STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE

SD2 Fremont, CA September 12-15, 2022

BY Developers FOR Developers

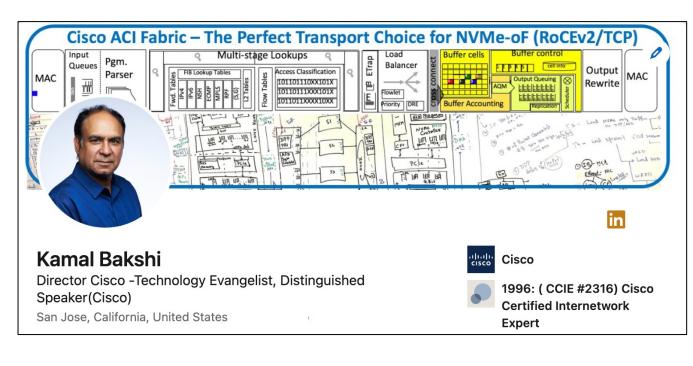
NVMe/FC or NVMe/TCP

In-depth Packet & Flow Level Comparison

Presented by: Kamal Bakshi Director Technical Marketing, Cisco Systems



About me.. (I help Customers in adopting "New Technologies")



Technology Adoption Mantra (5A)

1-Awareness	(heard of it/marketing)
2-Advantages	(value proposition/match)
3-Attitude	(liking/personal experience)
4-Adoption	(migration process/non disruptive)
5-Acceptance	(easy to maintain/ROI)



Director Storage Transport Solutions Cisco

Nov 2020 - Present · 1 yr 11 mos

-MDS/FC Storage Technical Marketing group -NVMe-RoCEv2/TCP IP storage solutions

NVMe Promoters Group Board Member (Cisco) nvm NVM Express Jan 2021 - Jan 2022 · 1 yr 1 mo



Feb 2016 - Jan 2020 · 4 yrs

San Jose, CA, USA

Datacenter Technology Evangelist -Intent Based DC Networking -Next Generation DC Solutions Lab -NVMe-oF Transport -Sales Enablement / Technology Adoption



Director Technical Marketing Cisco Systems

Oct 1994 - Jul 2011 · 16 yrs 10 mos San Jose, CA

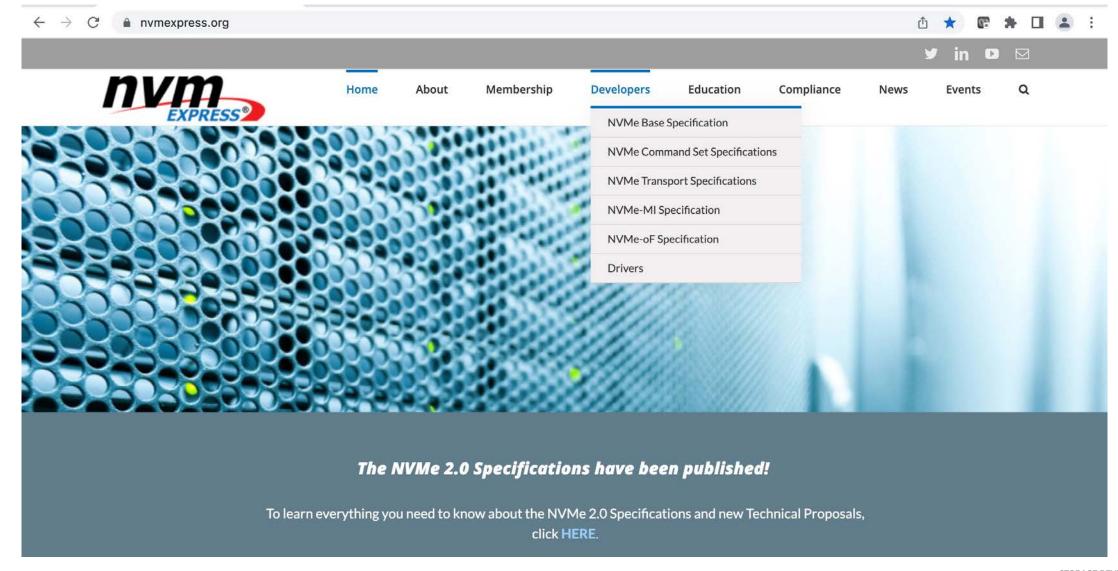
(Data Center Business Unit Group)

Managed multiple technical functions. Storage TME team, Competitive team, DC architecture showcase center, and tools development. Brought multiple internal BUs & partners together (EMC, Netapp, VMware) to stage Cisco DC3.0 architecture.



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Download the latest NVMe specifications 2.0





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NVMe Adoption

Today (2022) total NVMe market size is over \$80 Billion

- ➢ By 2030 NVMe market will exceed \$175 Billion (CAGR 28%)
- > Nearly ALL servers shipping today support NVMe drives
- > All enterprise networking adapters sold today are NVMe-oF capable
- > Over 80% of the All Flash Storage Arrays are based on NVMe
- > By 2026 SSD/flash will be cheaper than enterprise HDD/disks

Sources: G2M Research, Wikibon, & others

Future-Proof your IT Infrastructure by upgrading to NVMe today





What is NVMe/oF?



Why should I care?

What problem are we trying to solve?

What is the value proposition & advantages of this technology?

What to watch out for?

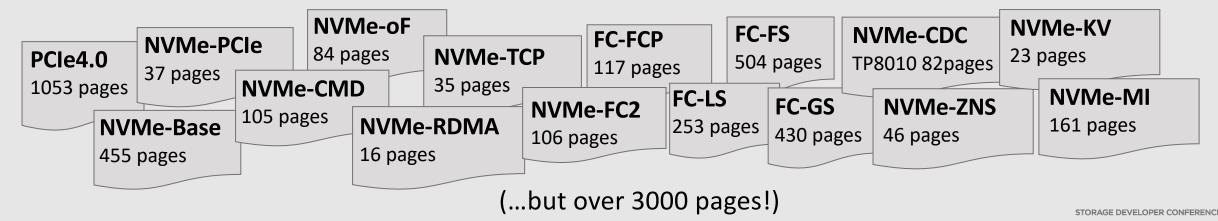
What are the Do's & Don'ts for best experience?

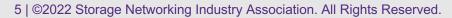


Reap Benefits!

Better performance, Easy to maintain, High ROI

KNOWLEDGE IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS





Agenda

- 1. Data Center Storage Architecture
- 2. NVMe/FC Architecture
- 3. NVMe/TCP Architecture

Appendix

- NVMe Evolution
- NVMe/PCIe Architecture
- NVMe/FC Packets
- NVMe/RoCEv2 Architecture
- NVMe Advanced Features

https://www.ciscolive.com/on-demand/on-demand-library.html?search=kamal%20bakshi#/

(Cisco Live video session that covers the above Appendix topics)



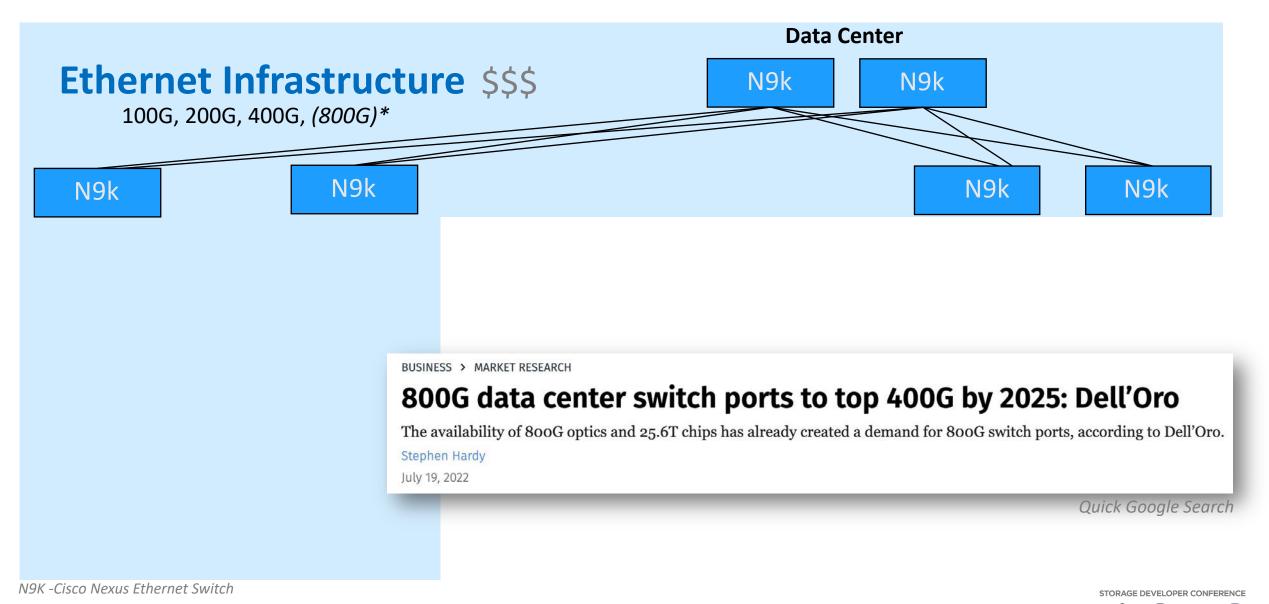


DC Storage Infrastructure



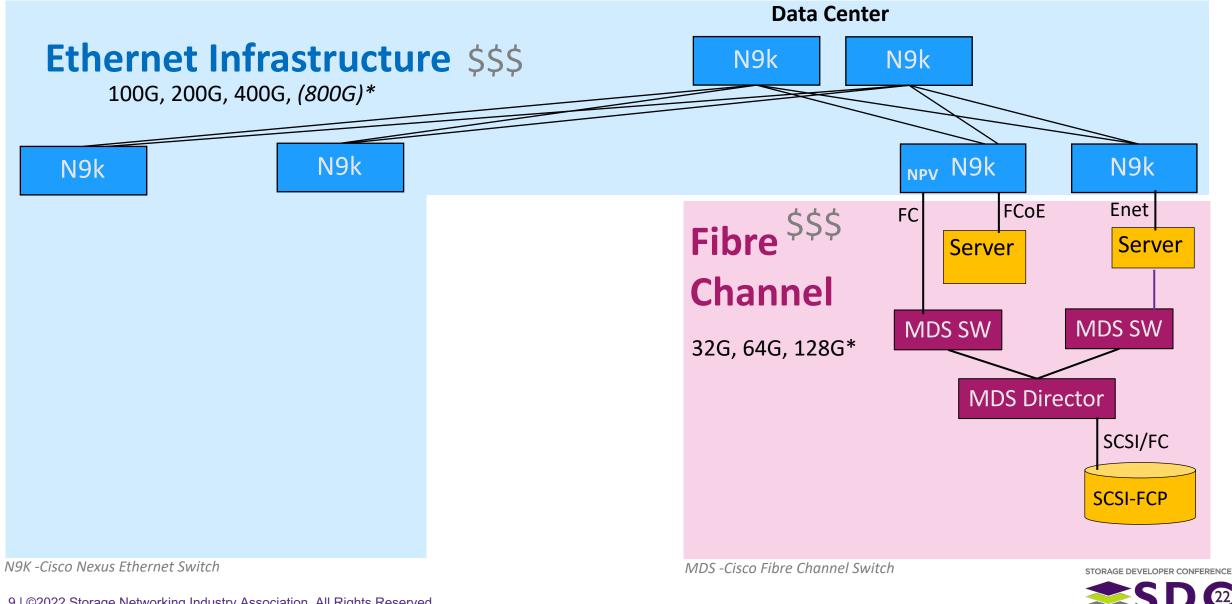
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Data centers are fast adopting 100G/400G Ethernet



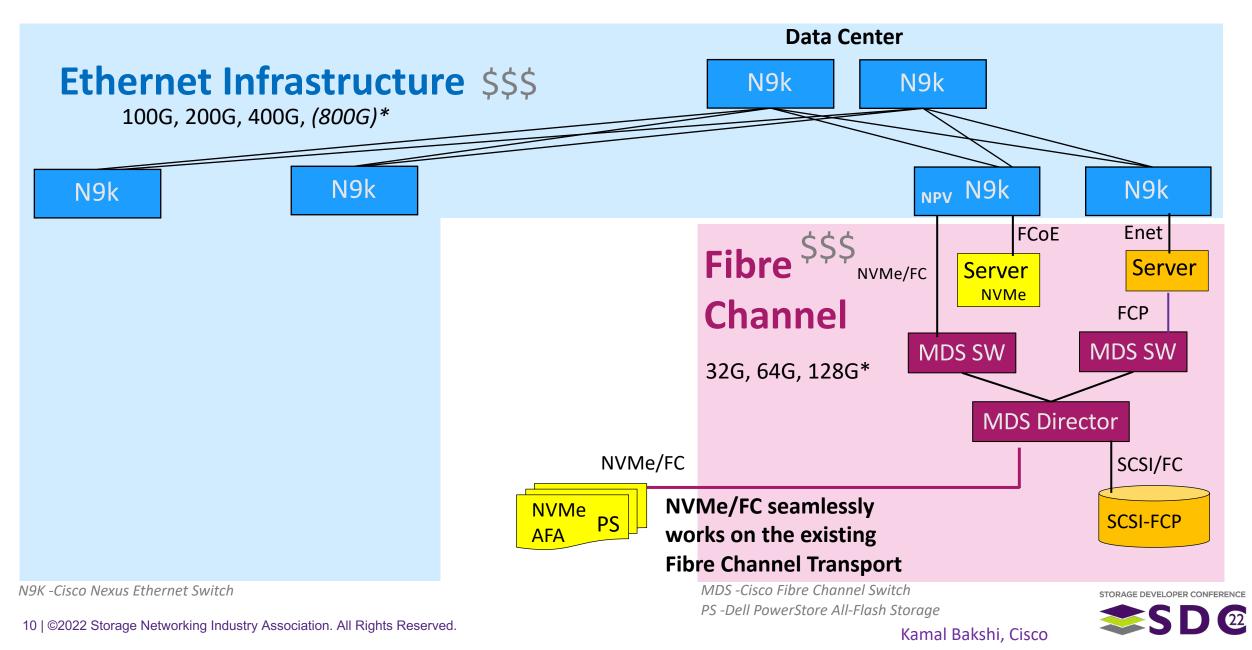
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1994: Traditional Storage Infrastructure is Fibre Channel

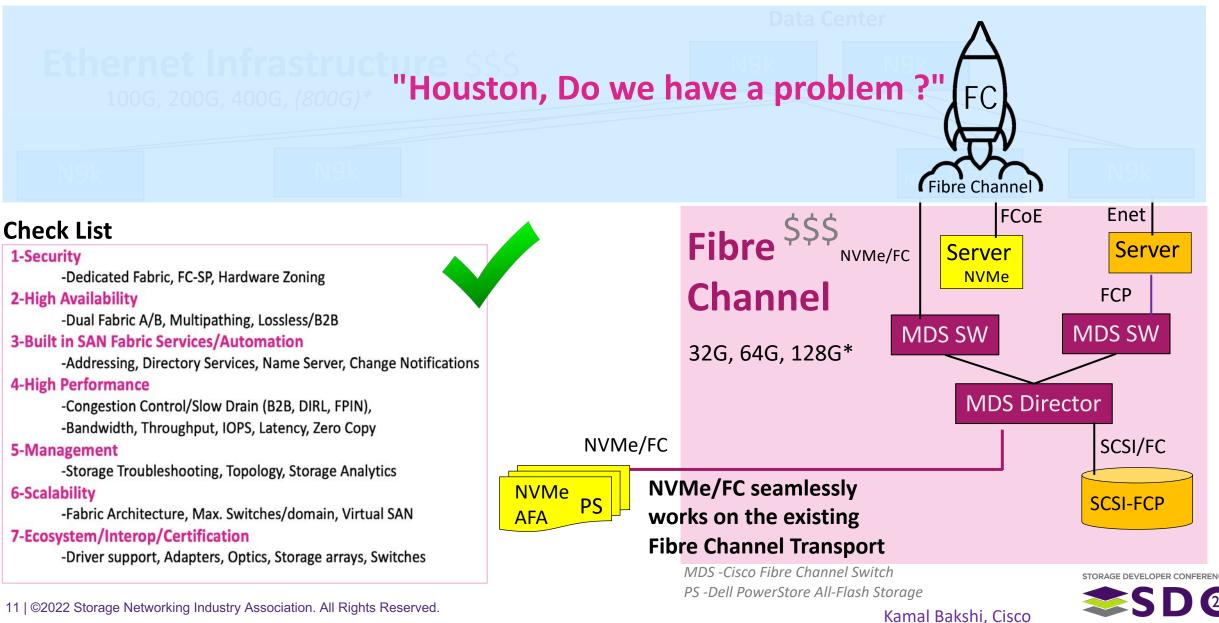


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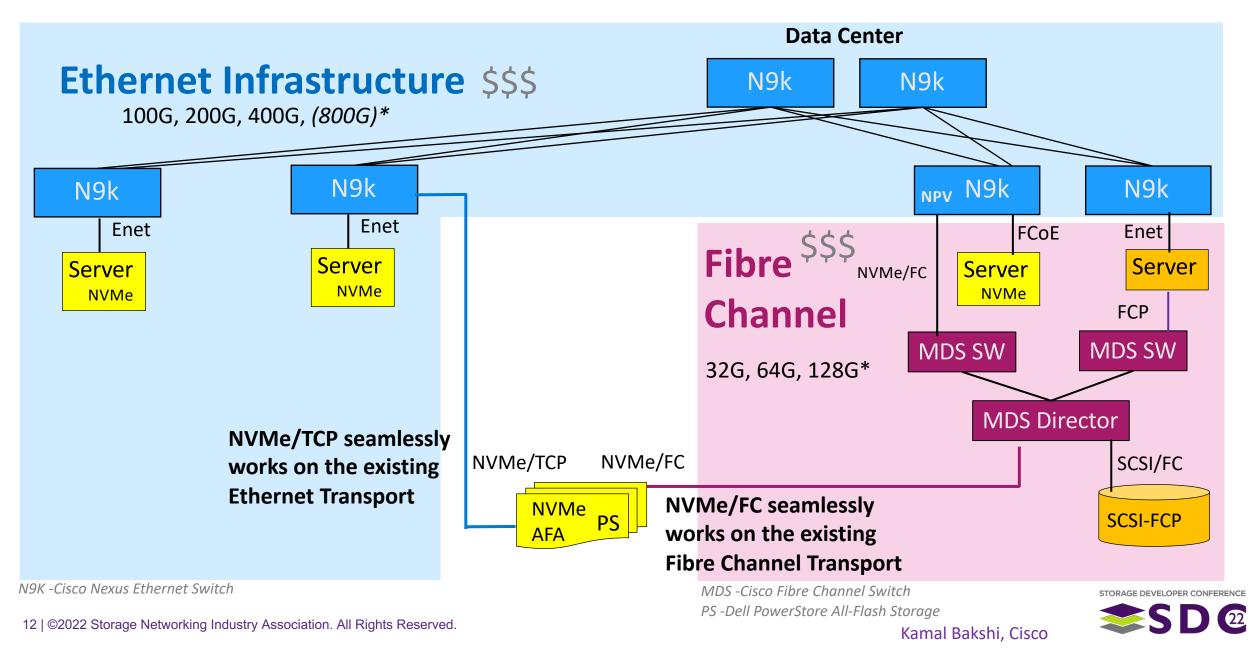
2017: New NVMe/FC technology works on existing FC



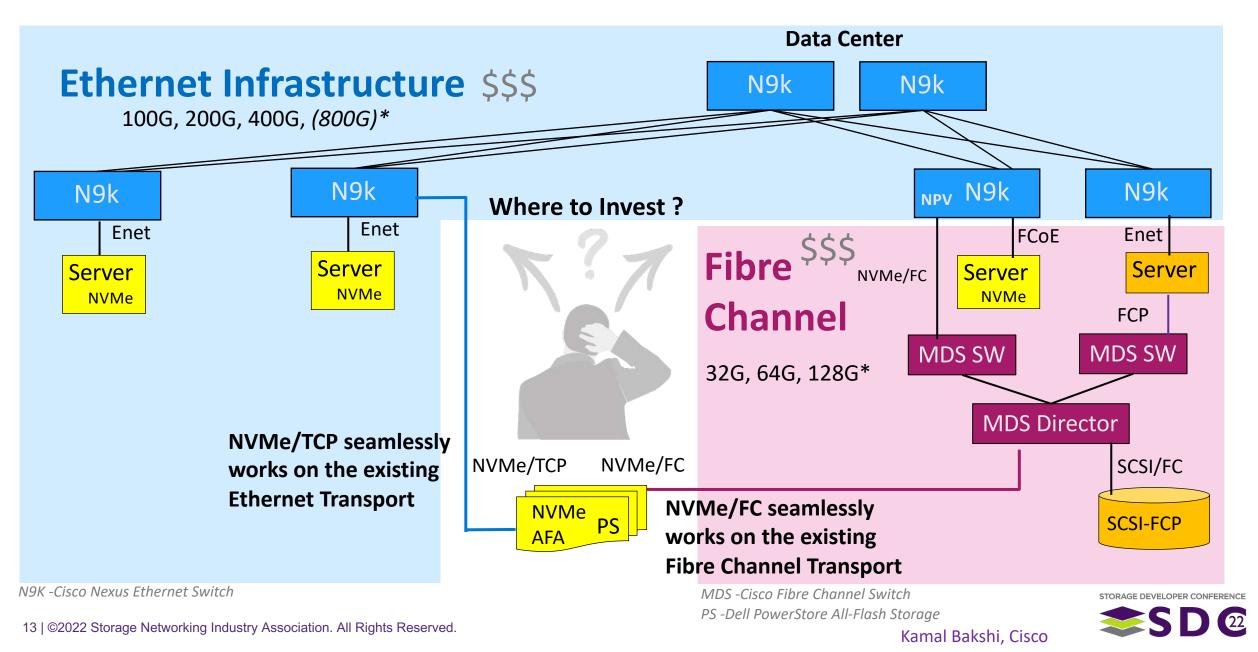
Is Fibre Channel Meeting Your Storage Criteria?



2020: NVMe/TCP transport binding specification released



Q: Does NVMe/TCP offers better Price/Performance than NVMe/FC?



Can NVMe/TCP provide FC SAN like services? 1-Security

2-High Availability

3-Built in SAN Fabric Services/Automation

4-High Performance

5-Management

6-Scalability

7-Ecosystem/Interop/Certification

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2022: NVMe/TCP is not plug & play as compared to NVMe/FC 1-Security

-Dedicated Fabric (Y), FC-SP (TLS1.3), Hardware Zoning (SDN)

2-High Availability

-Dual Fabric A/B (Y), Multipathing (Y), Lossless/B2B (ECN/PFC)

3-Built in SAN Fabric Services/Automation

-Addressing (SDN), Directory Services, Name Server, Change Notifications (CDC -TP8009/10)

4-High Performance

-Congestion Control/Slow Drain (DIRL, FPIN) (TCP Congestion Control Methods ?)

-Bandwidth/Throughput/IOPS (100G/400G), Latency (Smart Buffering), Zero Copy (DPU?)

5-Management

-Storage Troubleshooting/Topology (Y), Storage Analytics (SOC Analytics ?, HBA Analytics)

6-Scalability

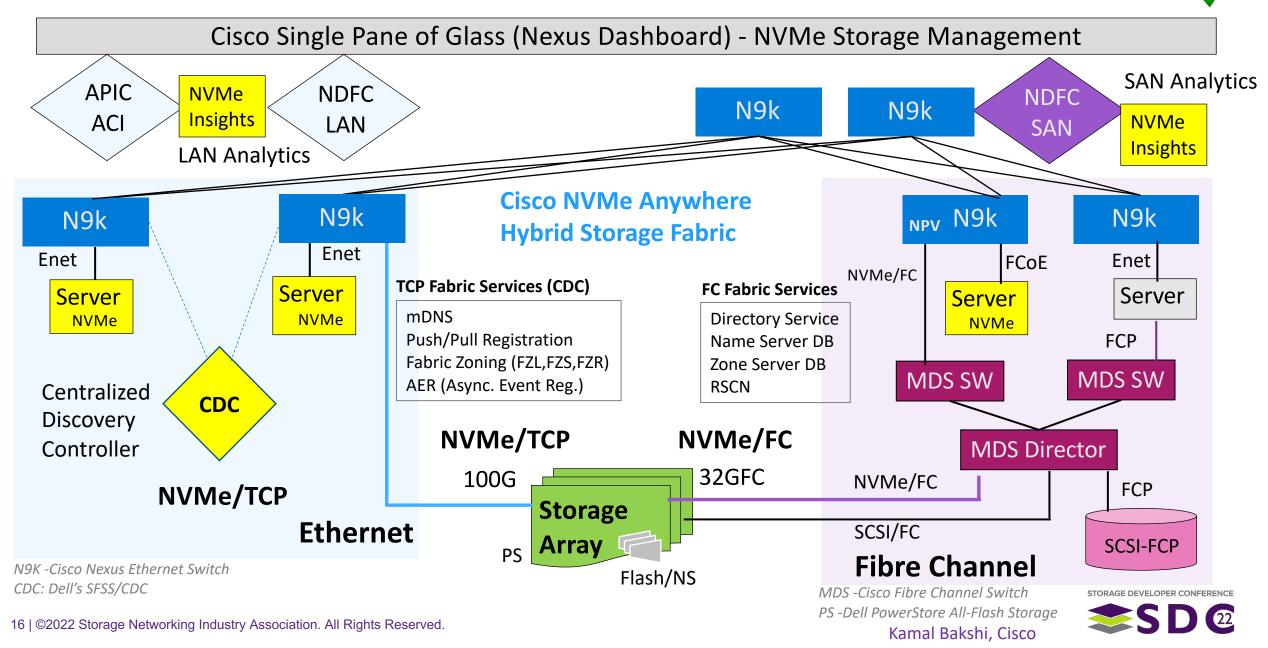
-Fabric Architecture, Max. Switches/domain, Virtual SAN (TCP is highly scalable)

7-Ecosystem/Interop/Certification (TBD: In pilot testing)

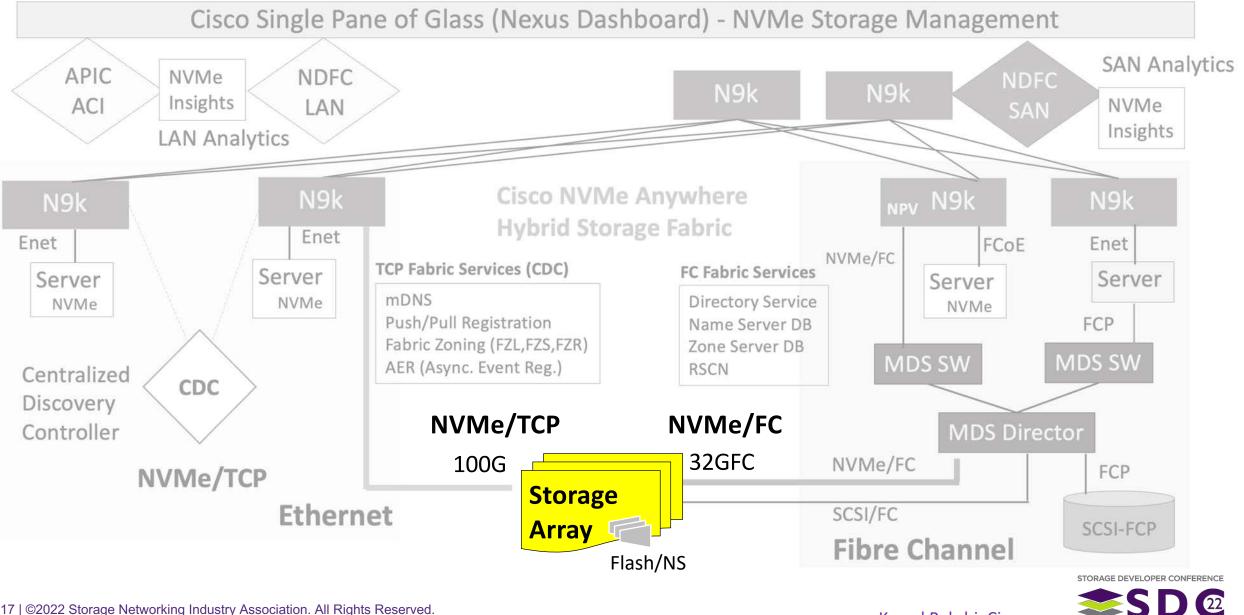
-Driver support (Linux, ESXi, Windows), CDC, Adapters, Optics, Storage arrays, Switches



With NVMe you can take Advantage of both (FC & Enet) Infrastructure Investments!

