirement, 122
- flat, 99
 - (figure), 101
 - NAS replacement SAN use, 110
- full mesh
 - (figure), 103
 - guidelines for use, 103
- for NAS replacement SAN, 110
- for new project SAN, 115
- SAN, 99
- for SAN types, 109
- simple, 99
- star, 99
 - (figure), 100
 - guidelines for new project SAN use, 117
- for storage consolidation SAN, 110
- tiered
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96, 110, 126
 - characteristics, 92
 - (figure), 102
 - storage consolidation SAN use, 110

trade-offs

- factors involved in, 26
- in storage consolidation SAN definition, 78
- in storage device firmware selection, 87

traffic (data)

- isolation
 - as goal of application-specific zone, 124
 - importance for data replication reliability, 122
 - performance visualization identification, 145
 - types, as problem diagnosis aid, 123
- priority management of, 87

- volume, as potential iSCSI drawback, 163

transfer(s)

- data
 - bidirectional, DWDM facilitation of, 162
 - capacity-planning SAN use, 96
 - errors, cause analysis, 157
 - as future storage device service, 169
 - impact on apparent I/O sizes, 62
 - in NAS replacement SAN, modeling, 71
 - project requirements for, 39
 - SAN characteristics, 39
 - as storage software service, 88
 - zone requirements, 124
- file, fabric, methods of, 40

transformation

- See Also* ETL (extraction, transformation, and load) processing
- data, as ETL task, 62

transport

- Fibre Channel, translation to IP transport, 8
- IP, translation of Fibre Channel transport to, 8

traps

- as event reporting mechanisms, 139
- MIB, rule sets use with, 134
- SNMP, alert monitoring by, 134

Troika Networks

- HBA device driver configuration options, 86

trusted configuration

- as security control mechanism under development, 154

tuning

- SAN, I/O size impact on, 35

type(s)

- SAN, 13
 - I/O requirements, 29
 - identifying, 20

U**UNIX operating system**

- commands
 - dd*, file creation with, description, 72
 - dd*, file creation with (example), 75
 - dd*, sequential read with (example), 76

- dump*, backup use of (example), 106
- rcp*, recursive network copy with, 106
- restore*, backup use of (example), 106
- Sun Microsystems system, with SBus I/O channels, 82
- system tools
 - dd*, file creation with, description, 72
 - dd*, file creation with (example), 75
 - syslogd*, device log handling, 135
- utilities
 - sar*, I/O operations performance measurement by, 33
 - sar*, output (figure), 34
 - sar*, script writing for, 50
- URLs**
 - CIFS (Common Internet File System), (footnote), 18
 - references, 177
- utilities**
 - UNIX
 - sar*, I/O operations performance measurement by, 33
 - sar*, output (figure), 34
 - sar*, script writing for, 50
- utilization**
 - See Also* performance
 - of bandwidth, measuring, as application analysis task, 33
 - fabric device, monitoring, 140
 - of fabric switches, performance visualization description, 145
 - fabric switches, performance visualization (figures), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151
 - of resources, as storage problem, 19
- V**
- validation**
 - I/O size assessment, assessment validation, in capacity-planning SAN application, 70
 - performance goals, performance data virtualization use, 142
- verification**
 - See Also* monitoring; testing
- design
 - I/O modeling for, 70
 - I/O size use, in capacity-planning SAN application, 70
 - implementation, tools for, 109
 - SAN, testing use, 127
- VERITAS Software Corporation**
 - SANPoint Control storage service software, features of, 89
- virtualization**
 - of storage, 172
 - (term description), 172
 - storage (figure), 175
 - systems, as special-purpose SAN device, 84
 - (term description), 8
- visualization**
 - performance, of Fibre Channel switch, 145
 - of performance data, importance of, 141
 - topology, as management console task, 137
- Vixel Corporation**
 - as Fibre Channel switch vendor, 83
- W**
- warehouse**
 - See* data, warehouse
- web sites**
 - See* URLs
- working I/O size**
 - determination of, 35
 - (term description), 35
- wrapper**
 - load simulation, for data warehouse (example), 75
 - scripts
 - data warehouse requirements, 76
 - purpose of, 75
- write I/O**
 - performance, impact on SAN file-sharing
 - determination, 38
 - random, Perl script description, 72
 - ratio of read I/O to, as application I/O pattern, SAN design requirements, 36
- writer.pl script**
 - description, 72

writer.pl script (*continued*)

(example), 74

WWN (world-wide name)

- as basis for fabric traffic isolation, 87
- as endpoint identifiers
 - SNS use by fabric devices, 121
 - zone implementation use, 120
- of ports and devices, as SAN configuration issue, 27
- software zoning with, 154
- security attacks on, 155

Z**zones/zoning**, 118

- access control use, 154
- applications, 123
- changes, evaluation of, in capacity-planning
 - SAN, 76
- configurations
 - fabric device, 119

HBA, 120

host system, 118

revision of, 151

storage device, 119

as fabric device feature, 87

feature support requirement, 122

hardware, security attacks on, 155

implementation of, 120

LUN

as management console task, 137

as masking mechanism, 122

separation

of core devices from edge devices, 119

SAN separation versus, 9

software, with WWNs, security attacks on,
155

as tool for configuration management, 27

virtualization server use, for storage device
configuration, 173