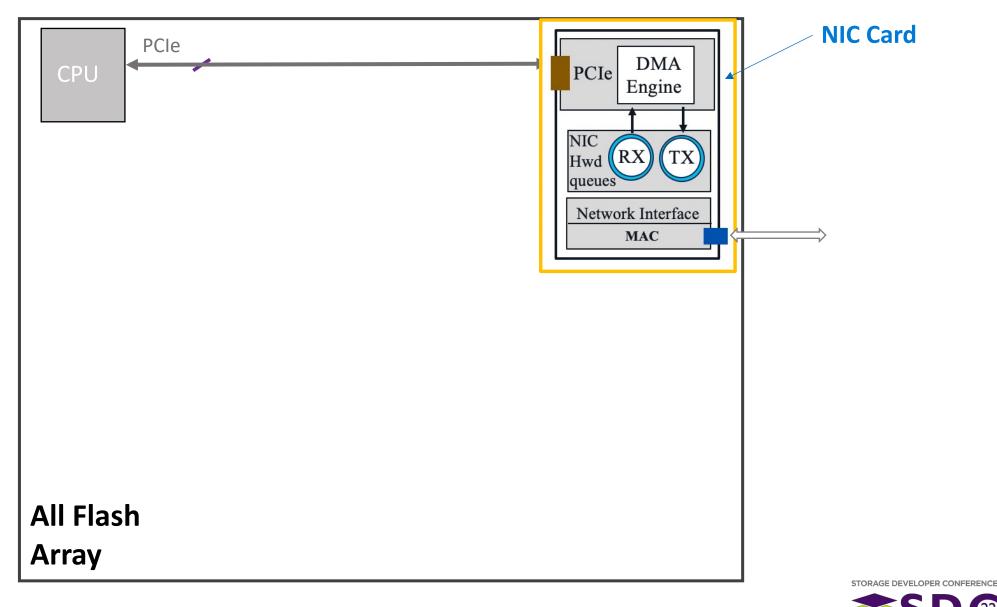


NVMe Storage Architecture



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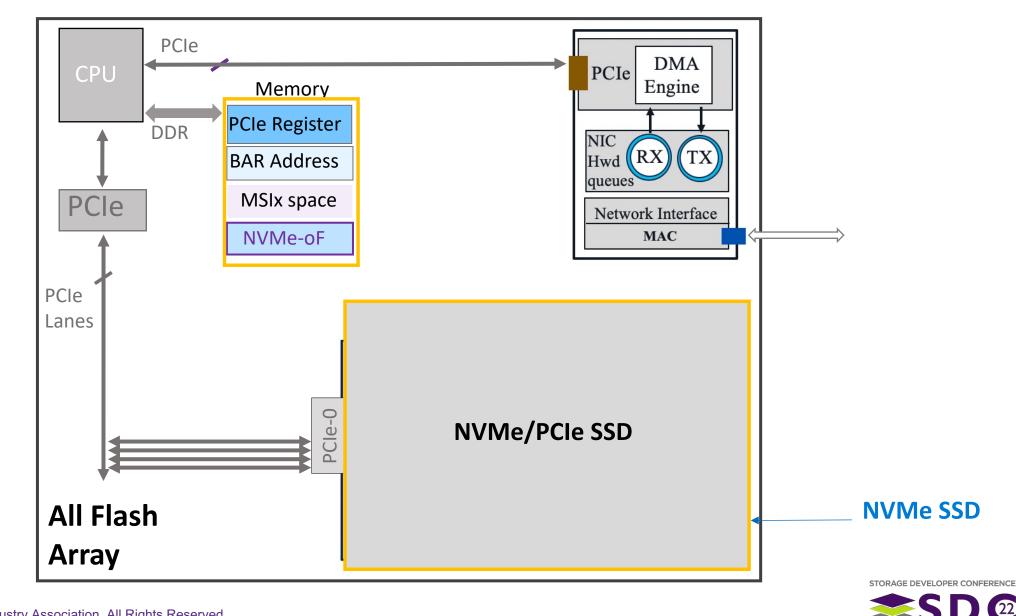
NVMe Storage Architecture (Enet NIC)





22

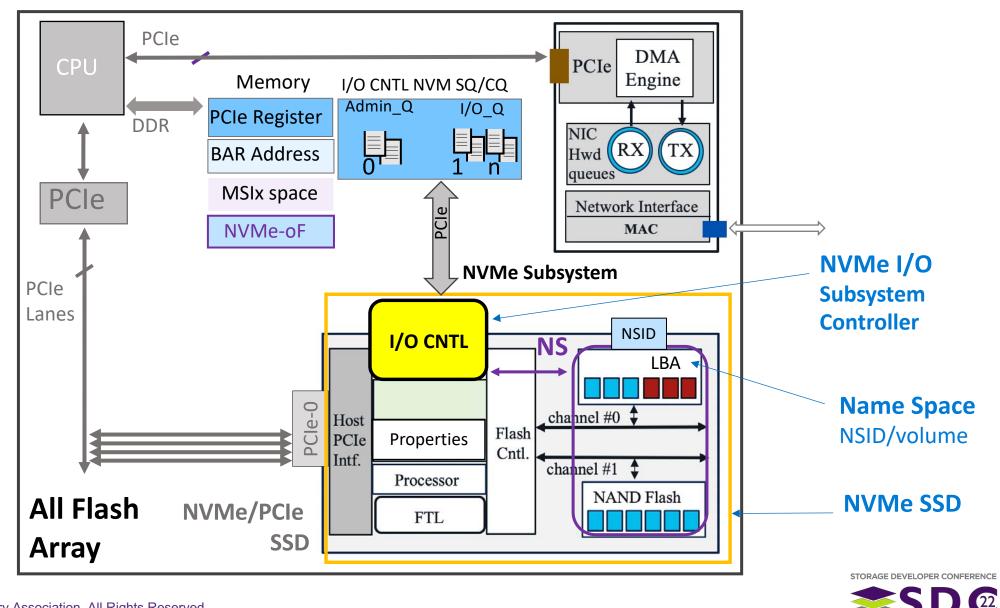
NVMe Storage Architecture (PCIe SSD)



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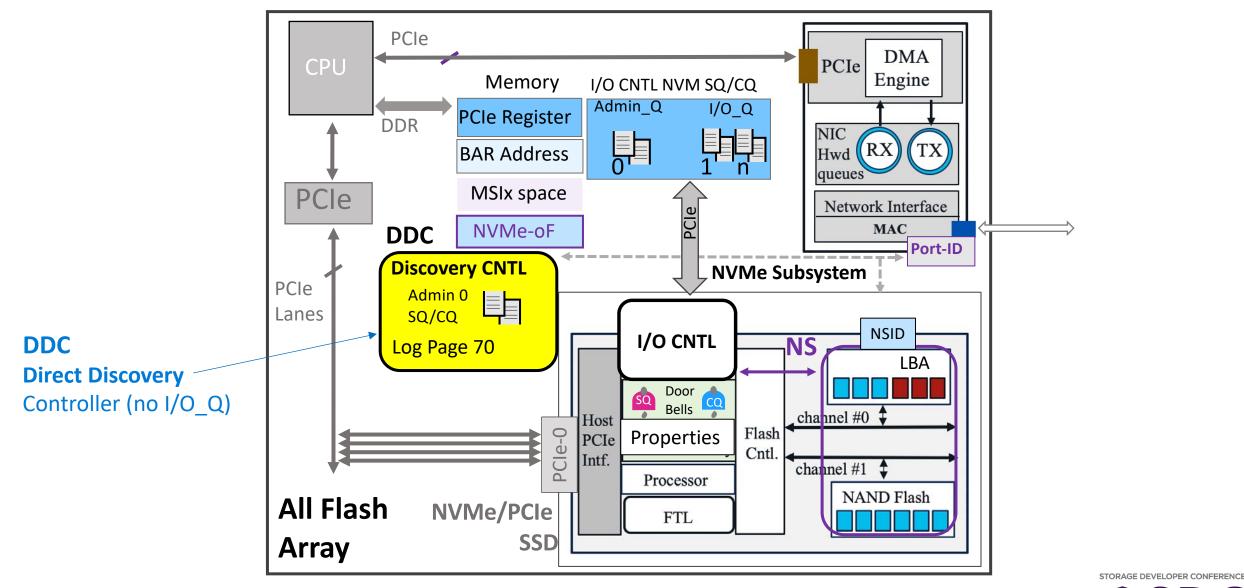
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NVMe Storage Architecture (I/O Controller)



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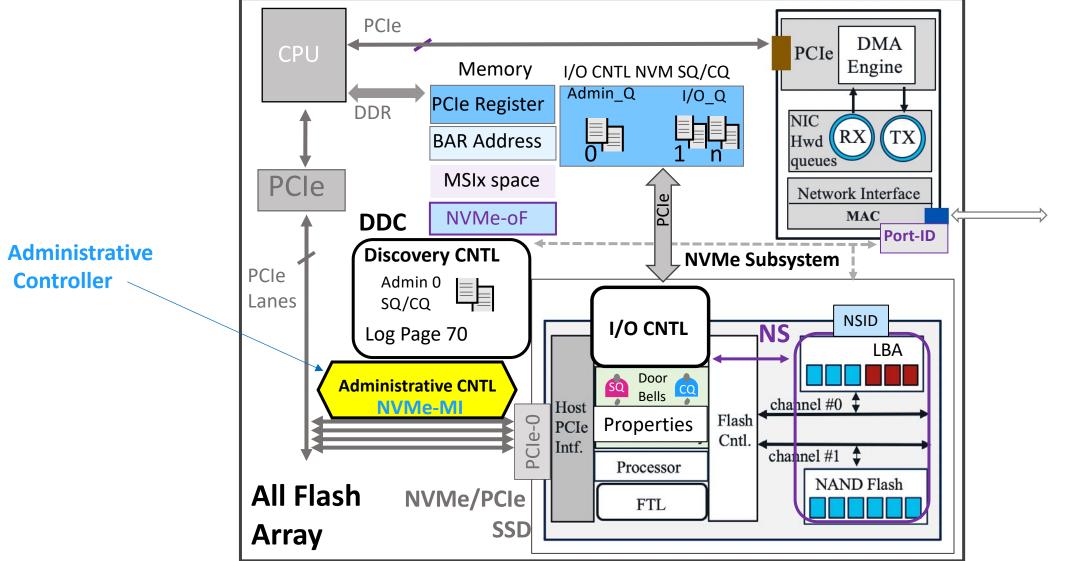
NVMe Storage Architecture (Discovery Controller/DDC)





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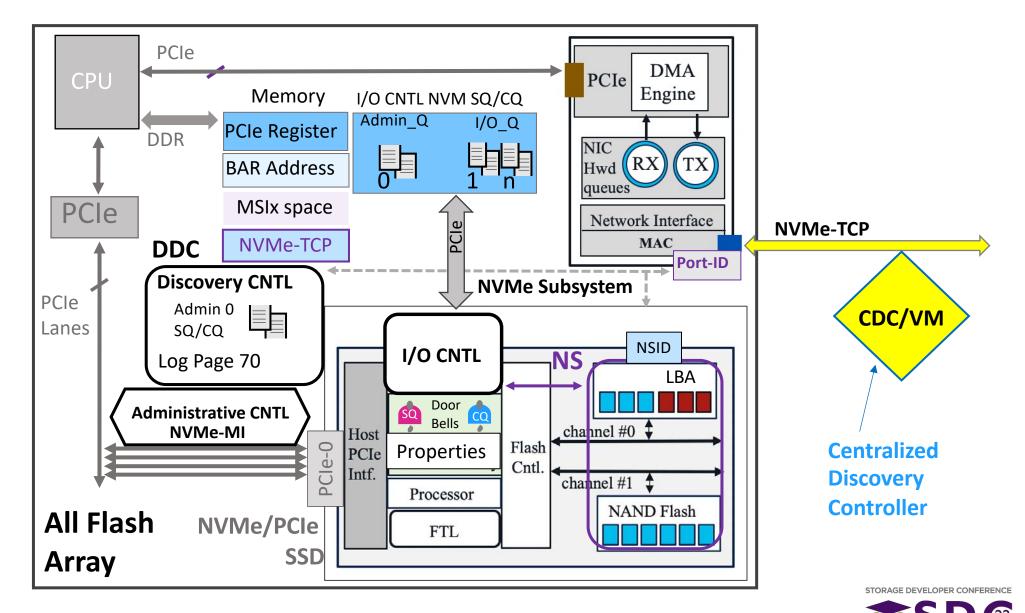
NVMe Storage Architecture (Administrative Controller)





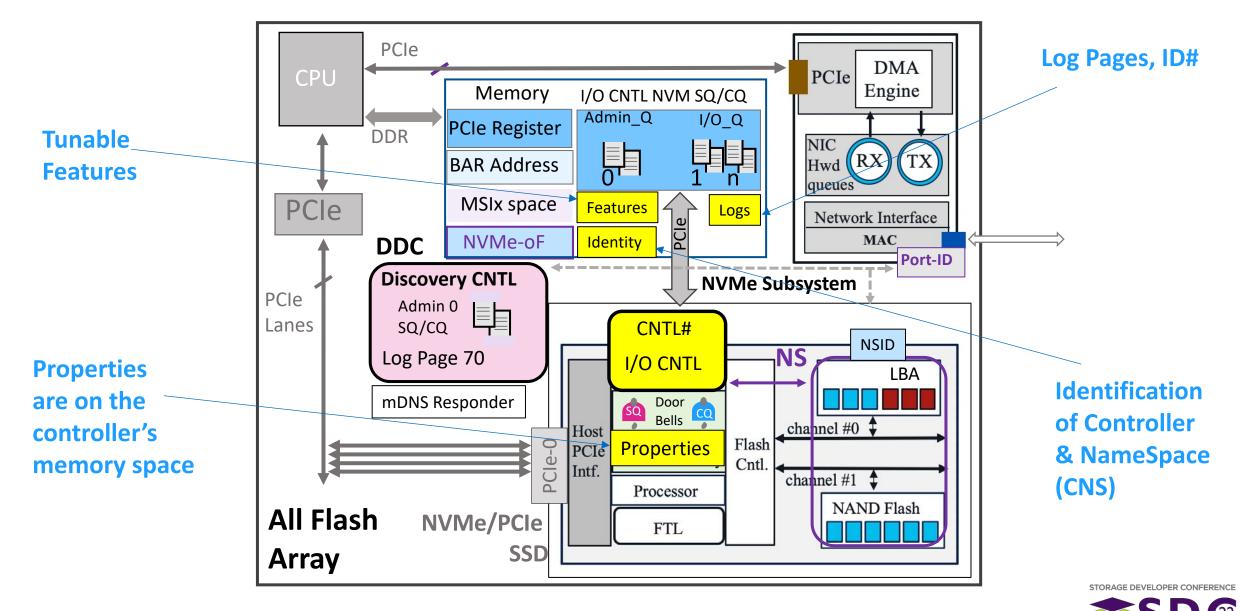
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NVMe/TCP Storage Architecture (CDC Controller)

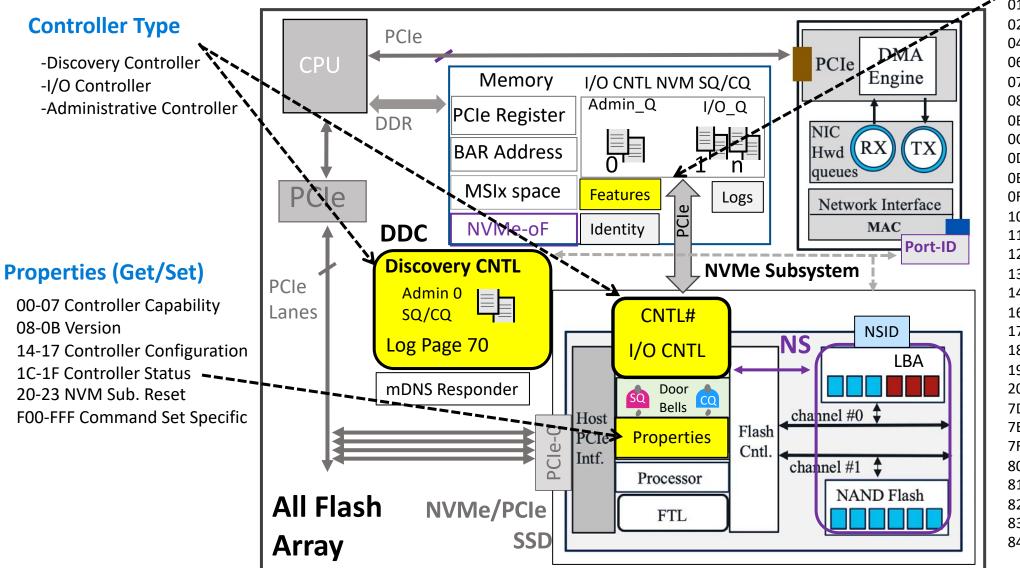


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NVMe Storage Architecture (Information)



NVMe Storage Architecture (Properties, Features)



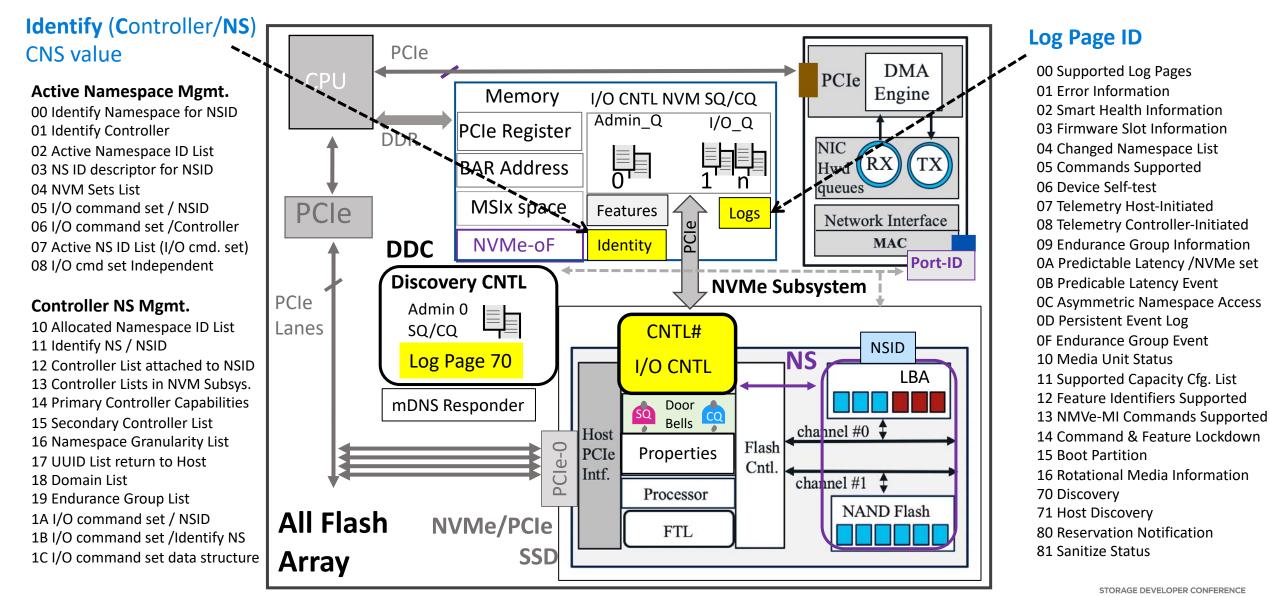
Feature ID (Get/Set)

01 Arbitration 02 Power Mgmt. 04 Temperature Threshold 06 Volatile Write Cache 07 Number of Oueues 08 Interrupt Coalescing **OB** Async. Event Config. OC Autonomous Power Trans. **OD Host Memory Buffer OE Timestamp OF Keep Alive Timer** 10 Host Controlled Thermal Mgmt. 11 Non-Operational Power Transition 12 Read Recovery Level Config 13 Predictable Latency Mode Cfg. 14 Predictable Latency Mode window 16 Host Behavior Support 17 Sanitize Config 18 Endurance Group Event Cfg. 19 I/O Command Set Profile 20 Key Value Command set 7D Enhanced Controller Metadata 7E Controller Metadata 7F Namespace Metadata 80 Software Progress Marker 81 Host Identifier 82 Reservation Notification mask 83 Reservation Persistence 84 Namespace Write Protection Cfg.



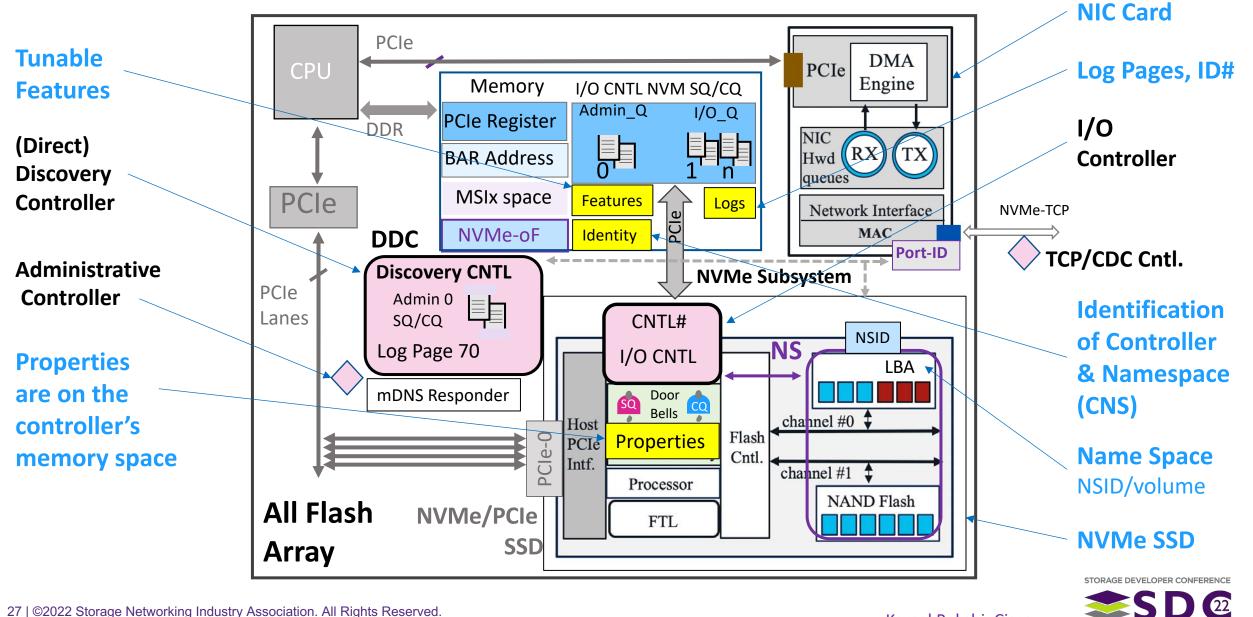
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NVMe Storage Architecture (Log Pages buffer, Identify/CNS buffer)

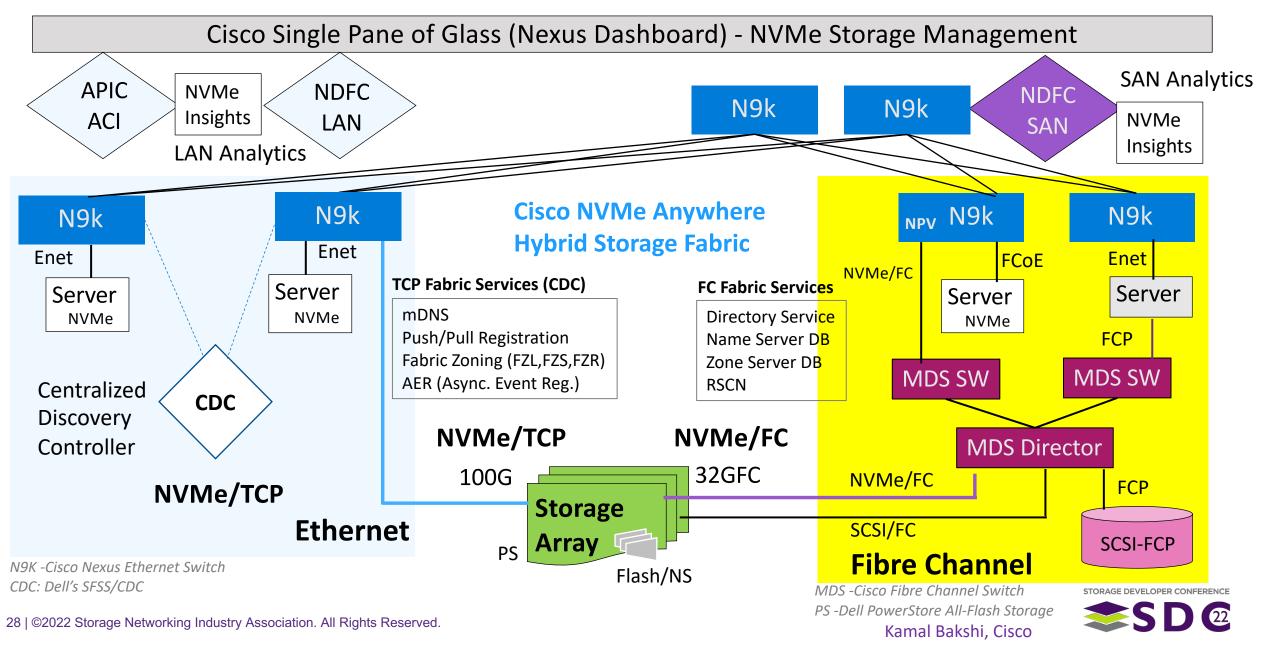


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NVMe Storage Architecture (Architecture)



NVMe/FC Architecture



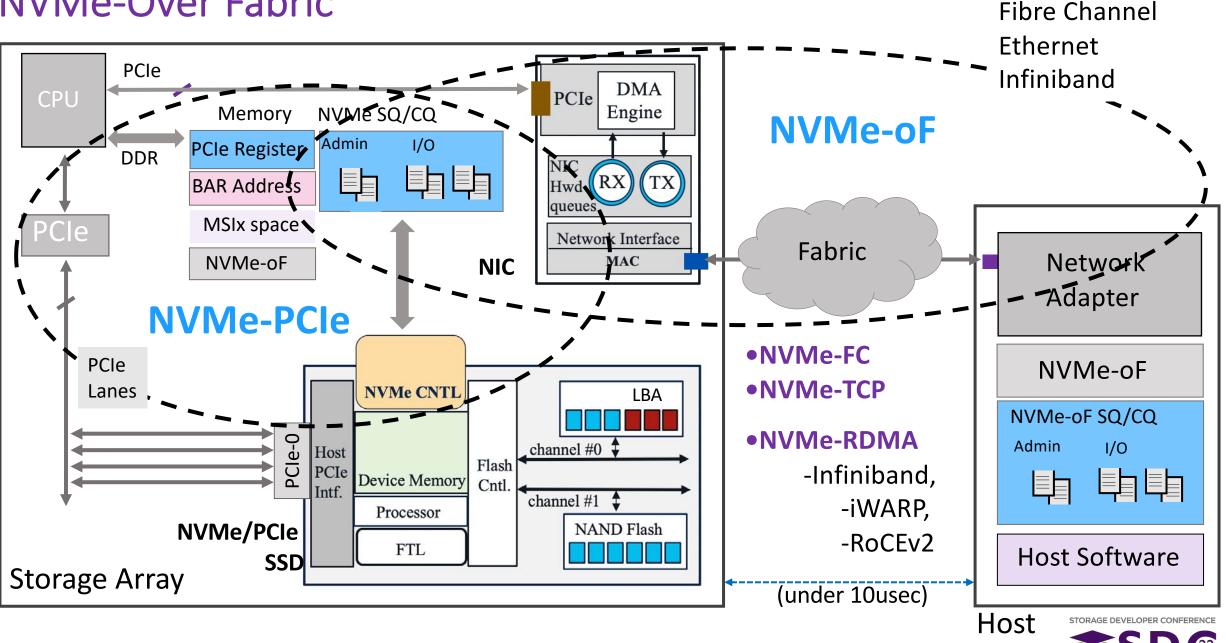


NVMe/FC Architecture

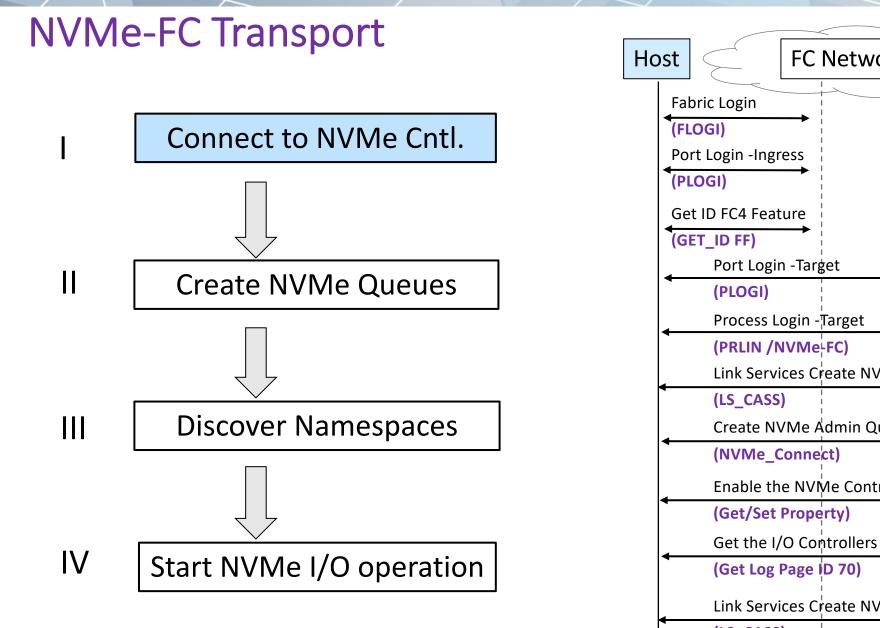


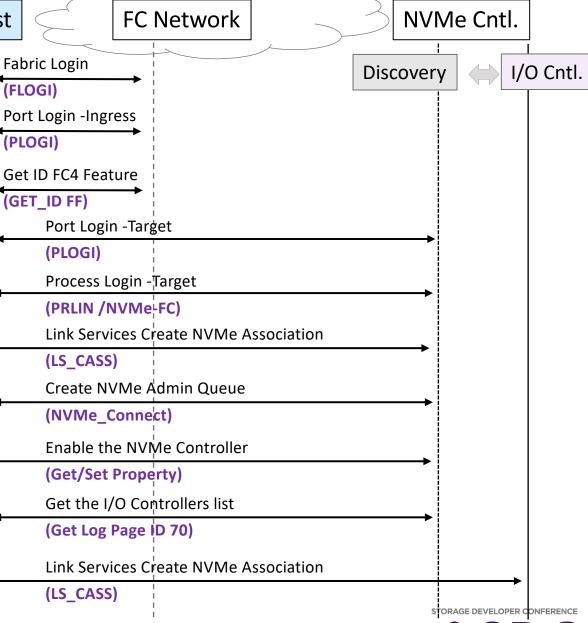
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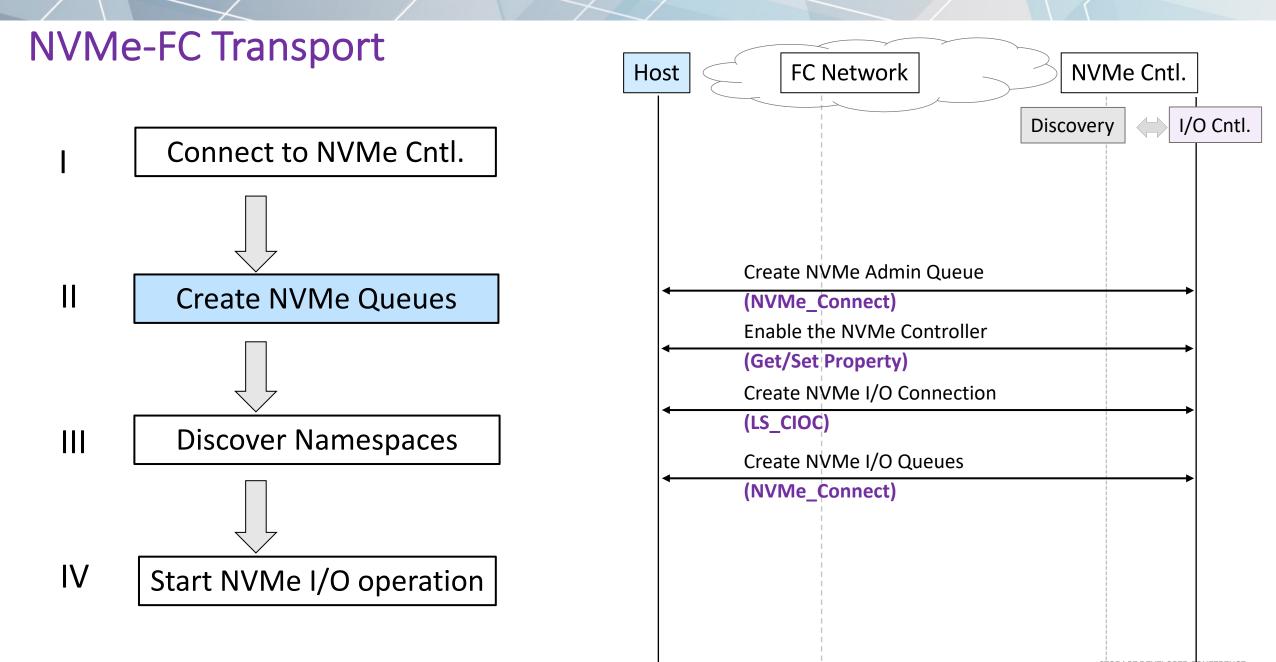




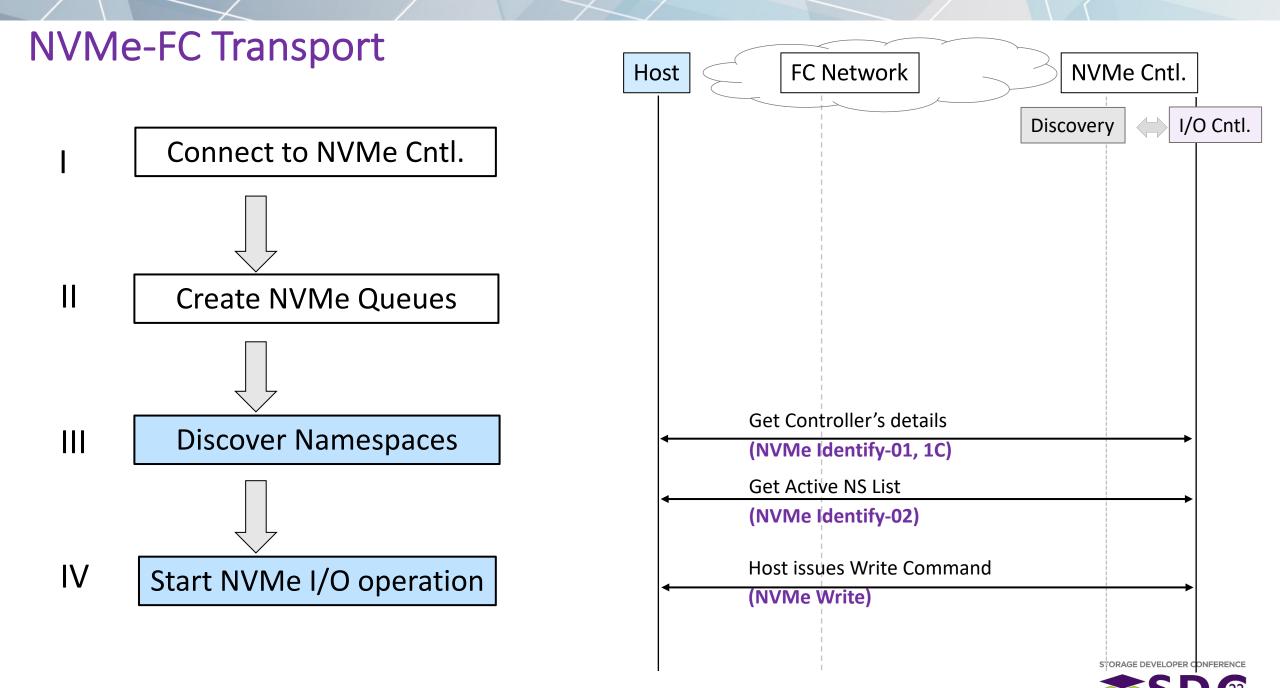
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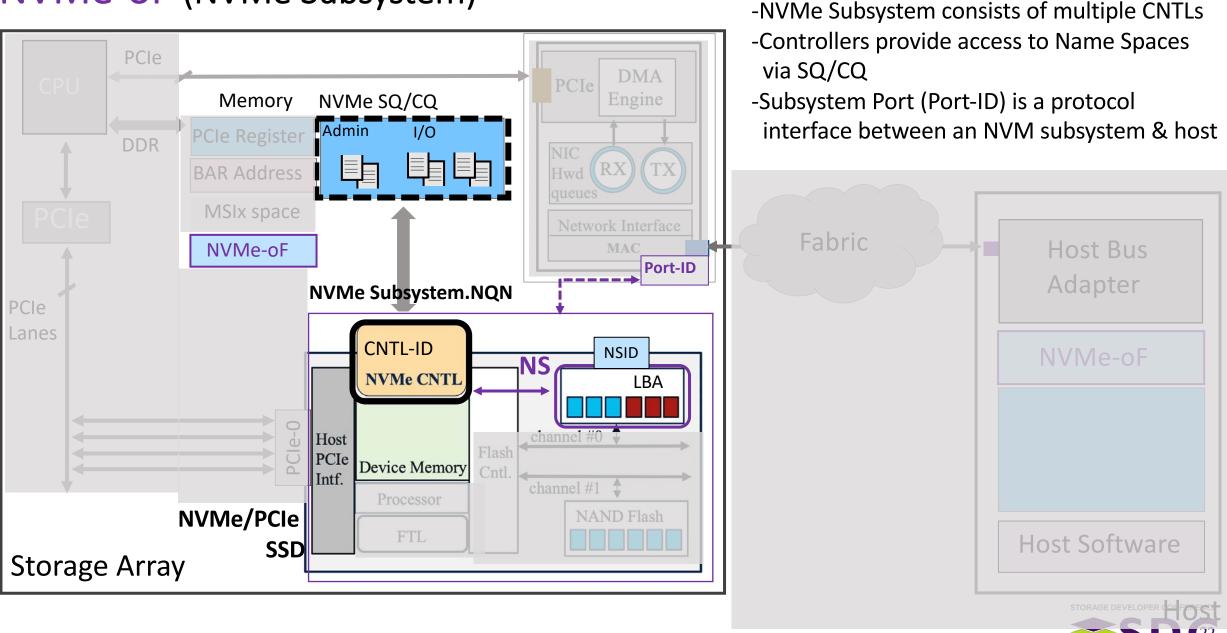






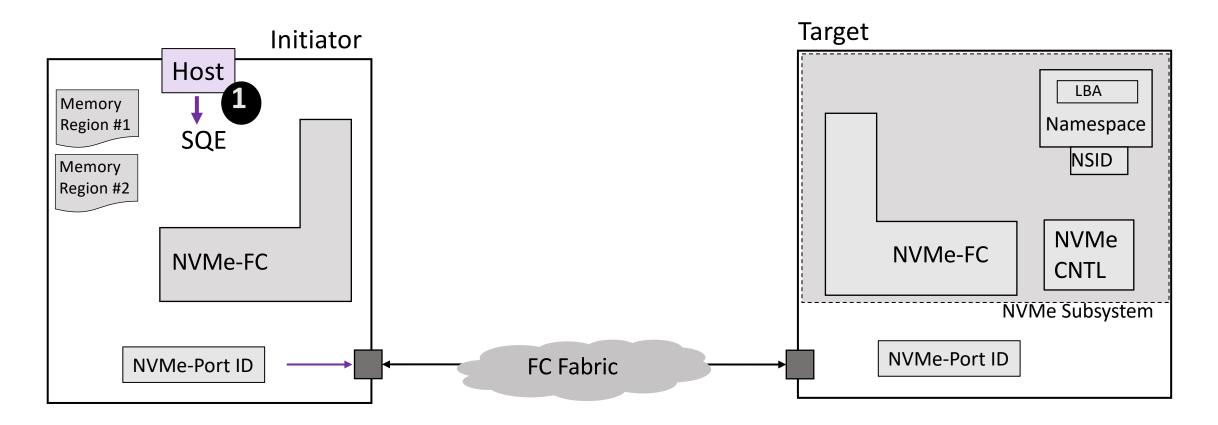


NVMe-oF (NVMe Subsystem)



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NVMe-oF (FC Mapping Abstractions)

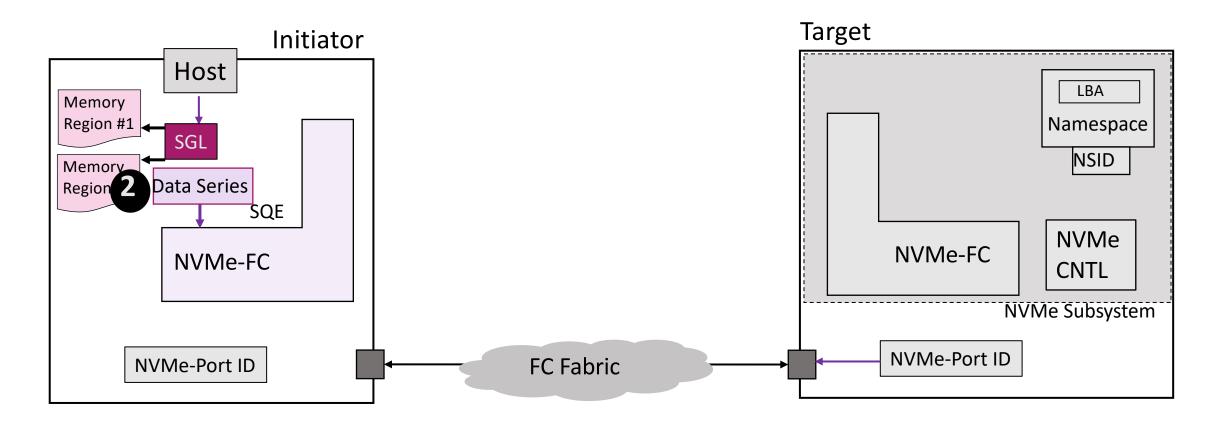


1 NVMe Host Submits a NVMe_Write command as SQE (Submission Queue Entry)



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NVMe-oF (FC Mapping Abstractions)

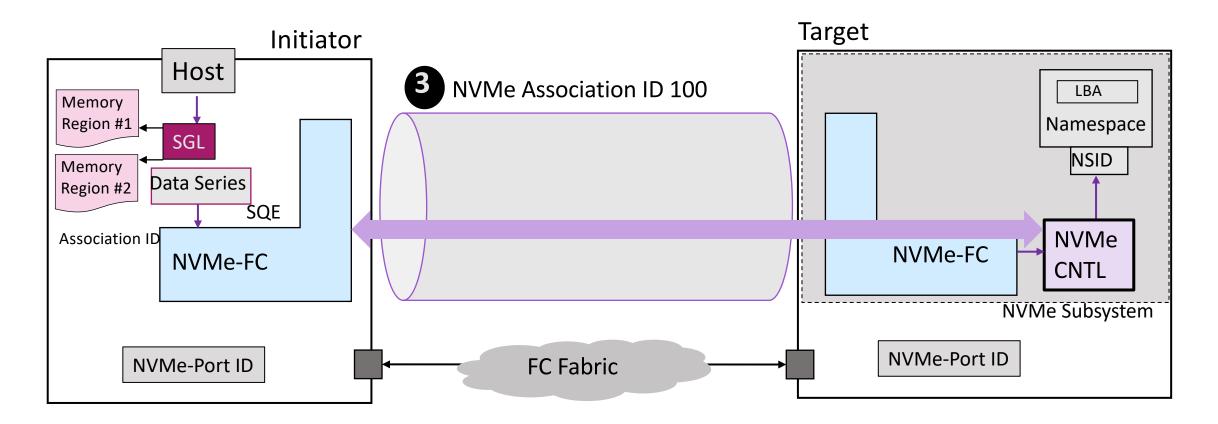


2 Data pointed by the Host SGL is placed in a Data Series and command is passed to NVMe-FC layer



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NVMe-oF (FC Mapping Abstractions) -Association ID

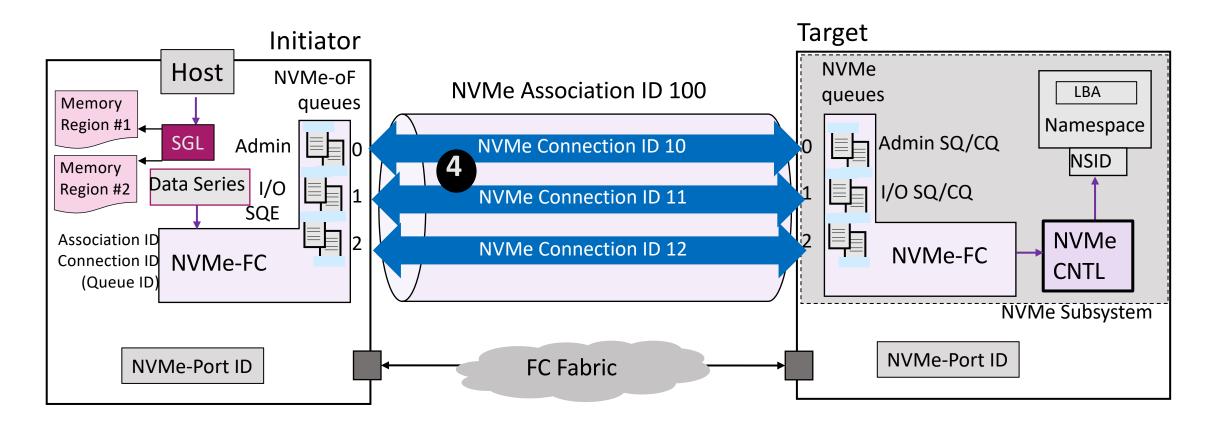


3 The Host NVMe-FC layer specifies the NVMe-FC association with the NVMe controller



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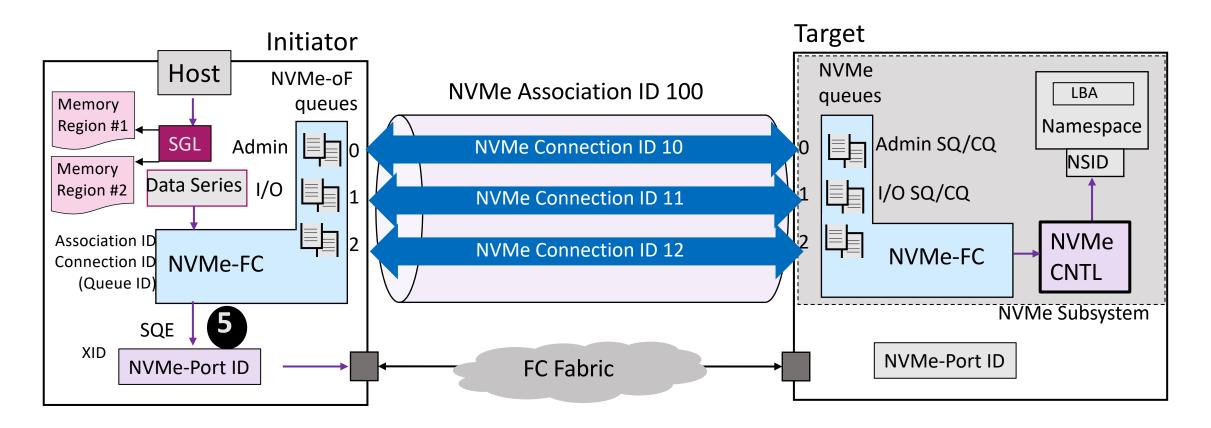
NVMe-oF (FC Mapping Abstractions) -Connection IDs



The Host NVMe-FC layer maintains a mapping of Host queues (NVMe-oF) to the NVMe controller's NVMe queues (SQ/CQ) via connection IDs.



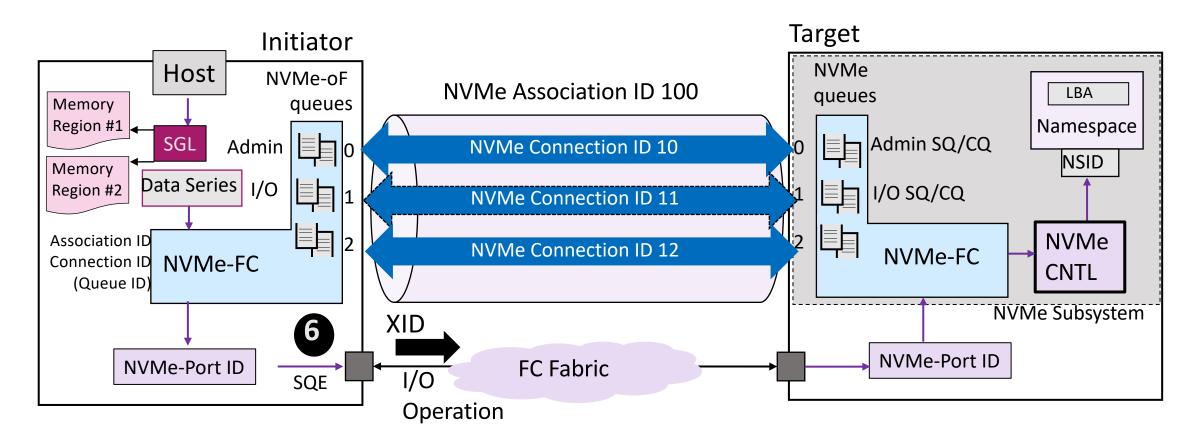
NVMe-oF (FC Mapping Abstractions) -Exchange IDs



5 Upon receiving the SQE command NVMe_Port allocates XID for the NVMe-FC I/O operation and associates the NVMe command in the SQE to the Exchange. All NVMe IUs for the NVMe-FC I/O operation are transmitted as part of this Exchange.



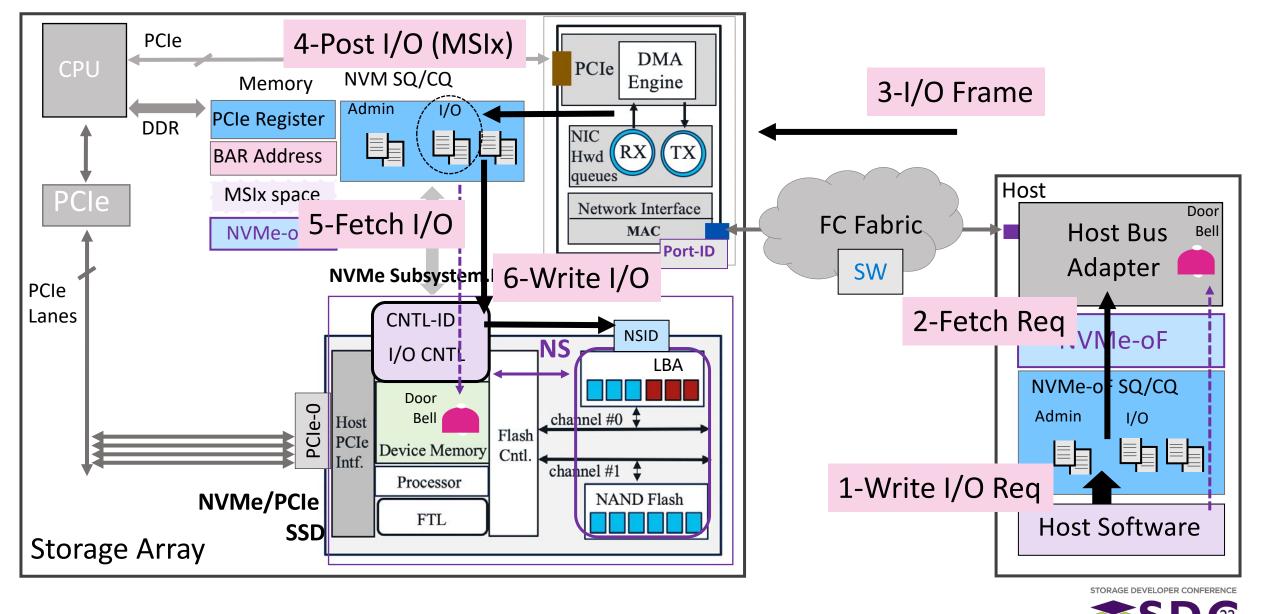
NVMe-FC (Association ID, Connection ID, Exchange ID, Queue ID)

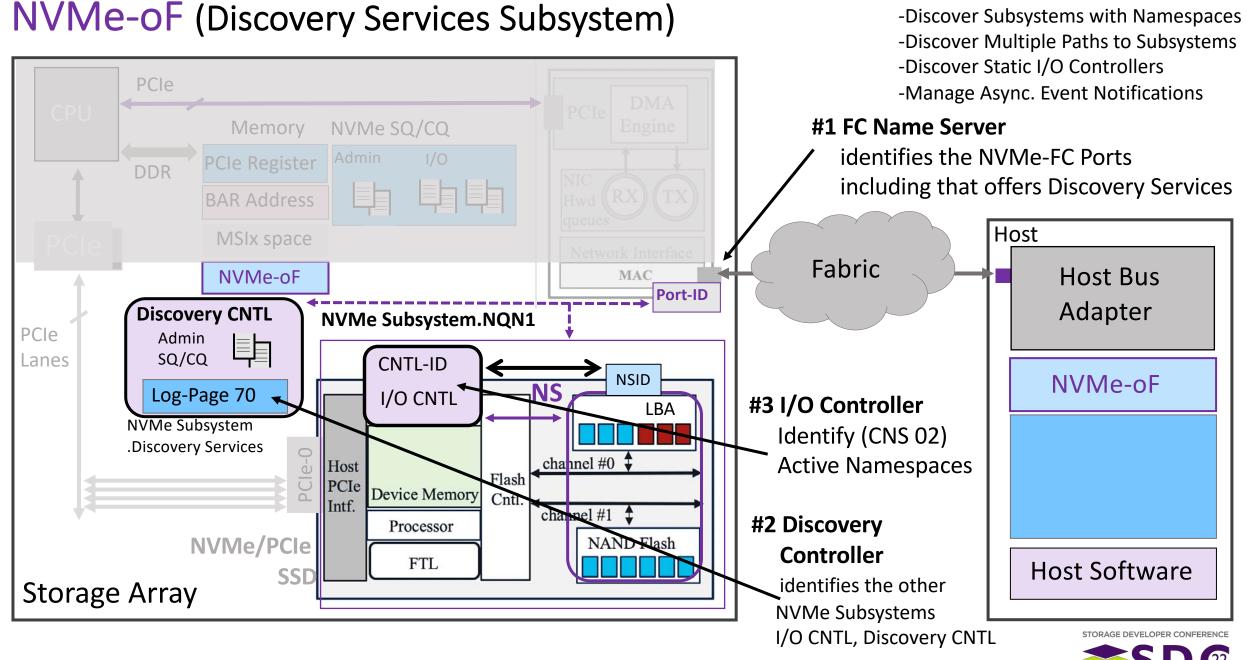


6 The initiator NVMe_Port transmits the NVMe_CMND IU payload to start the NVMe-FC I/O operation.



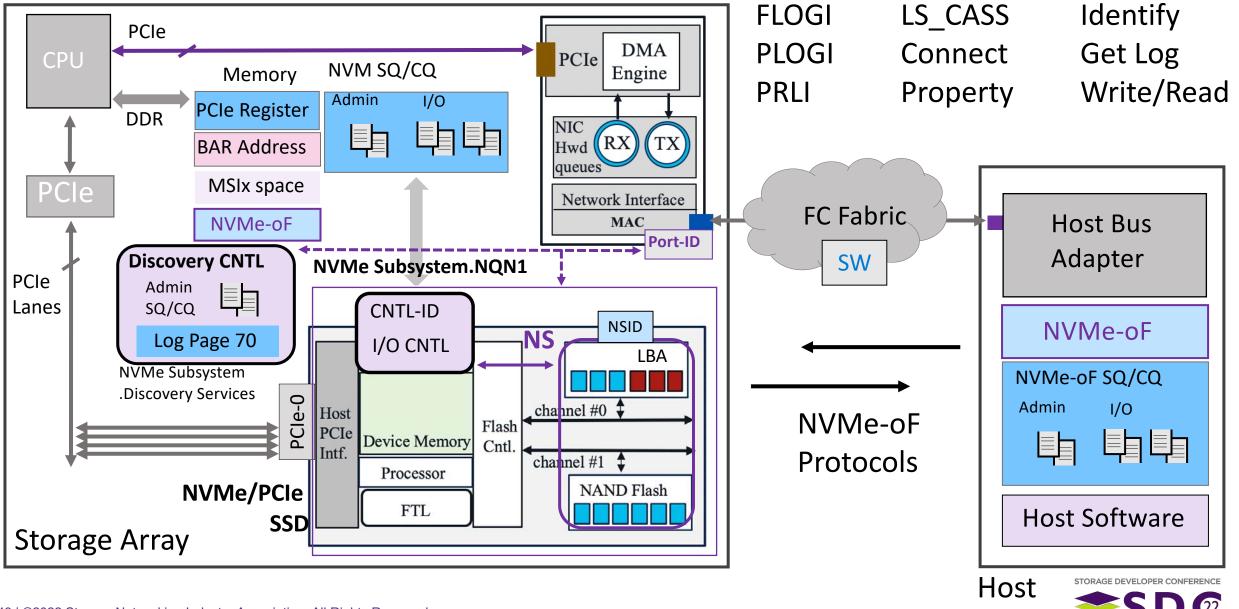
NVMe-oF (HBA/MSIx Interrupts)





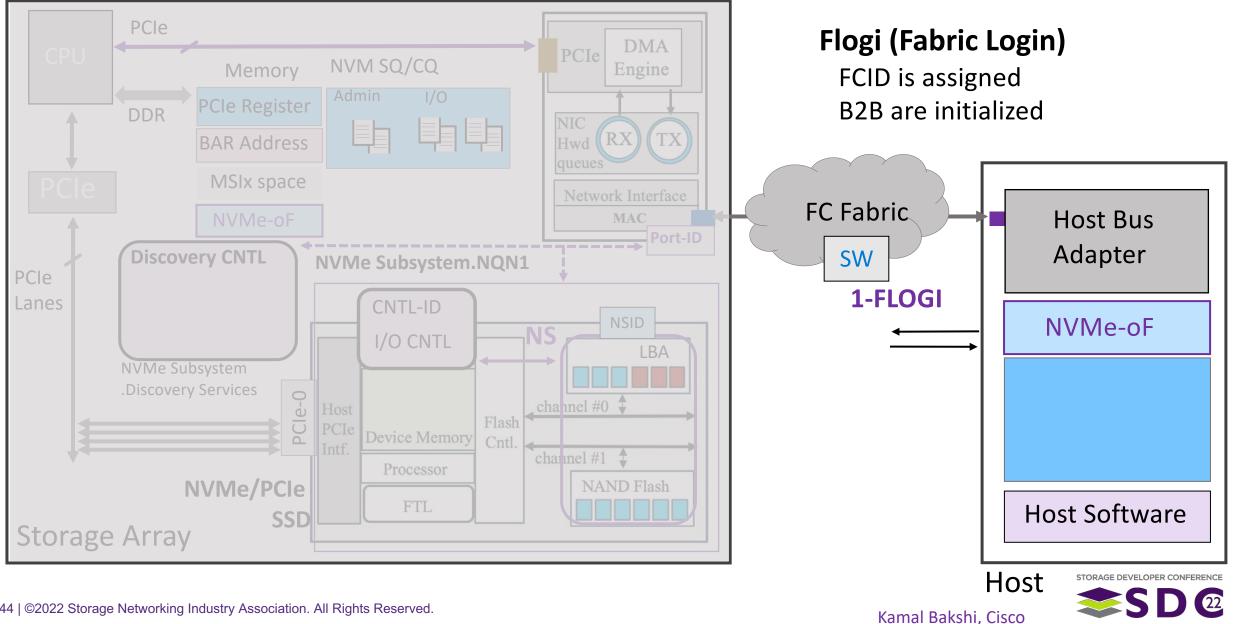
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows

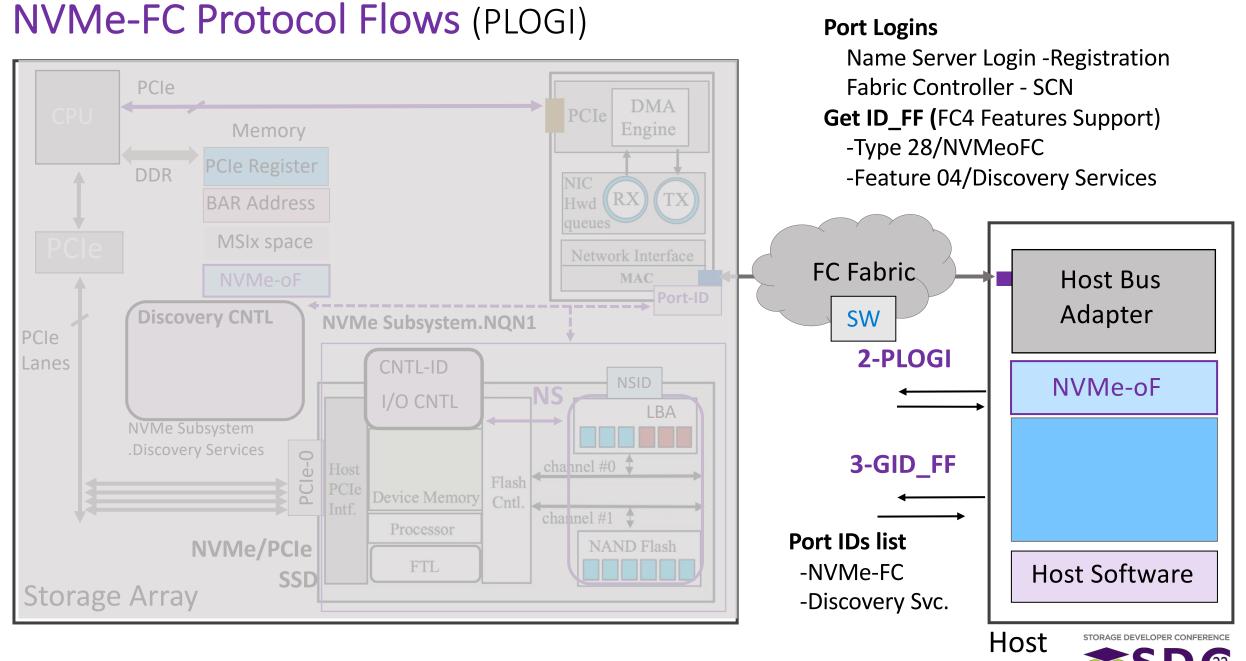


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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (FLOGI)

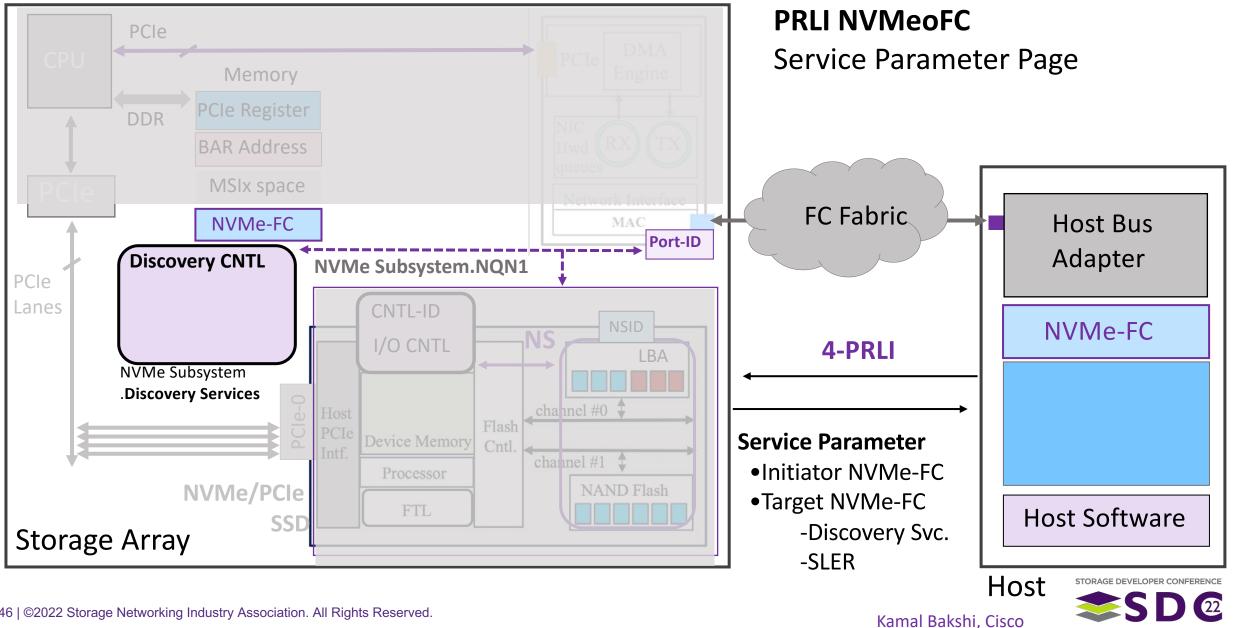


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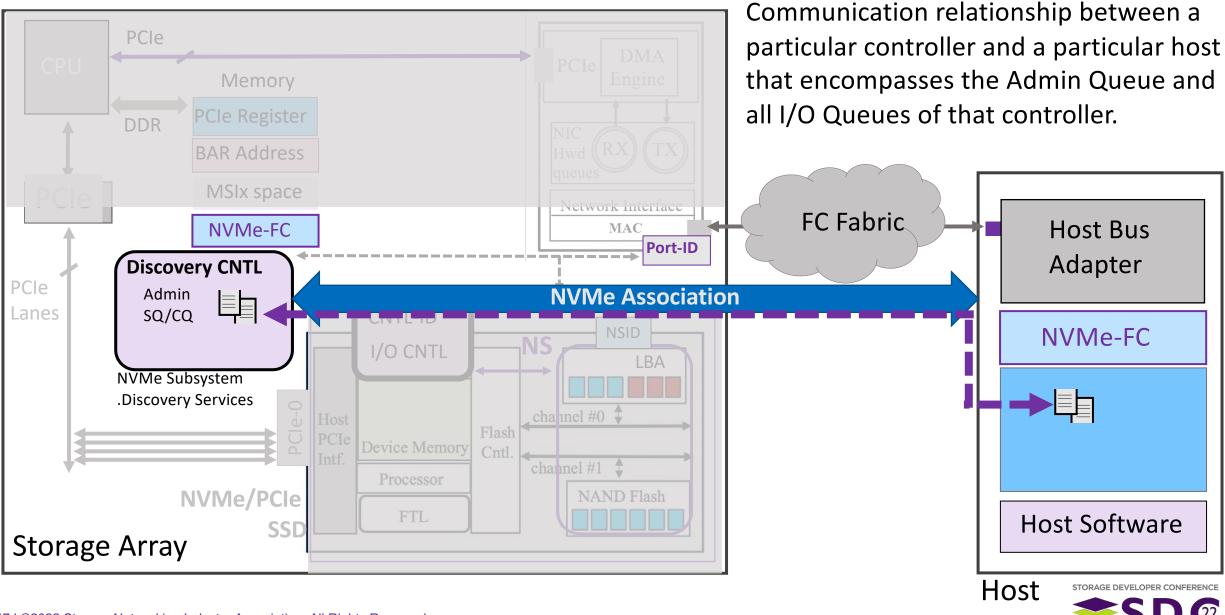
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (PRLI)



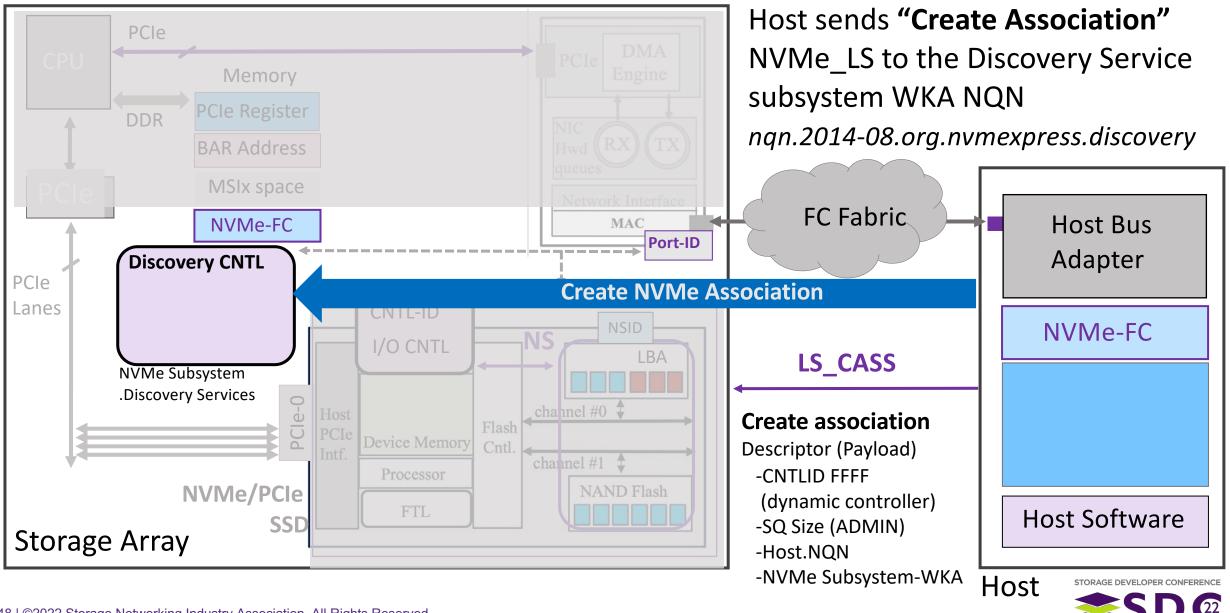
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (NVMe Association)



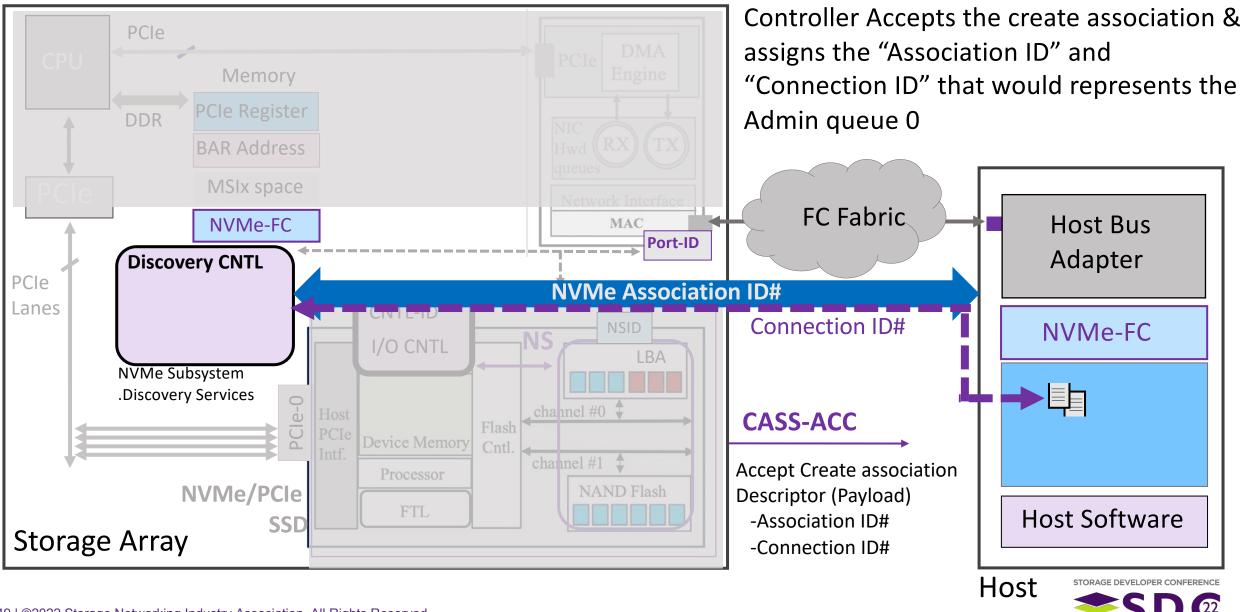
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (LS _CASS)



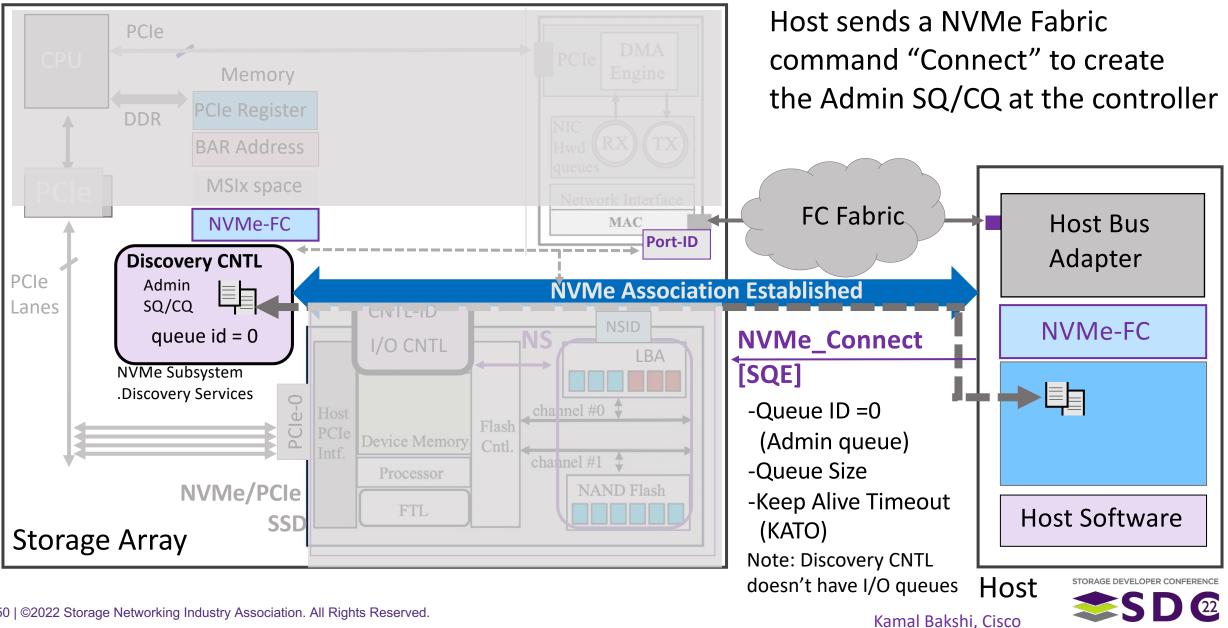
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (LS CASS_ACC)



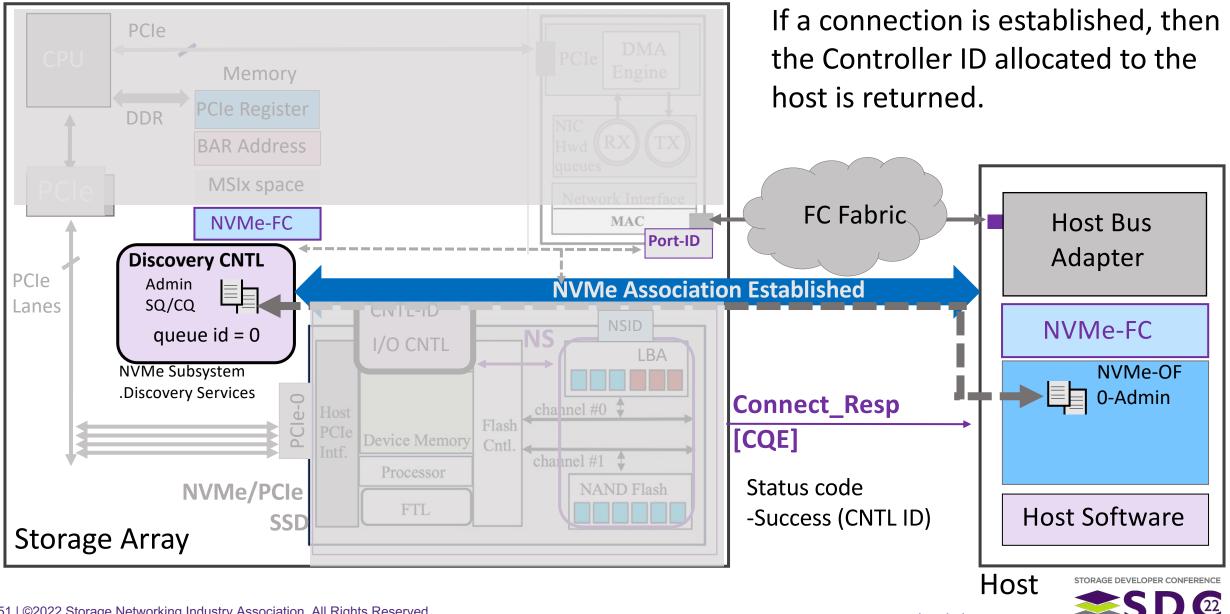
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Connect Command SQE)



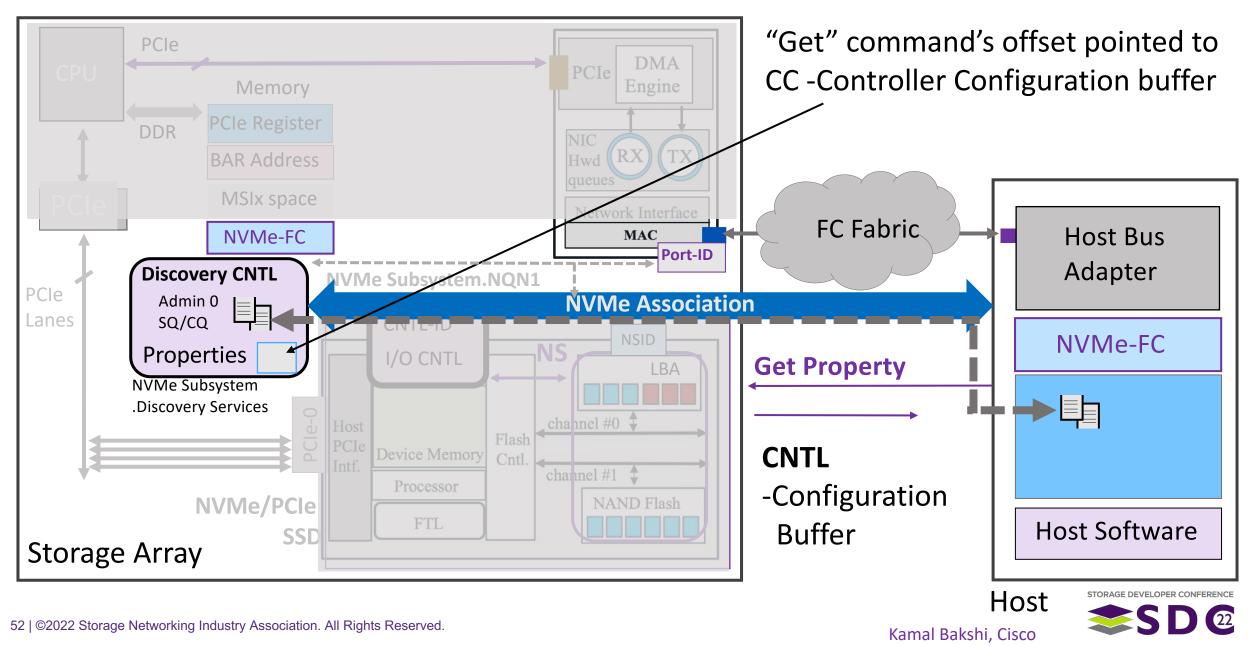
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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Connect Response CQE)

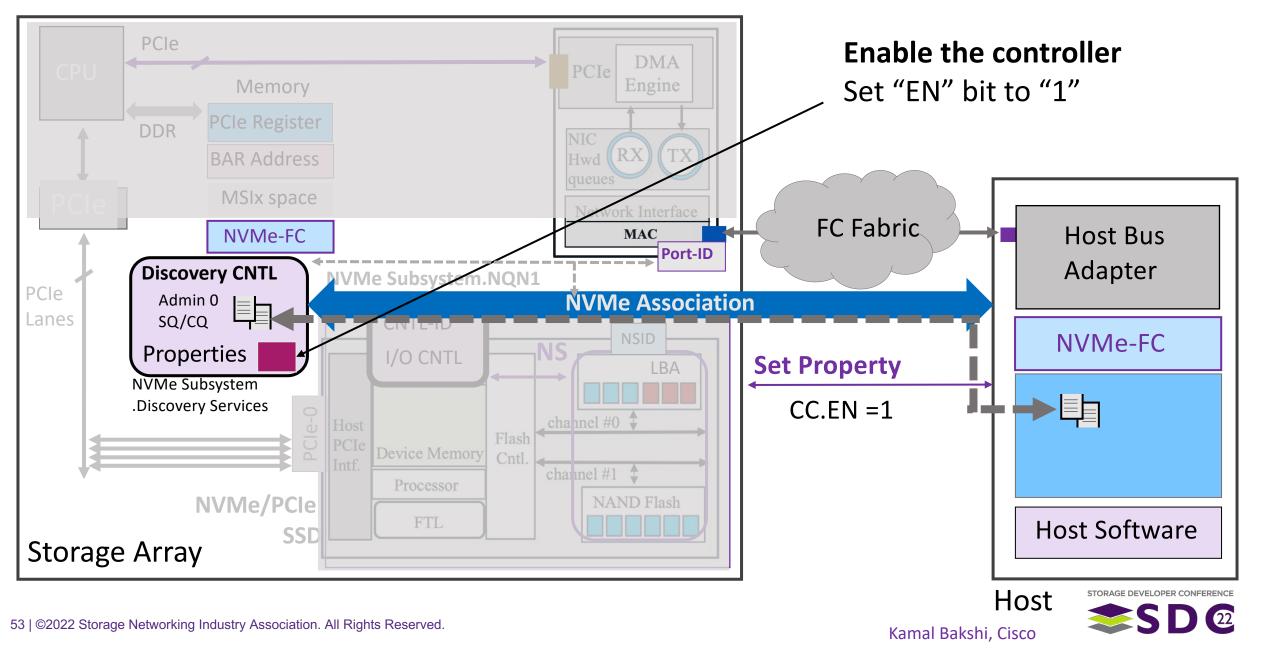


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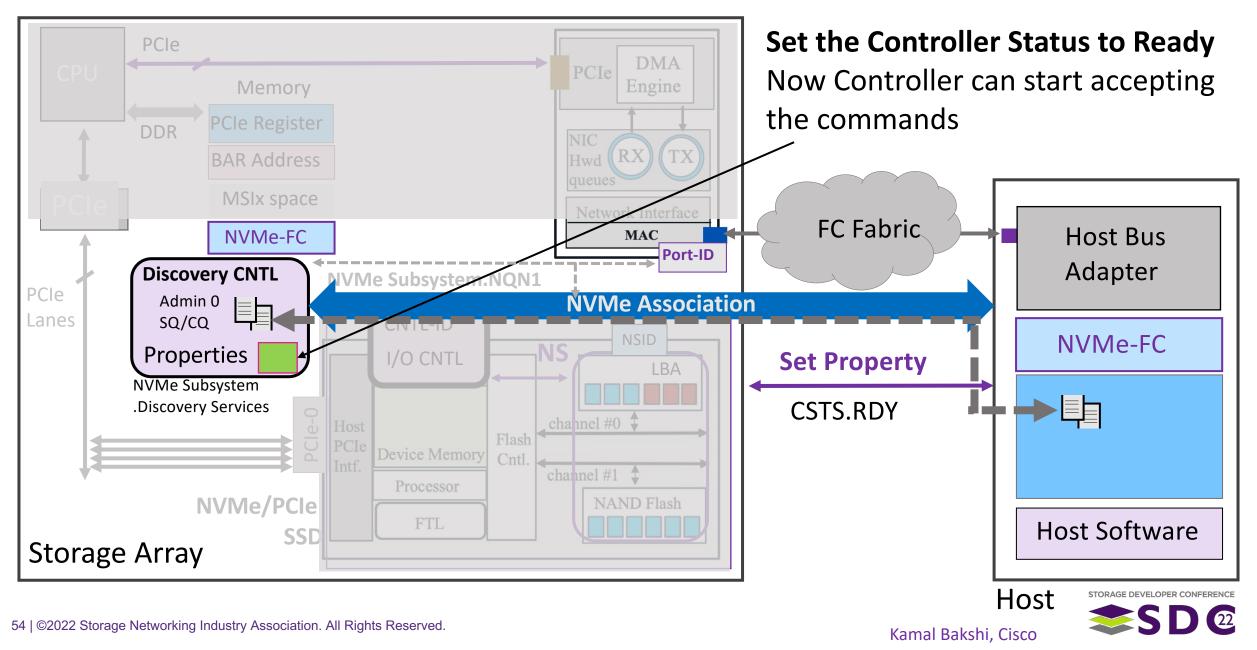
NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Get Property CC)



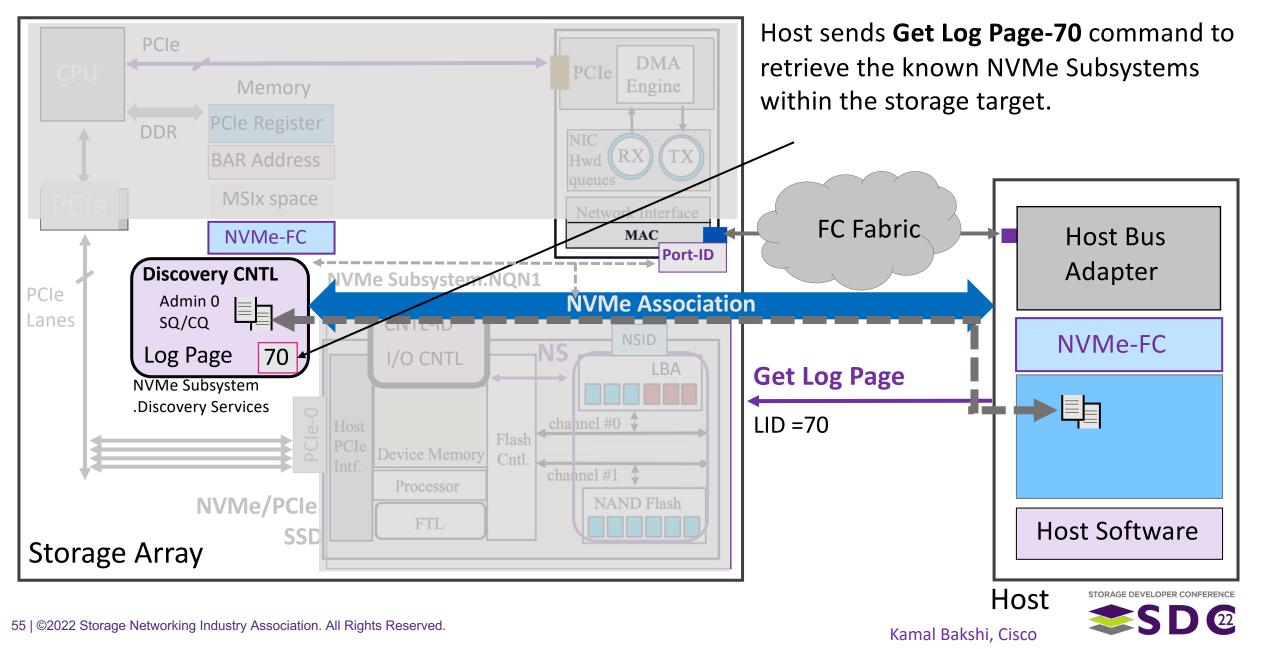
NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Set Property CC.EN)



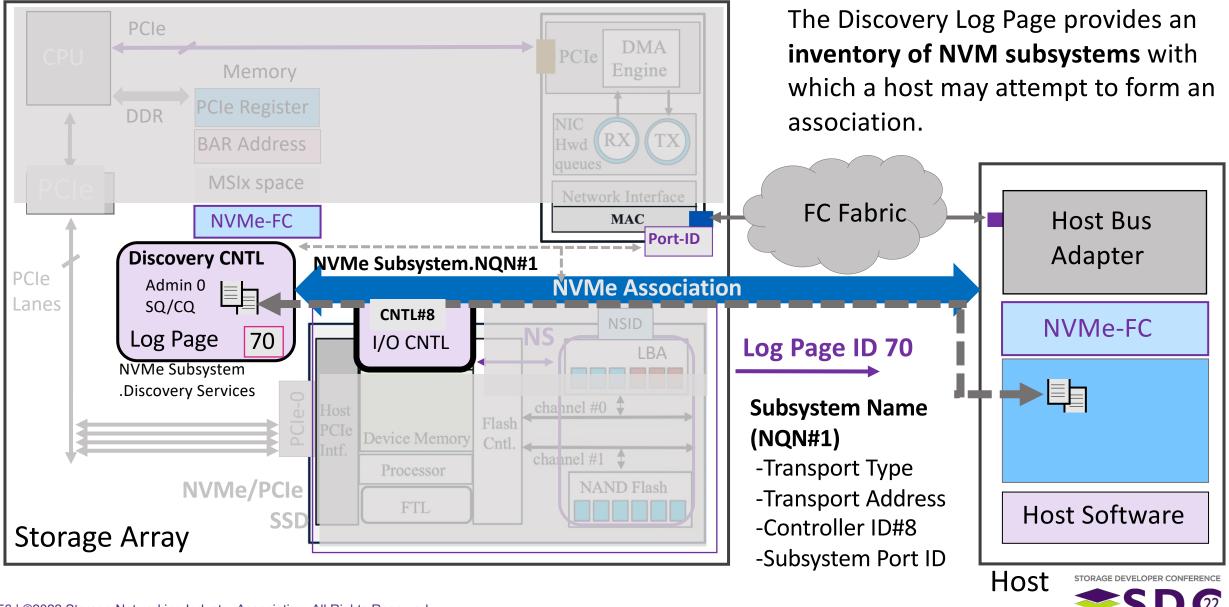
NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Set Property CSTS.RDY)



NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Get Log Page)

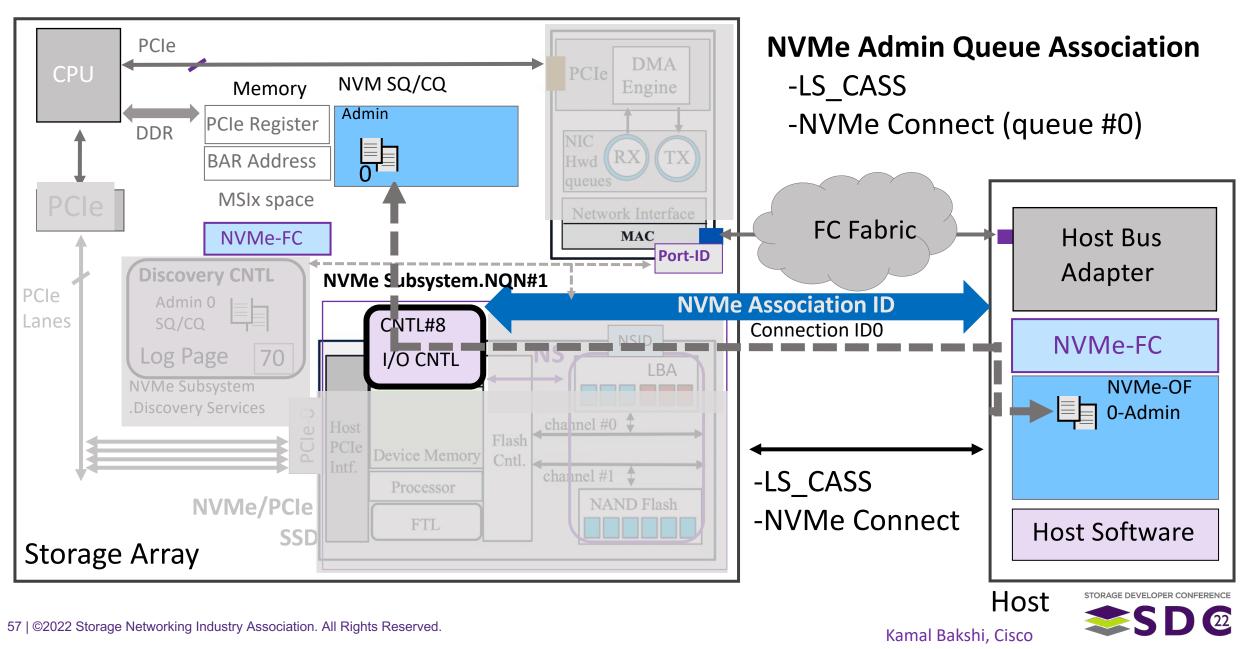


NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Get Log Page)

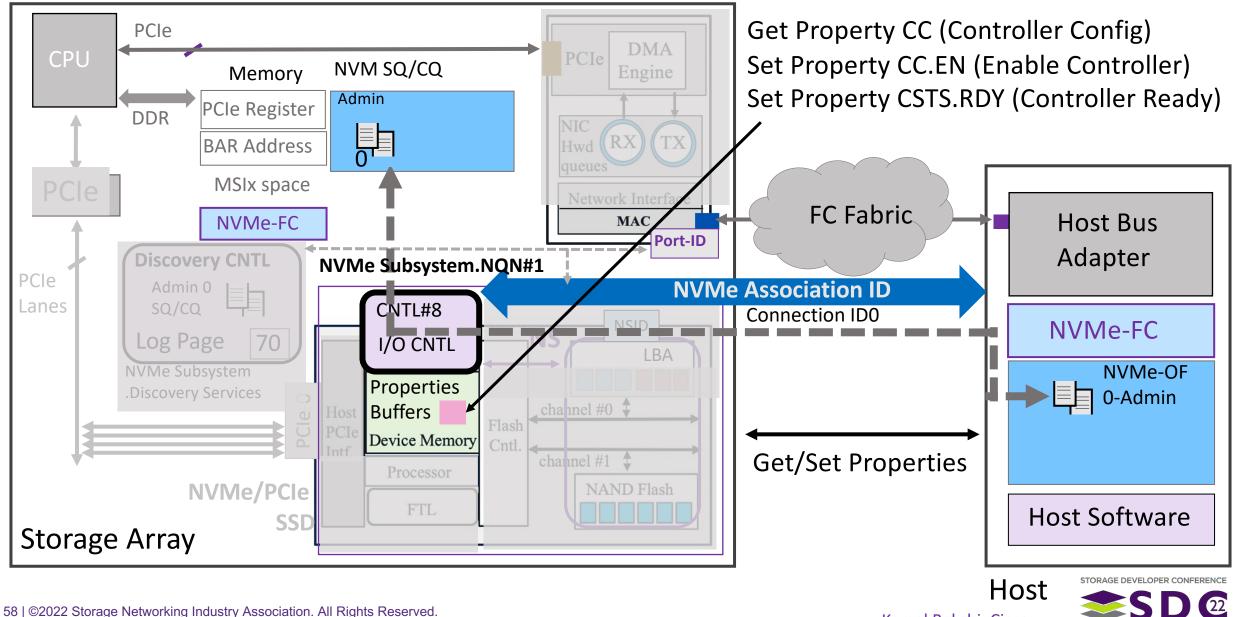


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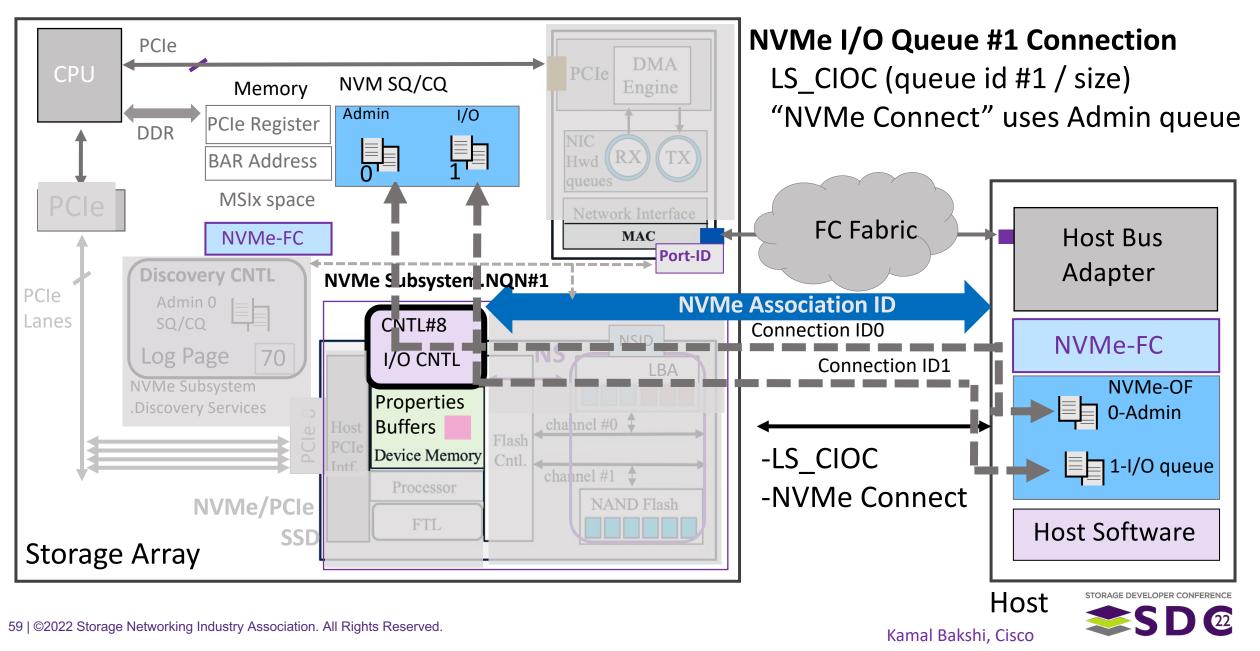
NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Create Association with I/O CNTL)



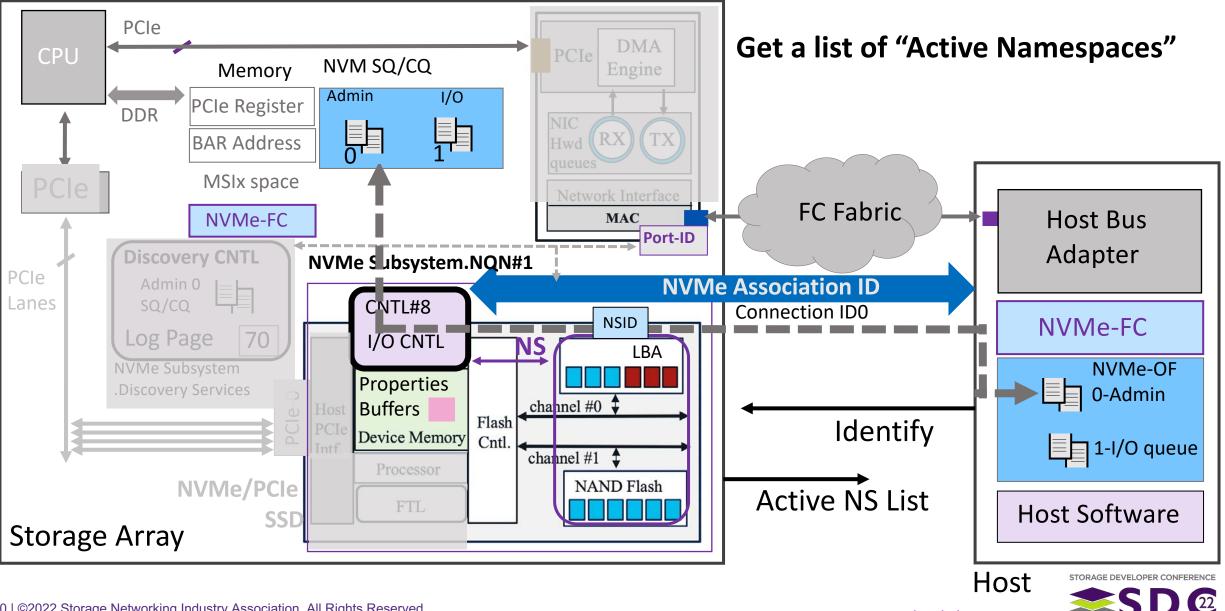
NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (I/O CNTL Ready to accept commands)



NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (Create I/O Queues)

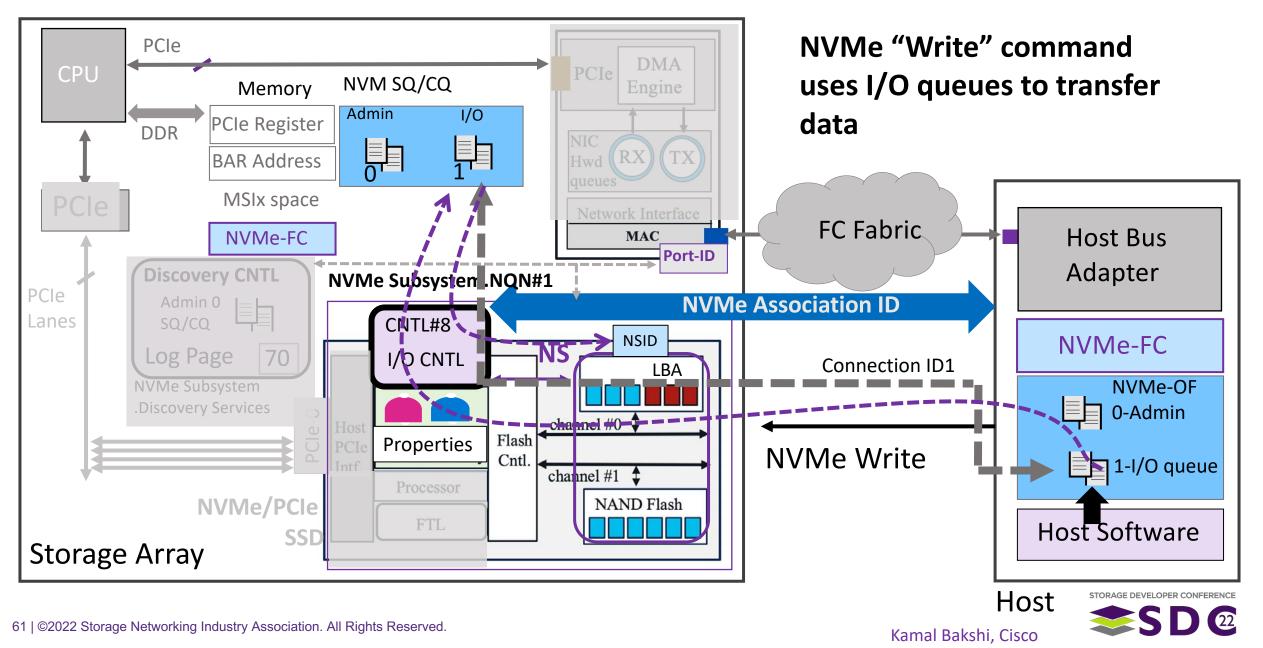


NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (NVMe Identify CNS 02)

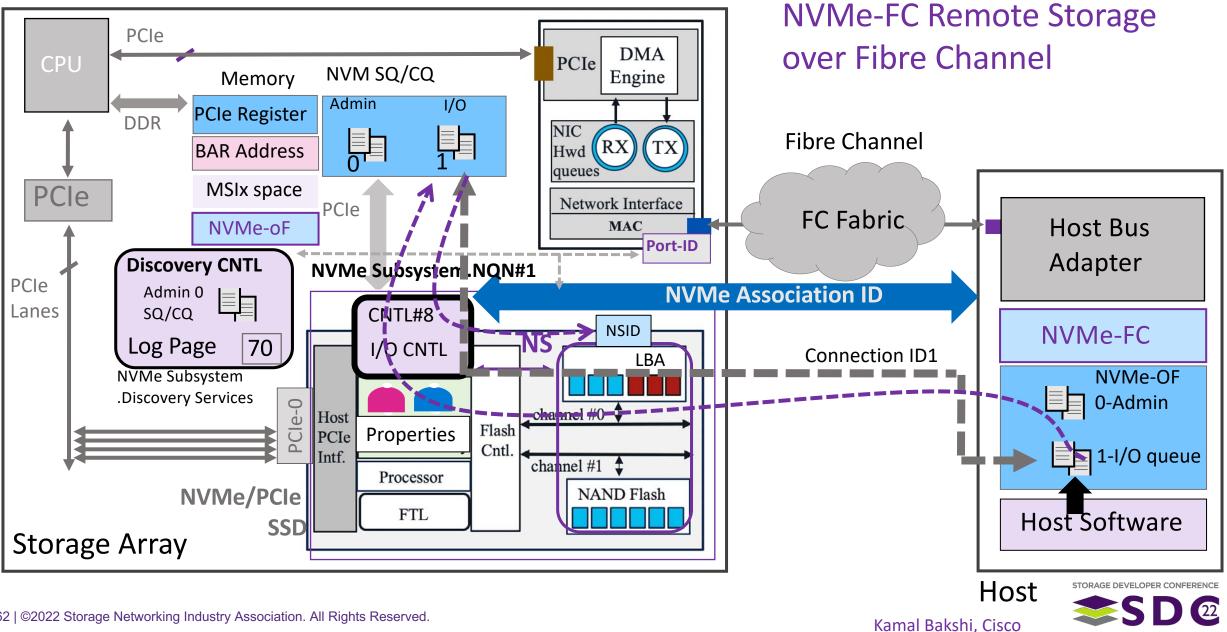


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NVMe-FC Protocol Flows (NVMe Write)

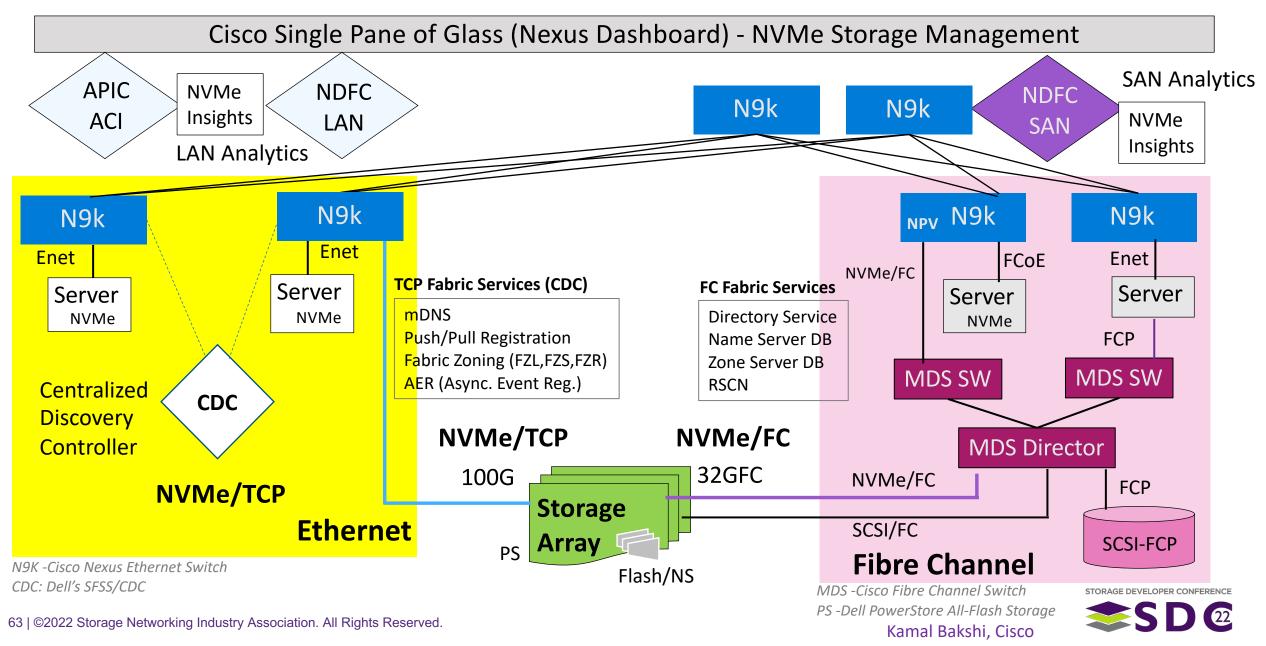


NVMe-FC



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NVMe/TCP Architecture



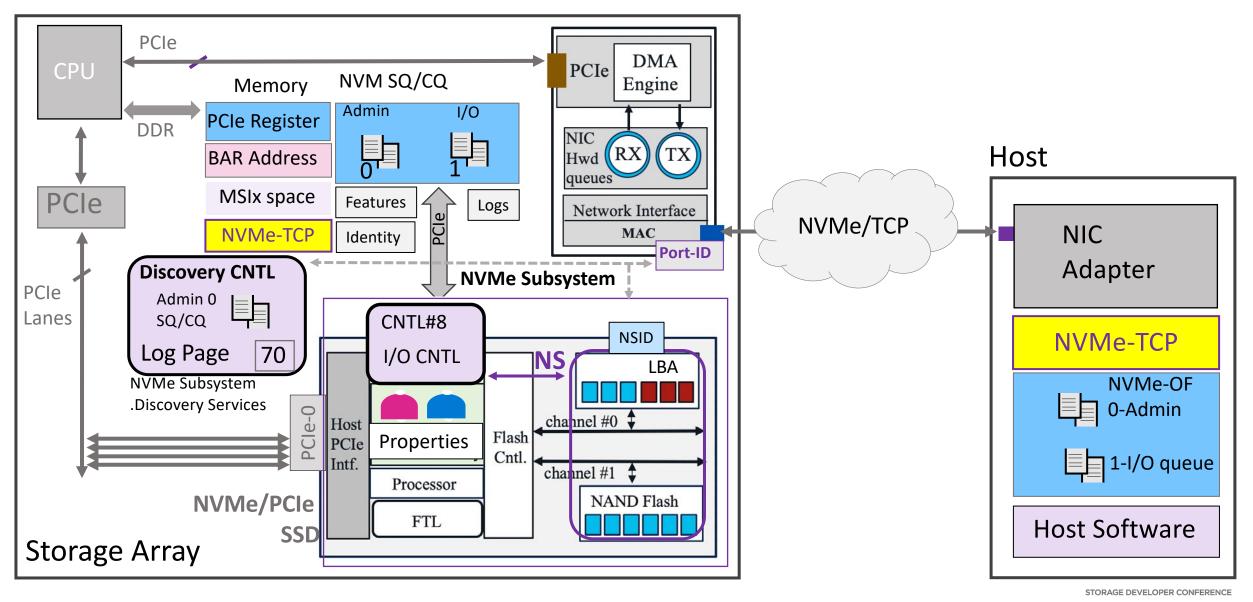


NVMe/TCP Architecture



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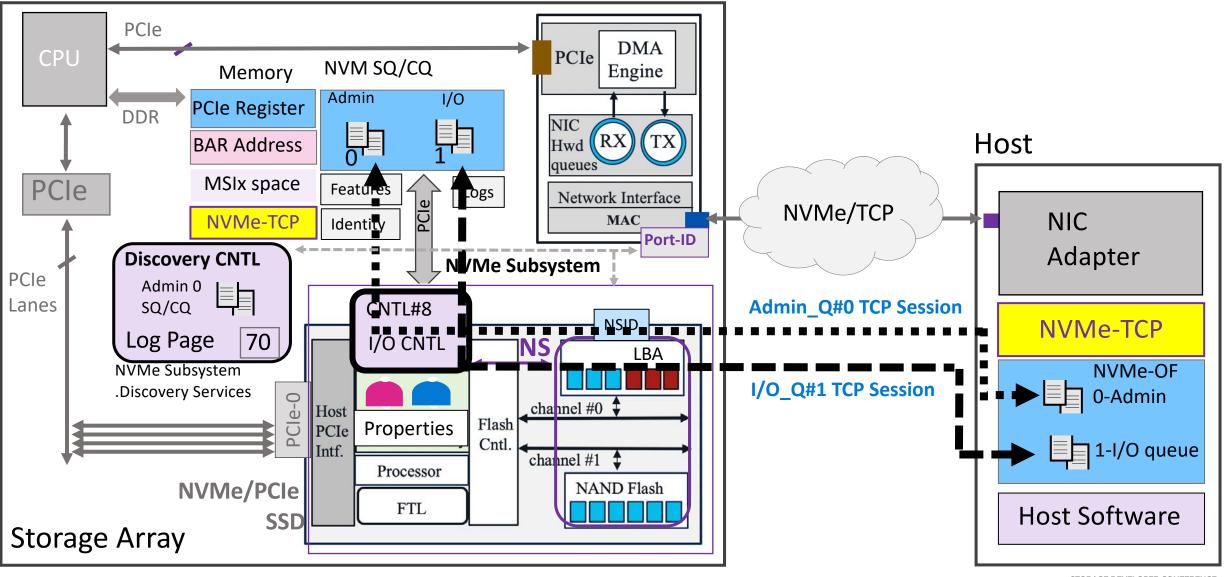
NVMe/TCP Fabric (Storage + Host)



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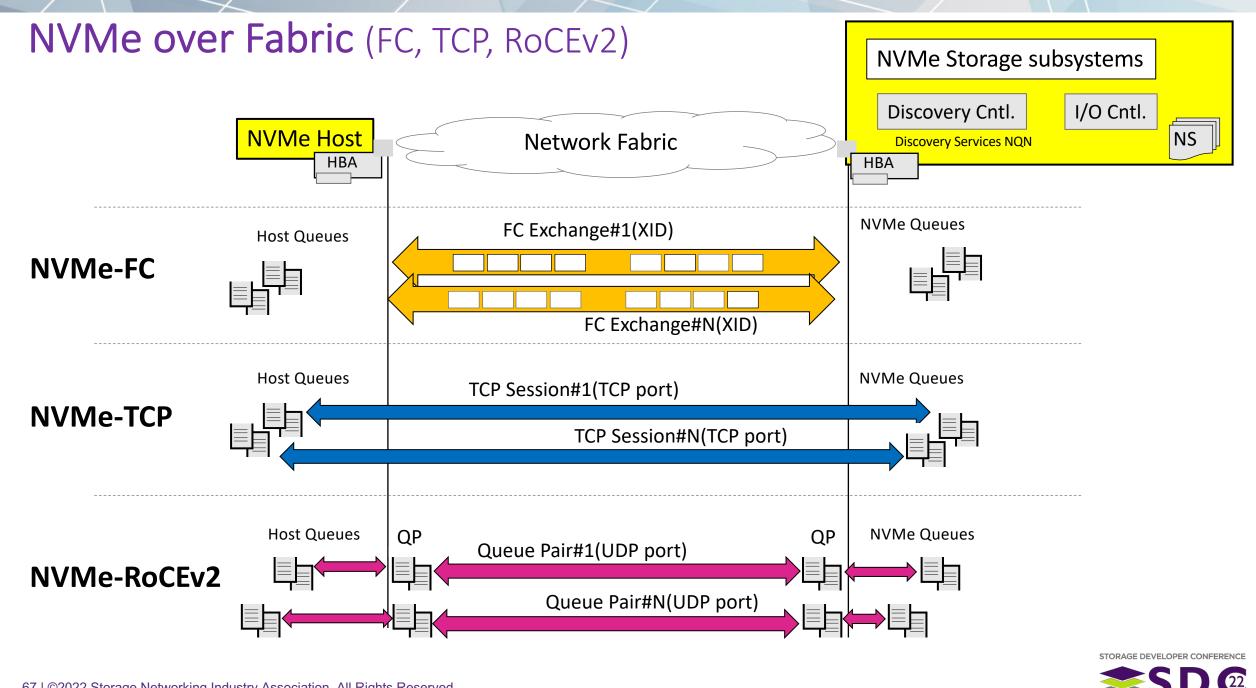
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NVMe/TCP Fabric (Storage + Host)





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NVMe-TCP Port Numbers

TCP port 4420 has been assigned for use by NVMe over Fabrics

TCP port 8009 has been assigned by IANA for use by NVMe over Fabrics discovery. TCP port 8009 is the default TCP port for NVMe/TCP discovery controllers.

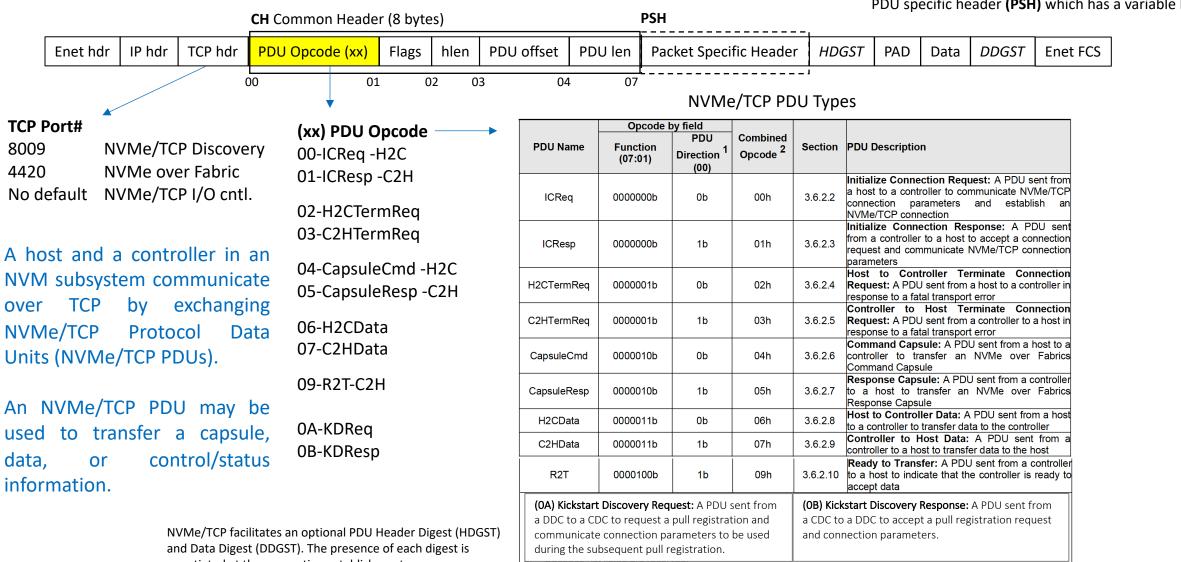
There is no default TCP port for NVMe/TCP I/O controllers, the Transport Service Identifier (TRSVCID) field in the Discovery Log Entry indicates the TCP port to use. The TCP ports that may be used for NVMe/TCP I/O controllers include TCP port 4420, and the Dynamic and/or Private TCP ports (i.e., ports in the TCP port number range from 49152 to 65535). NVMe/TCP I/O controllers should not use TCP port 8009. TCP port 4420 shall not be used for both NVMe/iWARP and NVMe/TCP at the same IP address on the same network.

The TRSVCID field in a Discovery Log Entry for the NVMe/TCP transport shall contain a TCP port number in decimal representation as an ASCII string. If such a TRSVCID field does not contain a TCP port number in decimal representation as an ASCII string, then the host shall not use the information in that Discovery Log Entry to connect to a controller.

source: NVMe Specifications



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NVMe/TCP -(11) Types of PDUs

The PDU header (HDR) consists of a PDU common header (CH) which has a fixed length of 8 bytes and a PDU specific header (PSH) which has a variable length

source: NVM Express TCP Transport Specification 1.0b

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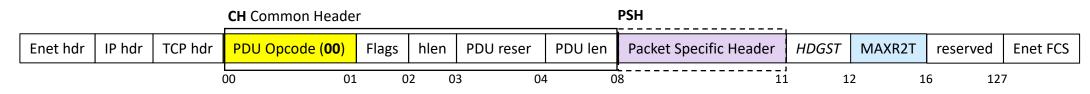


Units (NVMe/TCP PDUs). An NVMe/TCP PDU may be

negotiated at the connection establishment.

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PDU Type (00) ICReq -Initiate Connection Request



An NVMe Transport connection is established between a host and an NVM subsystem prior to the transfer of any capsules or data.

The mechanism used to establish an NVMe Transport connection is NVMe Transport specific and defined by the corresponding NVMe Transport binding specification.

The first step is to establish a TCP connection between a host and a controller. A controller acts as the passive side of the TCP connection and is set to "listen" for host-initiated TCP connection establishment requests.

Once a TCP connection has been established, the host sends an Initialize Connection Request (ICReq) PDU to the controller.

Key Info carried in ICReq

-DDGST/HDGST enable or disable

-Max outstanding R2T (Ready to Transmit)

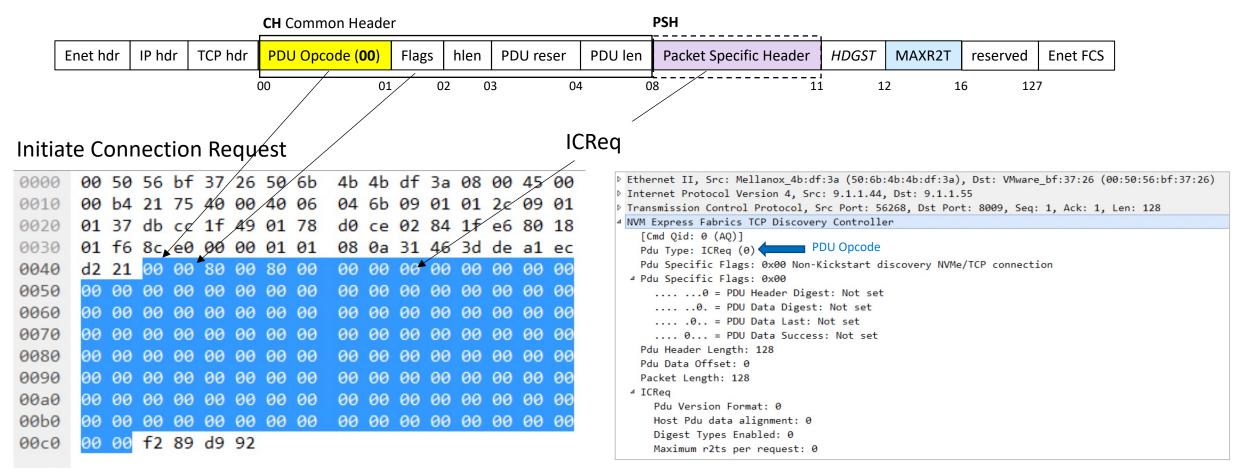
Opcode: 00 ICReq -Initialize Connection Request

Bytes	PDU Section	Description
00	СН	PDU-Type: 00h
01		FLAGS: Reserved
02		HLEN: Fixed length of 128 bytes (80h).
03		PDO: Reserved
07:04		PLEN: Fixed length of 128 bytes (80h).
09:08	PSH	PDU Format Version (PFV): Specifies the format version of NVMe/TCP PDUs. The format of the record specified in this definition shall be cleared to 0h.
10		Host PDU Data Alignment (HPDA): Specifies the data alignment for all PDUs transferred from the controller to the host that contain data. This value is 0's based value in units of dwords in the range 0 to 31 (e.g., values 0, 1, and 2 correspond to 4 byte, 8 byte, and 12 byte alignment).
11		DGST: Host PDU header and data digest enable options. Bits Definition 7:2 Reserved J DDGST_ENABLE: If set to '1', the use of data digest is requested by the host for the
		I connection. If cleared to '0', data digest shall not be used for the connection. 0 HDGST_ENABLE: If set to '1', the use of header digest is requested by the host for the connection. If cleared to '0', header digest shall not be used for the connection.
15:12		Maximum Number of Outstanding R2T (MAXR2T): Specifies the maximum number of outstanding R2T PDUs for a command at any point in time on the connection. This is a 0's based value.
127:16		Reserved

source: NVM Express TCP Transport Specification 1.0b



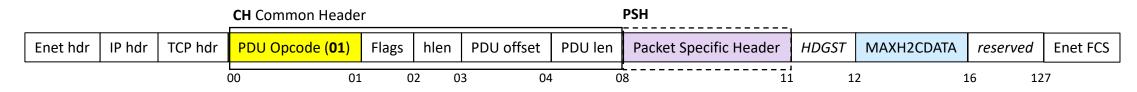
PDU Type (00) ICReq -example





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PDU Type (01) ICResp - Initiate Connection Response



When a controller receives an ICReq PDU, that controller responds with an Initialize Connection Response **(ICResp)** PDU. The exchange is used to both establish a connection and exchange connection configuration parameters.

When a connection is established, the host and controller are ready to exchange capsules and command data.

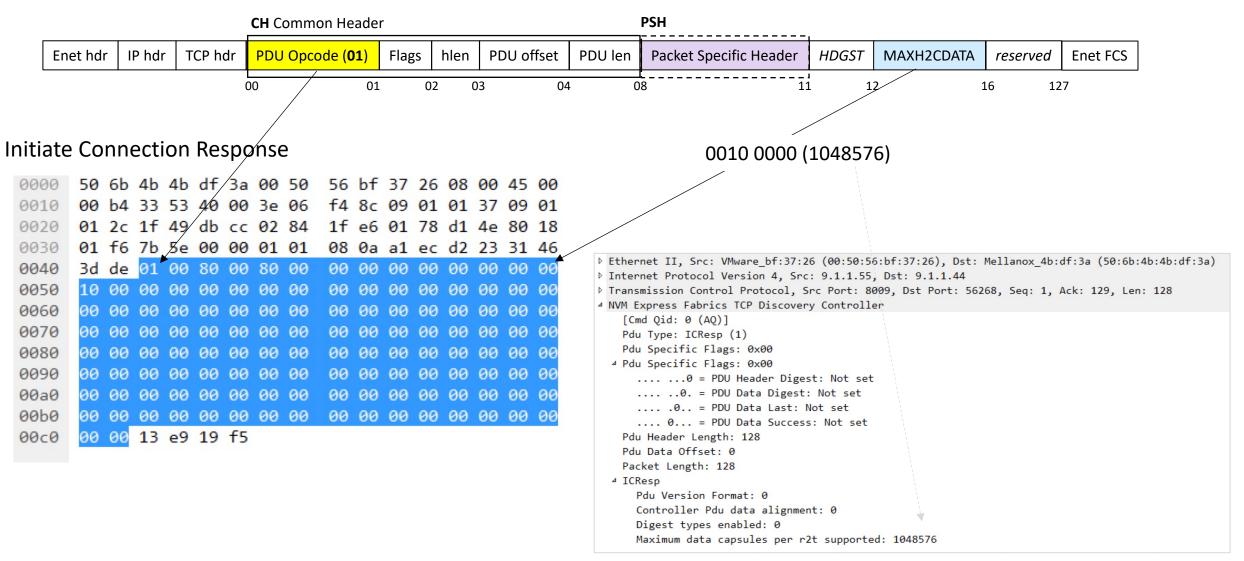
Opcode: 01 ICResp -Initialize Connection Response

Bytes	PDU Section	Description
00	СН	PDU-Type: 01h
01		FLAGS: Reserved
02		HLEN: Fixed length of 128 bytes (80h).
03		PDO: Reserved
07:04		PLEN: Fixed length of 128 bytes (80h).
09:08	PSH	PDU Format Version (PFV): Specifies the format version of NVMe/TCP PDUs. The format of the record specified in this definition shall be cleared to 0h.
10		Controller PDU Data Alignment (CPDA): Specifies the data alignment for all PDUs that transfer data in addition to the PDU Header (refer to section 2). This is a 0's based value in units of dwords in the range 0 to 31 (e.g., values 0, 1, and 2 correspond to 4 byte, 8 byte, and 12 byte alignment).
11		DGST: Controller PDU header and data digest enable options. Bits Definition
		7:2 Reserved
		1 DDGST_ENABLE: If set to '1', data digest is used for the connection. If cleared to '0', data digest is not used for the connection.
		0 HDGST_ENABLE: If set to '1', header digest is used for the connection. If cleared to '0', header digest is not used for the connection.
15:12		Maximum Host to Controller Data length (MAXH2CDATA): Specifies the maximum number of
		PDU-Data bytes per H2CData PDU in bytes. This value is a multiple of dwords and should be no less than 4,096.
127:16		Reserved

source: NVM Express TCP Transport Specification 1.0b



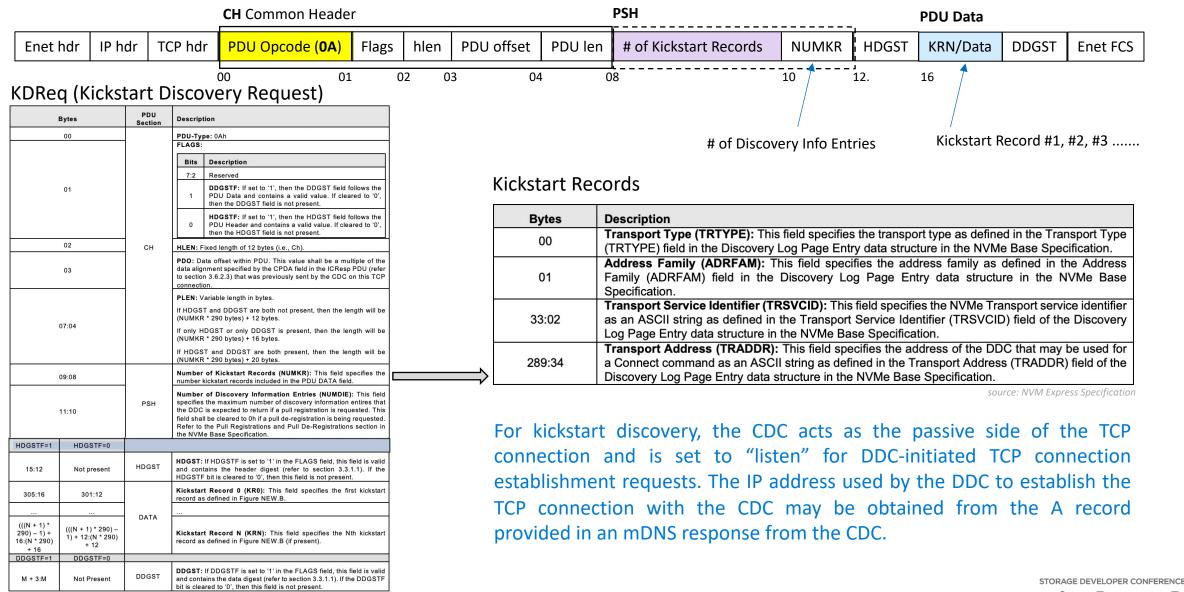
PDU Type (01) ICResp -example





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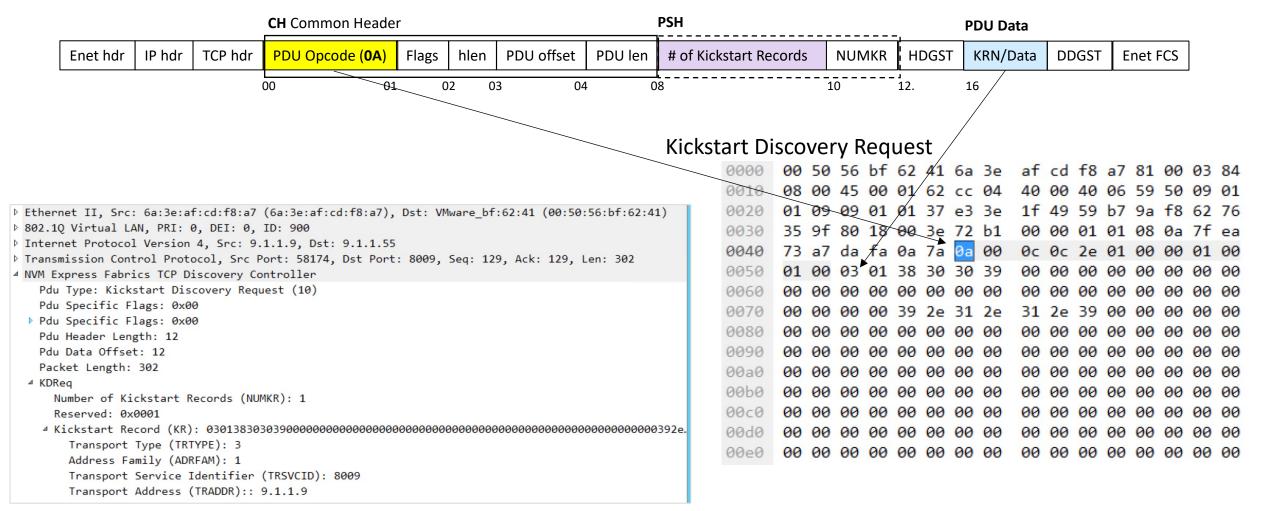
PDU Type (OA) KDReq -Kickstart Discovery Request



source: NVM Express Specification

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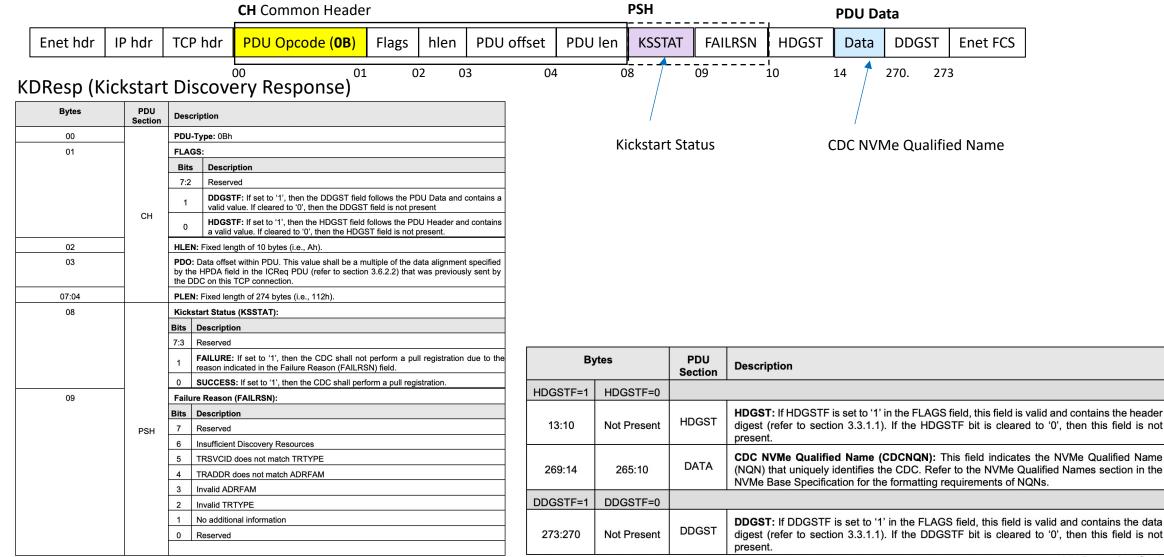
PDU Type (OA) KDReq -example





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PDU Type (OB) KDResp - Kick Start Discovery Response



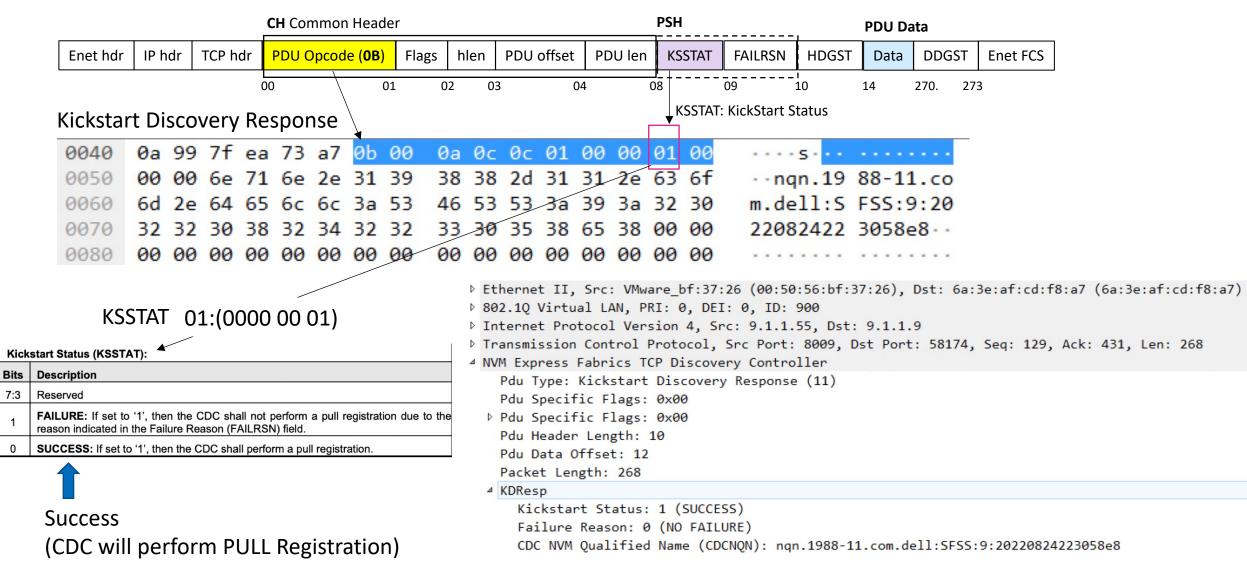
source: NVM Express Specification

source: NVM Express Specification



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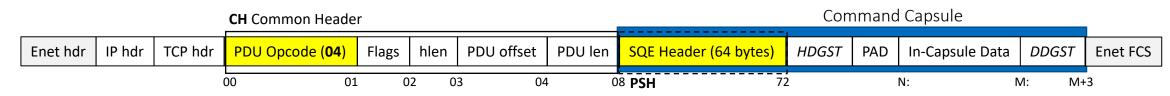
PDU Type (OB) KDResp -example





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PDU Type (04) CapsuleCmd -Capsule Command/SQE



A capsule is an NVMe unit of information exchange used in NVMe over Fabrics. A command capsule contains a command (formatted as a Submission Queue Entry (SQE)) and may optionally include SGLs or data.

A capsule is independent of any underlying NVMe Transport unit (e.g., packet, message, or frame and associated headers and footers) and may consist of multiple such units.

Command capsules are transferred from a host to an NVM subsystem. The SQE contains an Admin command, an I/O command, or a Fabrics command.

Opcode: 04 Command Capsule

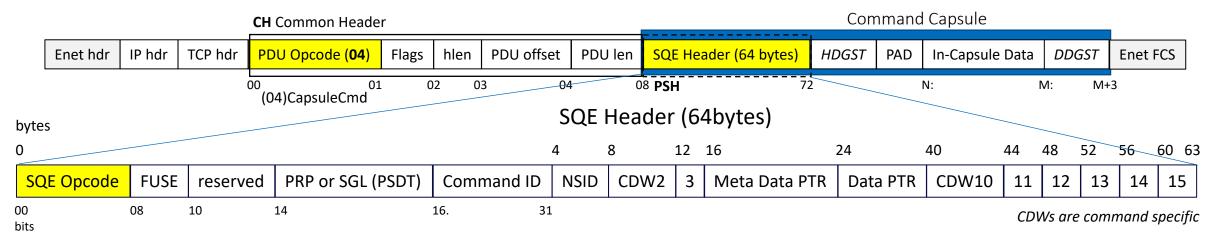
Bytes		PDU Section	Description	
0	00		PDU-Type: 04h	
01		сн	Bits Description 7:2 Reserved 1 DDGSTF: If set to '1', then the DDGST field follows the PDU Data and contains a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the DDGST field is not present. 0 HDGSTF: If set to '1', then the HDGST field follows the PDU Header and contians a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST	
	12		field is not present. HLEN: Fixed length of 72 bytes (i.e., 48h).	
02 03 07:04			PDO: Data offset within PDU (i.e., the offset from byte 0 to the CCICD field; the value of 'N'). This value shall be a multiple of the data alignment specified by the CPDA field in the ICResp PDU (refer to section 3.6.2.3) that was previously sent by the controller on this TCP connection. PLEN: Total length of PDU (including CH, PSH, HDGST, PAD, DATA, and	
		DOLL	DDGST) in bytes.	
HDGSTF=1	:08 HDGSTF=0	PSH	NVMe-oF Command Capsule SQE (CCSQE): Command Capsule SQE.	SQE
75:72	Not present	HDGST	HDGST: If the HDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present and contains a valid header digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the HDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.	Submission Queue
N - 1:76	N - 1:72	PAD	PAD: If in-capsule data is present, the length of this field shall be the necessary number of bytes required to achieve the alignment specified by the CPDA field (refer to section 3.6.2.3).	Entry
M - 1:N		DATA	NVMe-oF In-Capsule Data (CCICD): This field contains the in-capsule data, if any, of the NVMe-oF Command Capsule.	
DDGSTF=1				
M + 3:M	Not present	DDGST	Data Digest (DDGST): If the DDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, and the CCICD field is present, then this field contains the data digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1) of the CCICD field (i.e., the in-capsule data). If the DDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.	STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



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PDU Type (04) CapsuleCmd/SQE

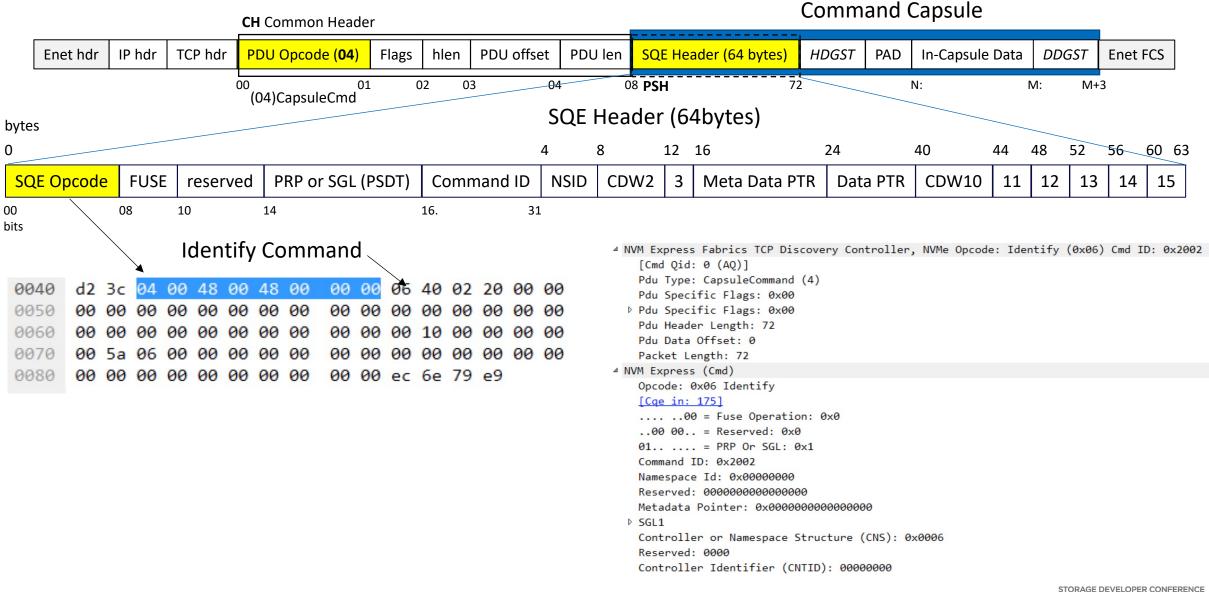


I/O Queue Commands	Admin Queue Comm	nands		Fabric Commands
01 Write 04 Write Uncorrectable 08 Write Zeroes 02 Read 00 Flush 0C Verify 05 Compare 19 Copy 09 Dataset Mgmt. 0D Resv. Register 0E Resv. Report 11 Resv. Acquire 15 Resv. Release	01 Create I/O SQ 00 Delete I/O SQ 05 Create I/O CQ 04 Delete I/O CQ 02 Get Log Page 06 Identify 09 Set Feature 0A Get Feature 0C AER 18 Keepalive	0D Namespace Mgmt. 15 NS Attachment 1C Virtualization Mgmt. 20 Capacity Mgmt. 19 Directive Send 1A Directive Receive 81 Security Send 82 Security Receive 1D NVMe-MI Send 1E NVMe-MI Receive	7F <u>Fabric Commands</u> 80 Format NVM 84 Sanitize 86 Get LBA Status 08 Abort 10 Firmware commit 11 Firmware download 14 Device Self Test 24 Lockdown 7C Doorbell Buffer Config New Admin Cmds	01 Connect 08 Disconnect 00 Property Set 04 Property Get 05 Authentication Send 06 Authentication Receive 06 Authentication Receive 21 Discovery Info. Mgmt. 22 FZ Receive 25 FZ Lookup 29 FZ Send

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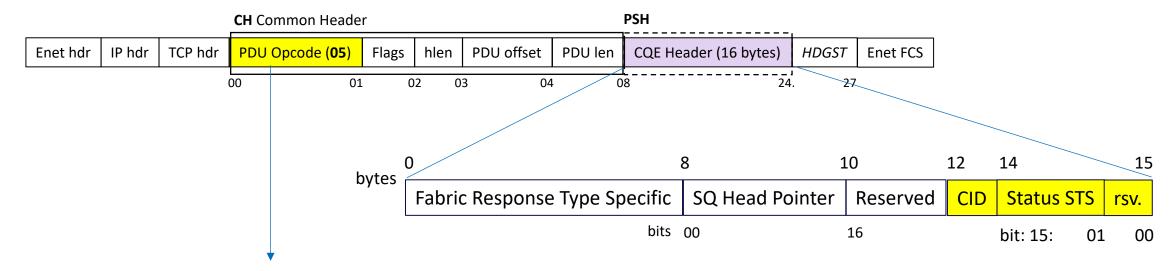
S

PDU Type (04) CapsuleCmd/SQE -example





PDU Type (05) CapsuleResp -Capsule Response/CQE



Opcode: 05 Response Capsule

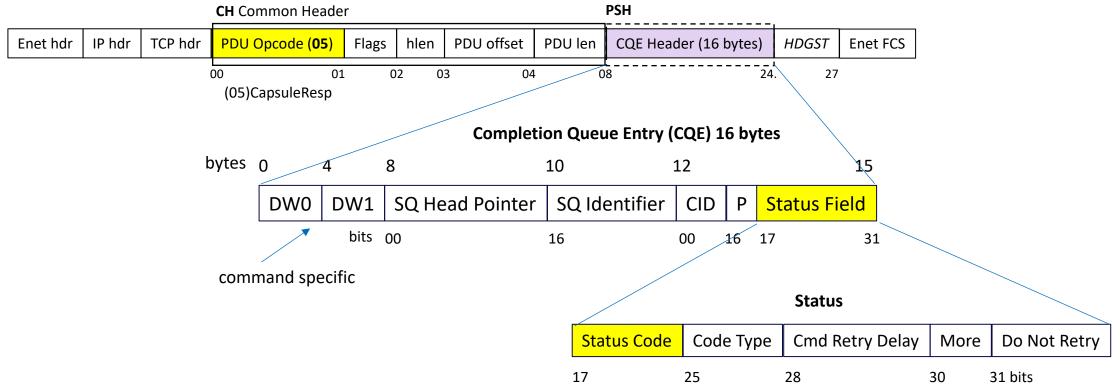
Ву	tes	PDU Section	Description		
0	0		PDU-Type: 05h		
0	1 2 3 :04	СН	FLAGS: Bits Description 7:1 Reserved 0 HDGSTF: If set to '1', then a valid HDGST value follows the PDU Header. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST field is not present. HLEN: Fixed length of 24 bytes (i.e., 18h). PDO: Reserved PLEN: Length of CH, PSH, and HDGST, if present, in bytes.		
23	:08	PSH	NVMe-oF Response Capsule CQE (RCCQE): Response Capsule CQE.		
HDGSTF=1 HDGSTF=0					
27:24	Not present	HDGST	HDGST: If the HDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is preser and contains a valid header digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the HDGSTF b is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.		

source: NVM Express TCP Transport Specification 1.0b



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PDU Type (05) CapsuleResp/CQE



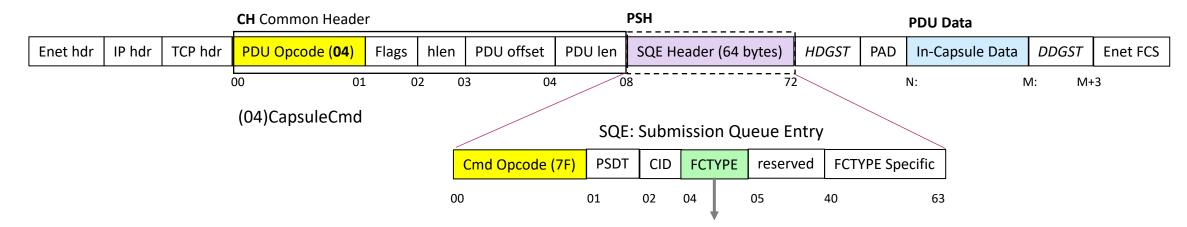
Status Codes

- 00 Successful Completion 01 Invalid Command Opcode 02 Invalid Field in command 03 Command ID conflict 04 Data Transfer Error 05 Commands Aborted, power loss 0D Invalid SGL Descriptor 06 Internal Error 07 Cmd Abort Reg.
- 08 Cmd Aborted, SQ deletion 09 Cmd Aborted, Failed Fused 0A Cmd Aborted, missing Fused **OB** Invalid Namespace **OC Cmd Sequence Error OE Invalid Number of SGL** OF Data SGL length invalid
- 10 Metadata SGL length 11 SGL type invalid 12 Invalid use of CMB 13 PRP Offset Invalid 14 Atomic Write exceeded 15 Operation Denied 16 SGL Offset Invalid 18 Host ID Inconsistent
- **19 Keep Alive Timer Expired** 1A Keep Alive Timeout Invalid 1B Cmd Aborted / Abort 1C Sanitize Failed 1D Sanitize in Progress 1E SGL Data Block invalid 1F Cmd not supported/CMB
- 21 Command Interrupted 22 Transient Transport Error 23 Cmd Prohibited by feature 24 Admin Cmd Media not ready 80 LBA Out of Range 81 Capacity Exceeded 82 Namespace not ready 20 Namespace in write protect 83 Reservation Conflict
- 84 Format in Progress 85 Invalid Value Size 86 Invalid Key Size 87 KV Key Does not exist 88 Unrecovered Error 89 Key Exists



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PDU Type (04) CapsuleCmd(7F) - Fabric Commands



Fabrics commands are used to create queues and initialize a controller.

> -01 Connect -08 Disconnect

-04 Property Get -00 Property Set

-05 Auth. Send -06 Auth. Receive

Fabric Command Types

Com	mand Type b	y Field	O a mala in a d						
(07)	(06:02)	(01:00)	Combined Command	1	2				
Generic Command	Function	Data Transfer ⁴	Type ²	O/M	I/O Queue ³	Command			
0b	000 00b	00b	00h	М	No	Property Set			
0b	000 00b	01b	01h	М	Yes	Connect ⁵			
0b	000 01b	00b	04h	М	No	Property Get			
0b	000 01b	01b	05h	0	Yes	Authentication Send			
0b	000 01b	10b	06h	0	Yes	Authentication Receive			
0b	000 10b	00b	08h	0	Yes	Disconnect			
	Vendor Specific								
1b	na	na	C0h to FFh	0		Vendor specific			
NOTES:									

1. O/M definition: O = Optional, M = Mandatory.

2. Opcodes not listed are reserved.

All Fabrics commands, other than the Disconnect command, may be submitted on the Admin Queue. The I/O
Queue supports Fabrics commands as specified in this column. If a Fabrics command that is not supported on an
I/O Queue is sent on an I/O Queue, that command shall be aborted with a status code of Invalid Field in
Command.

4. 00b = no data transfer; 01b = host to controller; 10b = controller to host; 11b = reserved

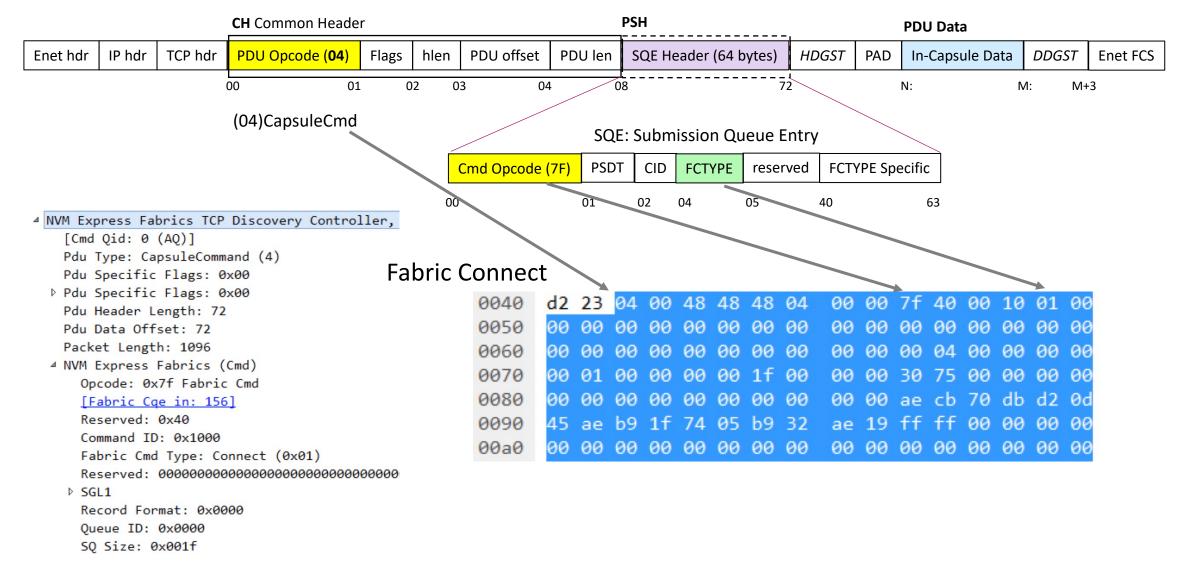
5. The Connect command is submitted and completed on the same queue that the Connect command creates. Refer to section 1.5.7.

source: NVMe-over-Fabrics -1.1a



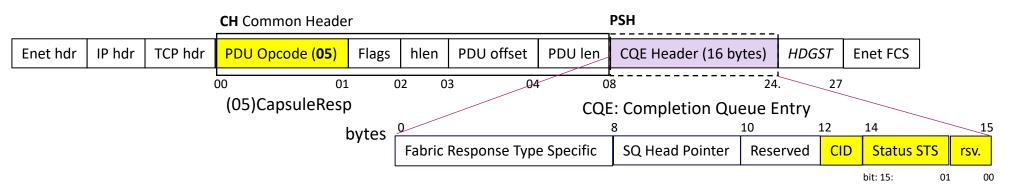
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PDU Type (04) CapsuleCmd(7F) - Fabric Commands - example





PDU Type (05) CapsuleResp - (Fabric Cmd) Response/CQE



Fabric Response Capsule -Completion Queue Entry (CQE)

Bytes	Description								
07:00	The	e definition of	this field is Fabrics response type specific.						
09:08		SQ Head Pointer (SQHD): Indicates the current Submission Queue Head pointer for the associated Submission Queue ¹ .							
11:10	Res	served							
13:12	Co	mmand Ider	tifier (CID): Indicates the identifier of the command that is being completed.						
	Sta	tus (STS): ୧	Specifies status for the associated Fabrics command.						
15:14		Bits	Definition						
		15:01	Status Field as defined in section 4.6.1 of the NVMe Base specification.						
	00 Reserved								
NOTES:									
 The SQHD field is reserved if SQ flow control is disabled for the queue pair, refer to section 2.4 and to section 3.3. 									

source: NVMe-over-Fabrics -1.1a

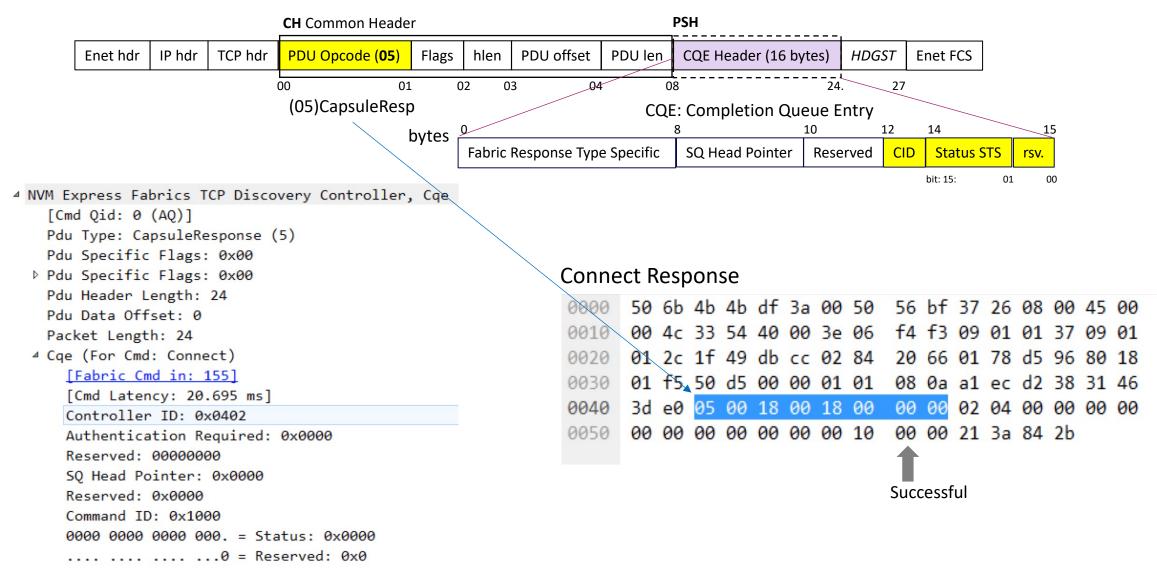
Fabrics commands use the status for commands defined in the NVMe Base specification. Fabrics commands use an allocation of command specific status values from 80h to BFh

Value	Description	Commands Affected					
80h	Incompatible Format: The NVM subsystem does not support the record format specified by the host.	Connect, Disconnect					
81h	Controller Busy: The controller is already associated with a host (Connect command). This value is also returned if there is no available controller (Connect command). The controller is not able to disconnect the I/O Queue at the current time (Disconnect command).	Connect, Disconnect					
82h	Connect command). Connect command Parameters: One or more of the command parameters (e.g., Host NQN, Subsystem NQN, Host Identifier, Controller ID, Queue ID) specified are not valid.						
83h	Connect Restart Discovery: The NVM subsystem requested is not available. The host should restart the discovery process.						
84h	Connect Invalid Host: The host is not allowed to establish an association to any controller in the NVM subsystem or the host is not allowed to establish an association to the specified controller.	Connect					
85h	Invalid Queue Type: The command was sent on the wrong queue type (e.g., a Disconnect command was sent on the Admin queue).						
86h to 8Fh	Reserved						
90h	Discover Restart: The snapshot of the records is now invalid or out of date. The host should re-read the Discovery Log Page.	Get Log Page					
91h	Authoritication Required: NVMe in hand authentication is required and the						
92h to AFh	Reserved						
B0h to BFh	Transport Specific: The status values in this range are NVMe Transport specific. Refer to the appropriate NVMe Transport binding specification for the definition of these status values.						
NOTES: 1. All commands other than Connect, Authenticate Send, and Authenticate Receive.							



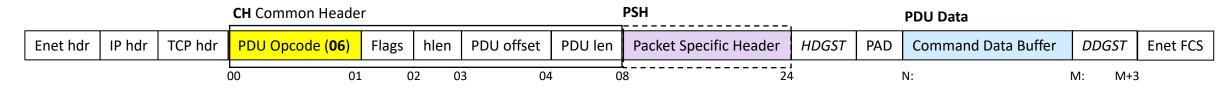
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PDU Type (05) CapsuleResp - (Fabric Cmd) Response/CQE





PDU Type (06) H2CData -Host to Controller Data



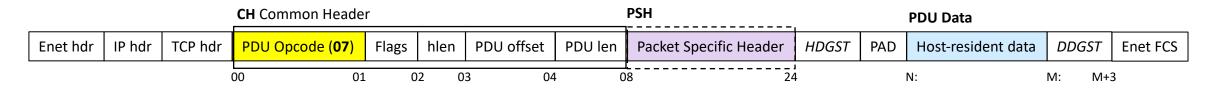
Opcode: 06 Host to Controller Data Transfer

Byte	es	PDU Section	Description		
00)		PDU-Type: 06h		
			FLAGS:		
			Bits Description 7:3 Reserved		
			2 LAST_PDU: If set to '1', indicates the PDU is the last in the set of H2CData PDUs that correspond to the same R2T PDU.		
01	1		DDGSTF: If set to '1', then the DDGST field follows the PDU 1 Data and contains a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the DDGST field is not present.		
		СН	0 HDGSTF: If set to '1', then the HDGST field follows the PDU Header and contains a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST field is not present.		
02	2		HLEN: Fixed length of 24 bytes (i.e., 18h).		
03	3		PDO: Data Offset within PDU (i.e., the offset from byte 0 to the PDU-Data field; the value of 'N'). This value shall be a multiple of the data alignment specified by the CPDA field in the ICResp PDU (refer to section 3.6.2.3) that was previously sent by the controller on this TCP connection.		
07:0	04		PLEN: Total length of PDU (including CH, PSH, HDGST, PAD, DATA, and DDGST) in bytes.		
09:0	08		Command Capsule CID (CCCID): This field contains the SQE.CID value of the Command Capsule PDU associated with the Command Data Buffer.		
11:"	10		Transfer Tag (TTAG): This field contains the Transfer Tag of the corresponding R2T received by the host.		
15:	12	PSH	Data Offset (DATAO): Byte offset from start of Command Data Buffer to the first byte to transfer. This value shall be a multiple of dwords.		
19:"	16		Data Length (DATAL): PDU-Data field length in bytes (i.e., the value of M-N). This value shall be a multiple of dwords.		
23:2	20		Reserved		
HDGSTF=1	HDGSTF=0				
27:24	Not present	HDGST	HDGST: If the HDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present and contains a valid header digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the HDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.		
N - 1:28	N - 1:24	PAD	PAD: The length of this field shall be the necessary number of bytes required to achieve the alignment specified by the CPDA field (refer to section 3.6.2.3).		
M - 1:N		DATA	PDU-Data: This field contains the contents of the Command Data Buffer being transferred. The length of this field is a multiple of dwords.		
DDGSTF=1	DDGSTF=0				
M + 3:M	Not present	DDGST	Data Digest (DDGST): If the DDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present and contains a valid data digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the DDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.		

Kamal Bakshi, Cisco

source: NVM Express TCP Transport Specification 1.0b

PDU Type (07) C2HData - Controller to Host Data



Opcode: 07 Controller To Host Data Transfer

By	tes	PDU Section	Description			
0	0		PDU-Type: 07h			
			FLAGS:			
01		СН	Bits Description 7:4 Reserved 3 SUCCESS: If set to '1', indicates that the command referenced by CCCID was completed successfully with no other information and that no Response Capsule PDU is sent by the Controller. 2 LAST_PDU: If set to '1', indicates the PDU is the last C2HData PDU sent in response to a Command Capsule PDU. 1 DDGSTF: If set to '1', then the DDGST field follows the PDU Data and contains a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the DDGST field follows the PDU Header and contains a valid valid value. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST field follows the PDU Header and contains a valid valid value. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST field is not present. 0 HLEN: Fixed length of 24 bytes (i.e., 18h).			
	2		PDO: Data offset within PDU (i.e., the offset from byte 0 to the PDU-Data field; the value of 'N').			
0	13		This value shall be a multiple of the data alignment specified by the HPDA field in the ICReq PDU (refer to section 3.6.2.2) that was previously sent by the host on this TCP connection.			
07:	:04		PLEN: Total length of PDU (i.e., including CH, PSH, HDGST, PAD, DATA, and DDGST) in bytes.			
	09:08		Command Capsule CID (CCCID): This field contains the SQE.CID value of the Command Capsule PDU associated with the host-resident data.			
11:	:10		Reserved Data Offset (DATAO): Byte offset from start of host-resident data to the first byte to transfer. This value shall be dword aligned. Data Length (DATAL): PDU-Data field length in bytes (i.e., the value of M-N). This value shall be dword aligned.			
15:	:12	PSH				
19:	:16					
	:20		Reserved			
HDGSTF=1	HDGSTF=0					
27:24	Not present	HDGST	HDGST: If the HDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present and contains a valid header digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the HDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.			
N - 1:28	N - 1:24	PAD	PAD: If the HPDA field (refer to section 3.6.2.2) is set to a non-zero value, then the length of this field shall be the necessary number of bytes required to achieve the alignment specified by the HPDA field.			
	1:N	DATA	PDU-Data: This field contains the host-resident data being transferred. The length of this field is a multiple of dwords.			
DDGSTF=1	DDGSTF=0					
M + 3:M	Not present	DDGST	Data Digest (DDGST): If the DDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present an contains a valid data digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1) of the PDU-Data field. If the DDGSTF bit i cleared to '0', then this field is not present.			



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PDU Type (09) R2T - Ready To Transfer



Opcode: 09 Ready to Transfer

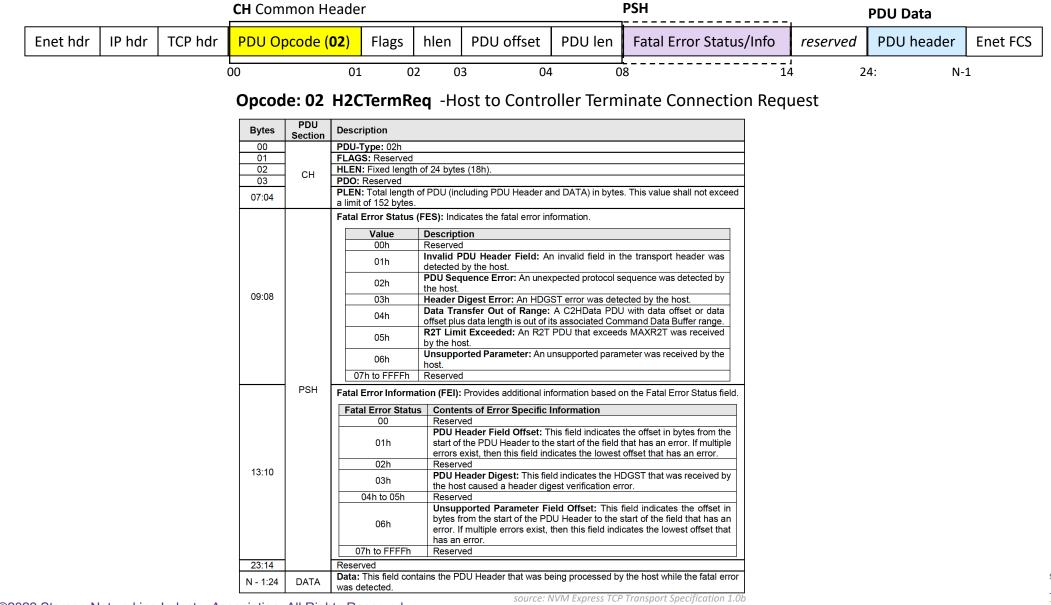
By	tes	PDU Section	Description		
0	0		PDU-Type: 09h		
01		СН	FLAGS: Bits Description 7:1 Reserved HDGSTF: If set to '1', then the HDGST field follows the PDU 0 Header and contains a valid value. If cleared to '0', then the HDGST field is not present.		
0	2		HLEN: Fixed length of 24 bytes (i.e., 18h).		
0	3		PDO: Reserved		
07:	:04		PLEN: Length of CH, PSH, and HDGST, if present, in bytes.		
09:	:08		Command Capsule CID (CCCID): This field contains the SQE.CID value of the Command Capsule PDU associated with the host-resident data.		
11:	:10		Transfer Tag (TTAG): This field contains a controller generated tag. The rules of the tag generation are outside the scope of this specification.		
15:	15:12		Requested Data Offset (R2TO): Byte offset from the start of the host-resident data to the first byte to transfer. This value shall be dword aligned.		
19:16			Requested Data Length (R2TL): Number of bytes of Command Data Buffer requested by the controller. This value shall be dword aligned.		
23:20			Reserved		
HDGSTF=1	HDGSTF=0				
27:24	Not present	HDGST	HDGST: If the HDGSTF bit is set to '1' in the FLAGS field, this field is present and contains a valid header digest (refer to section 3.3.1.1). If the HDGSTF bit is cleared to '0', then this field is not present.		

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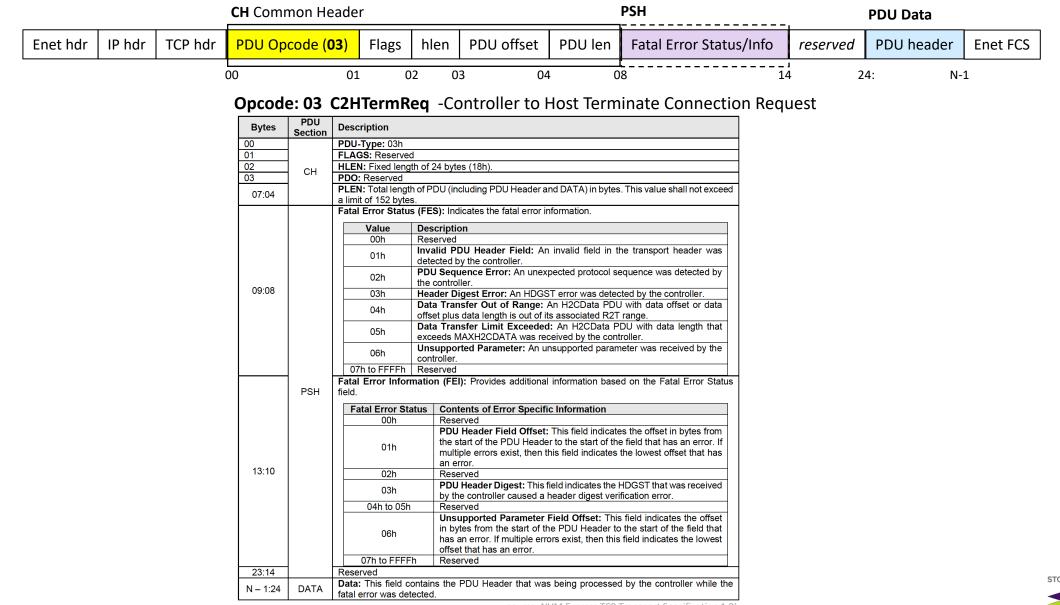
PDU Type (02) H2CTermReq -Host To Controller Termination Request



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PDU Type (03) C2HTermReq -Controller to Host Termination Request



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mDNS Query (_nvme-disc._tcp.local)

No.	Source	Destination	Protocol	^ Info		
_ <mark>→</mark> 2	4 9.1.1.55	224.0.0.251	MDNS	Standard	query 0x0000 PTR	_nvme-disctcp.local, "QM" question
0000 001 002 003 004 005	0 00 00 00 01 00 0 2d 64 69 73 63 0	3 5a 92 40 00 b 14 e9 14 e9 0 00 00 00 00 4 5f 74 63 70	ff 11 35 00 2f 64 0a 5f 6e	e4 09 01 52 00 00 76 6d 65 63 61 6c	-disc·_t cp·local	<pre>> Frame 24: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface \\.\pipe\view_ > Ethernet II, Src: VMware_bf:37:26 (00:50:56:bf:37:26), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00:00:fb) > 802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 0, DEI: 0, ID: 900 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.55, Dst: 224.0.0.251 > User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353 > Multicast Domain Name System (query) Transaction ID: 0x0000 > Flags: 0x0000 Standard query Questions: 1 Answer RRs: 0 Authority RRs: 0 Additional RRs: 0 Queries</pre>



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mDNS Query (_cdc._sub._nvme-disc._tcp.local)

lo. Source Destination Protocol Info	▶ Frame 37: 99 bytes on wire (792 bits), 99 bytes captured (792 bits) on interface \\.\pi
37 9.1.1.9 224.0.0.2 MDNS Standard query 0x0000 PTR _cdcsubnvme-dis	<pre>sctcp.local, ↓ Ethernet II, Src: 6a:3e:af:cd:f8:a7 (6a:3e:af:cd:f8:a7), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00</pre>
0000 01 00 5e 00 00 fb 6a 3e af cd f8 a7 81 00 03 84^j>	▷ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.9, Dst: 224.0.0.251
0010 08 00 45 00 00 4d cf c2 40 00 ff 11 c0 d7 09 01 ···E··M·· @······	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353
0020 01 09 e0 00 00 fb 14 e9 14 e9 00 39 c4 ce <mark>00 00</mark> ·······························	▲ Multicast Domain Name System (query)
1030 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 5f 63 64 63 04	Transaction ID: 0x0000
0040 5f 73 75 62 0a 5f 6e 76 6d 65 2d 64 69 73 63 04 _subnv me-disc.	✓ Flags: 0x0000 Standard query
0050 5f 74 63 70 05 6c 6f 63 61 6c 00 00 0c 00 01 40 _tcp·loc al·····@	0 = Response: Message is a query
0060 e8 0c 3c	.000 0 = Opcode: Standard query (0)
	0 = Recursion desired: Don't do query recursively
	0 = Z: reserved (0)
	Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
	Questions: 1
	Answer RRs: 0
	Authority RRs: 0
	Additional RRs: 0
	⊿ Queries
	<pre>4 _cdcsubnvme-disctcp.local: type PTR, class IN, "QM" question</pre>
	Name: _cdcsubnvme-disctcp.local
	[Name Length: 31]
	[Label Count: 5]
	Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12)
	.000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001)
	0 = "QU" question: False



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mDNS Response

No. Source 7 9.1.1.55	Destination Protocol Inf 224.0.0.251 MDNS St		0000 PTR 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme-disctcp.local TXT, cache flush SRV, cache flush 0 0 80
0010 08 00 45 00 00 0020 01 37 e0 00 00 0030 84 00 00 00 00 0040 2d 64 69 73 63 0050 00 00 0c 00 01 0060 31 2d 35 33 30 0070 3a 35 33 3a 30 0080 11 94 00 37 05 0090 71 6e 2e 31 39 00a0 65 6c 6c 3a 33 00b0 38 32 34 32 32 00c0 01 00 00 78 6	fb 00 50 56 bf 37 26 81 00 0 d6 5f 3d 40 00 ff 11 30 a6 00 fb 14 e9 14 e9 00 c2 76 ad 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 56 66 76 66 04 07 3d 74 63 70 05 6c 67 63 60 00 01 14 a9 2d 33 39 38 2d 33 39 33 30 16 64 24 33 38 2d 31 31 2e 63 6f 6d 2 33 30 32 30 32 33 33 30 32 33 30 32 33 33 33 33 33 30 32 33 30 32 33 30 32 36 2d 00 2d 00	01 ··E···_= @··0··· 00 ·7···· 165 ······ ····· ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· .	<pre>> Frame 7: 236 bytes on wire (1888 bits), 236 bytes captured (1888 bits) on interface \\.\pipe\v. > Ethernet II, Src: VMware_bf:37:26 (00:50:55:bf:37:26), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:60:00:fb) > 802.10 Virtual LAN, PRI: 0, DEI: 0, ID: 900 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.55, Dst: 224.0.0.251 > User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353 > Multicast Domain Name System (response) Transaction ID: 0x0000 > Flags: 0x8400 Standard query response, No error Questions: 0 Answer RRs: 4 Authority RRs: 0 > _nvme=disctcp.local: type PTR, class IN, 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme=disctcp.loca > _nvme=disctcp.local: type PTR, class IN, 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme=disctcp.loca > _nvme=disctcp.local: type PTR, class IN, 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme=disctcp.local Type: TXT (Text strings) (16) . 000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001) 1 = Cache flush: True Time to live: 4500 (1 hour, 15 minutes) Data length: 55 TXT Length: 48 TXT Length: 48 TXT Length: 48 TXT Length: 48 TXT Longth: 10 . 000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001) 1 = Cache flush: True Time to live: 4500 (1 hour, 15 minutes) Data length: 5 TXT Length: 48 TXT Length: 48 TXT Longth: 48 TXT NQN=ngn.1988=11.com.dell:SF55:9:20220824223058e8 > 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme-disctcp.local: type SRV, class IN, cache flush, priorit Service: 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05 Protocol: _nvme-disc Name: _tcp.local Type: SRV (Server Selection) (33) . 000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001) 1 = Cache flush: True Time to live: 120 (2 minutes) Data length: 17 Priority: 0 Weight: 0 Port: 8009 Target: 9-1-55.local > 9-1-1-55.local: type A, class IN, cache flush, addr 9.1.1.55 </pre>



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mDNS Announcement

	Source	Destination	Protocol Info	dard quary avaga CDV	0-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:52:05 nume-disc top local "OM" question AAAA 0-1-1-55 local "OM" question
0000 0010 0020 0030 0040 0050 0060 0050 0060 0080 0080 0080 008	00 e0 0c 21 40 0 00 fb 14 e9 14 e 00 ofb 14 e9 14 e 00 ofb 14 e9 14 e 00 off 14 e9 14 e 00 off 14 e9 14 e 00 off 03 00 00 00 30 38 2f 32 37 2 35 oa 5f 6e 76 6 70 05 6c 6f 63 6 2d 31 2d 35 35 c 01 c0 oc 00 10 0 94 00 37 05 70 3 6c 2e 31 39 38 3 6c 6c 3a 53 46 <td>0 ff 11 83 c3 9 00 cc 26 fc 0 1a 39 2d 31 f 32 32 3a 30 d 65 2d 64 69 1 6c 00 00 21 0 37 00 1c 00 0 01 c0 0c 00 d 74 63 70 30 8 2d 31 31 2e 3 53 3a 39 3a 0 35 38 65 38 4 09 01 01 37</td> <td>df 3a 08 00 45 0 09 01 01 2c e0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 0 2d 31 2d 35 33 3a 3 31 3a 35 33 3a 3 3 73 63 04 5f 74 6 00 01 08 39 2d 3 01 c0 42 00 01 0 0 10 00 01 00 01 0 0 1 4e 51 4e 3d 6e 7 63 6f 6d 2e 64 6d 32 30 32 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30<</td> <td>0 •••• Pk KK :• E 0 •••!@•••••, 4 •••• & a •••• 9 -1-1-55: 0 08/27/22 :01:53:0 3 5•_nvme- disctc 1 p·local •!••9-1 0 -1-55.7 ••• B 1 •••7•p=tc p0NQN=nc 5 n.1988-1 1.com.de 8 ll:SFSS: 9:202208 1 24223058 e8·B ••• x••••7••!•</td> <td><pre>> Ethernet II, Src: Mellanox_4b:df:3a (50:6b:4b:df:3a), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00:00:fb) > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 224.0.0.251 > User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353 > Multicast Domain Name System (query) > Transaction ID: 0x0000 > Flags: 0x0000 Standard query Questions: 4 Answer RRs: 3 Authority RRs: 0 Additional RRs: 0 > Queries</pre></td>	0 ff 11 83 c3 9 00 cc 26 fc 0 1a 39 2d 31 f 32 32 3a 30 d 65 2d 64 69 1 6c 00 00 21 0 37 00 1c 00 0 01 c0 0c 00 d 74 63 70 30 8 2d 31 31 2e 3 53 3a 39 3a 0 35 38 65 38 4 09 01 01 37	df 3a 08 00 45 0 09 01 01 2c e0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 0 2d 31 2d 35 33 3a 3 31 3a 35 33 3a 3 3 73 63 04 5f 74 6 00 01 08 39 2d 3 01 c0 42 00 01 0 0 10 00 01 00 01 0 0 1 4e 51 4e 3d 6e 7 63 6f 6d 2e 64 6d 32 30 32 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30 32 30<	0 •••• Pk KK :• E 0 •••!@•••••, 4 •••• & a •••• 9 -1-1-55: 0 08/27/22 :01:53:0 3 5•_nvme- disctc 1 p·local •!••9-1 0 -1-55.7 ••• B 1 •••7•p=tc p0NQN=nc 5 n.1988-1 1.com.de 8 ll:SFSS: 9:202208 1 24223058 e8·B ••• x••••7••!•	<pre>> Ethernet II, Src: Mellanox_4b:df:3a (50:6b:4b:df:3a), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00:00:fb) > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 224.0.0.251 > User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353 > Multicast Domain Name System (query) > Transaction ID: 0x0000 > Flags: 0x0000 Standard query Questions: 4 Answer RRs: 3 Authority RRs: 0 Additional RRs: 0 > Queries</pre>



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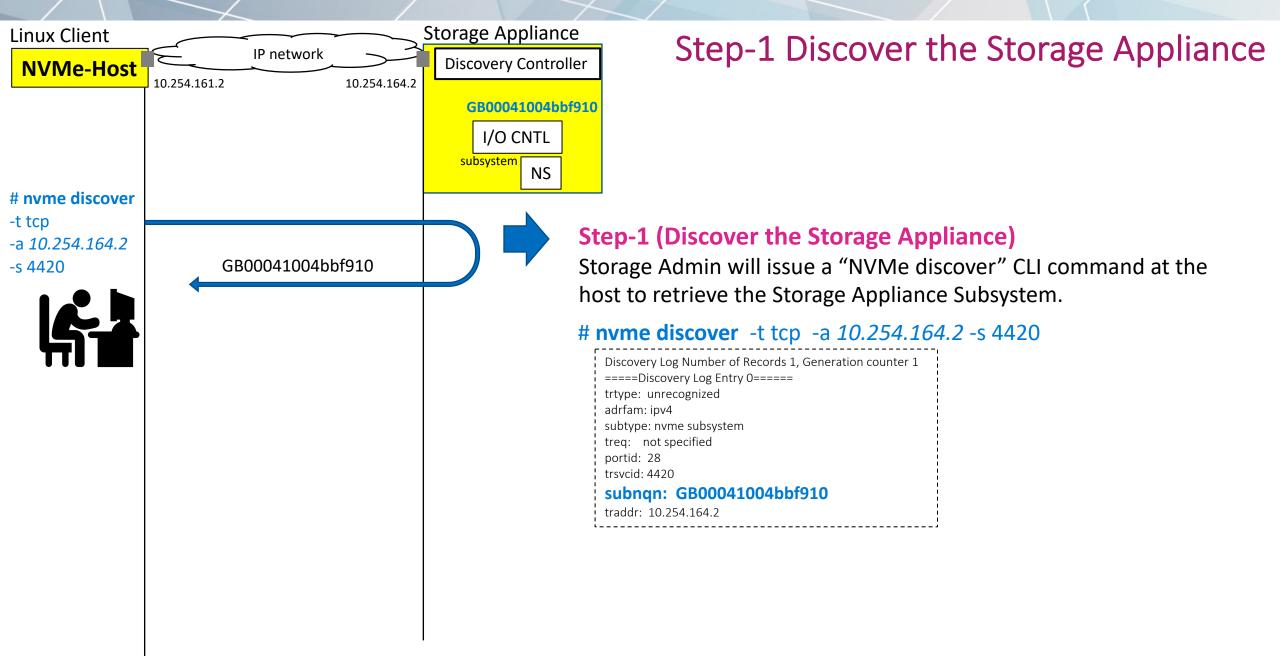
TCP Sync

No.	Source 9.1.1.44	Destination 9.1.1.55	Protocol TCP	Info 33434	→ 8009 [SYN] Seq=0 W	n=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=666101698 TSecr=0 WS=128
	00 3c a5 c8 40 0 01 37 82 9a 1f 4 fa f0 4a 88 00 0	0 40 06 80 81 9 41 78 fb 50 0 02 04 05 b4	f 09 01 01 2 0 00 00 00 0 4 04 02 08 0	2c 09 01 00 a0 02 0a 27 b3	• PV • 7&Pk KK • : • · E • • < • · @ · @ • · • · , • • 7 • • IAx • P • • • • • • • d\$ •	<pre>> Frame 22: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface \\.\pipe\view_ > Ethernet II, Src: Mellanox_4b:df:3a (50:6b:4b:4b:df:3a), Dst: VMware_bf:37:26 (00:50:56:bf:37:: > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 9.1.1.55 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 33434, Dst Port: 8009, Seq: 0, Len: 0 Source Port: 33434 Destination Port: 8009 [Stream index: 0] [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)] [TCP Segment Len: 0] Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number) Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number) Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)] Acknowledgment Number: 0 Acknowledgment number (raw): 0 1010 = Header Length: 40 bytes (10) Flags: 0x002 (SYN) 000 = Reserved: Not set 0 = CON-Echo: Not set 0 = ECN-Echo: Not set 0 = Reset: Not set 0 = Push: Not set 0 = Push: Not set 0. = Pin: Not set 0. = Pin: Not set 0. = Pin: Not set 0. = Fin: Not set 0. = Con-Echo: Not set 0. = Push: Not set 0. = Fin: Not set 0. = Fin:</pre>



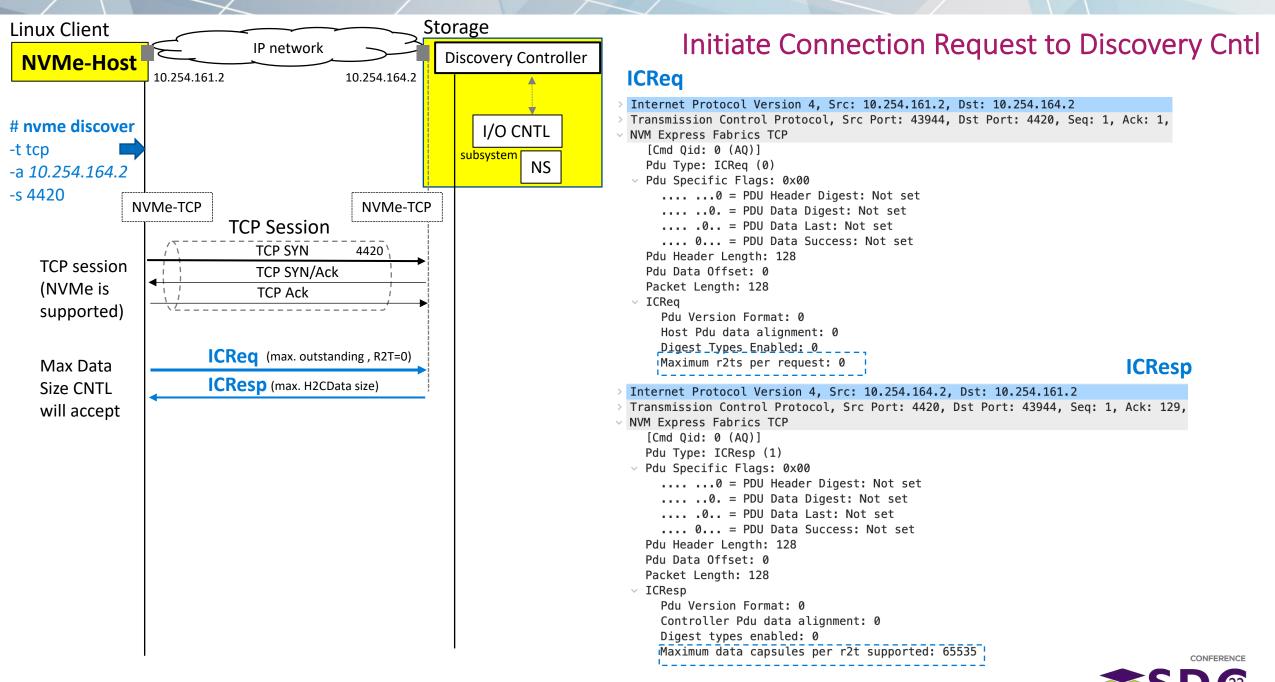
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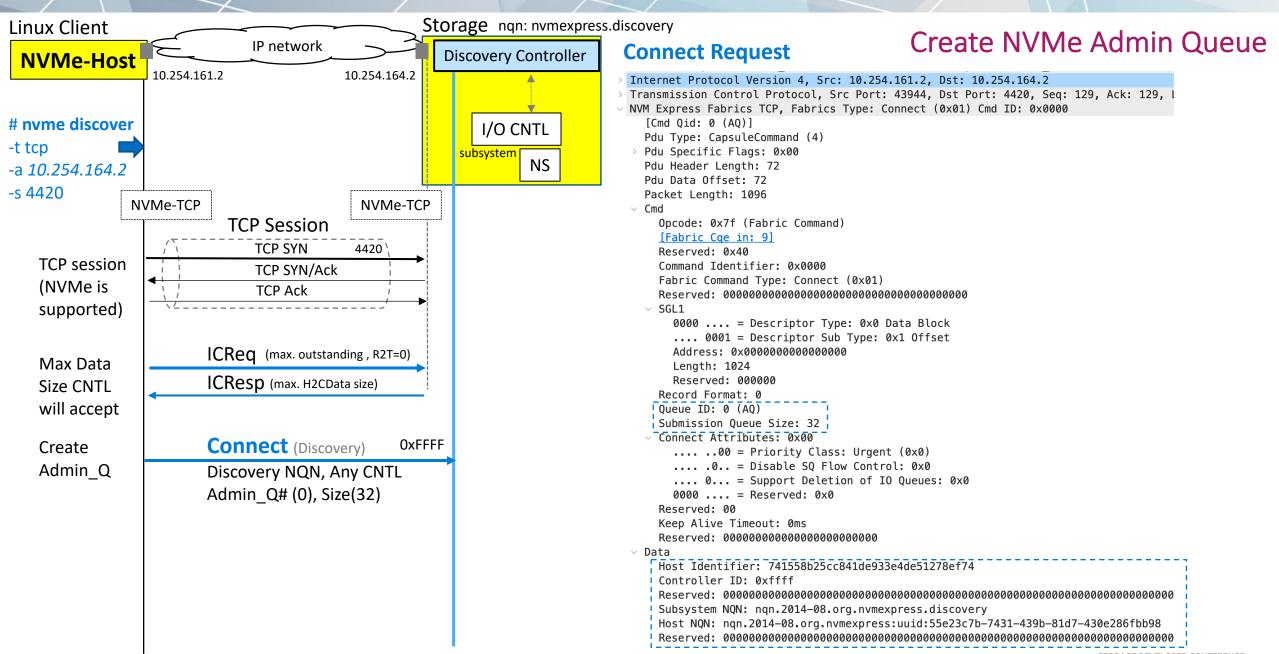
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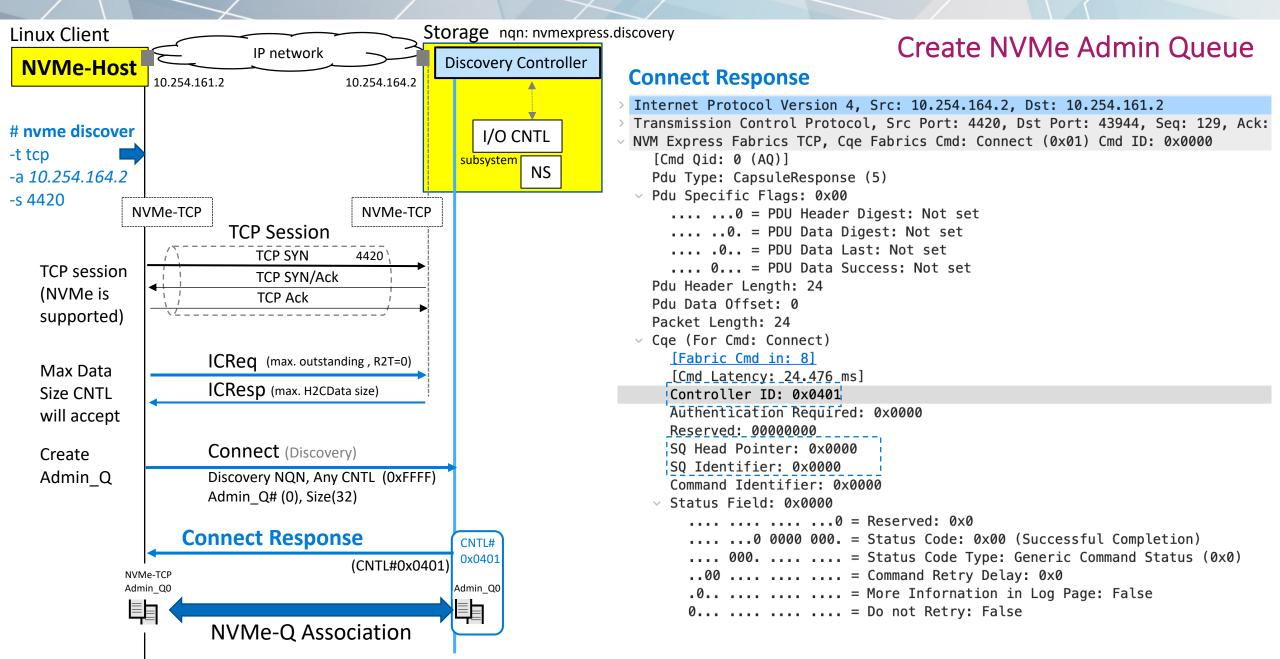
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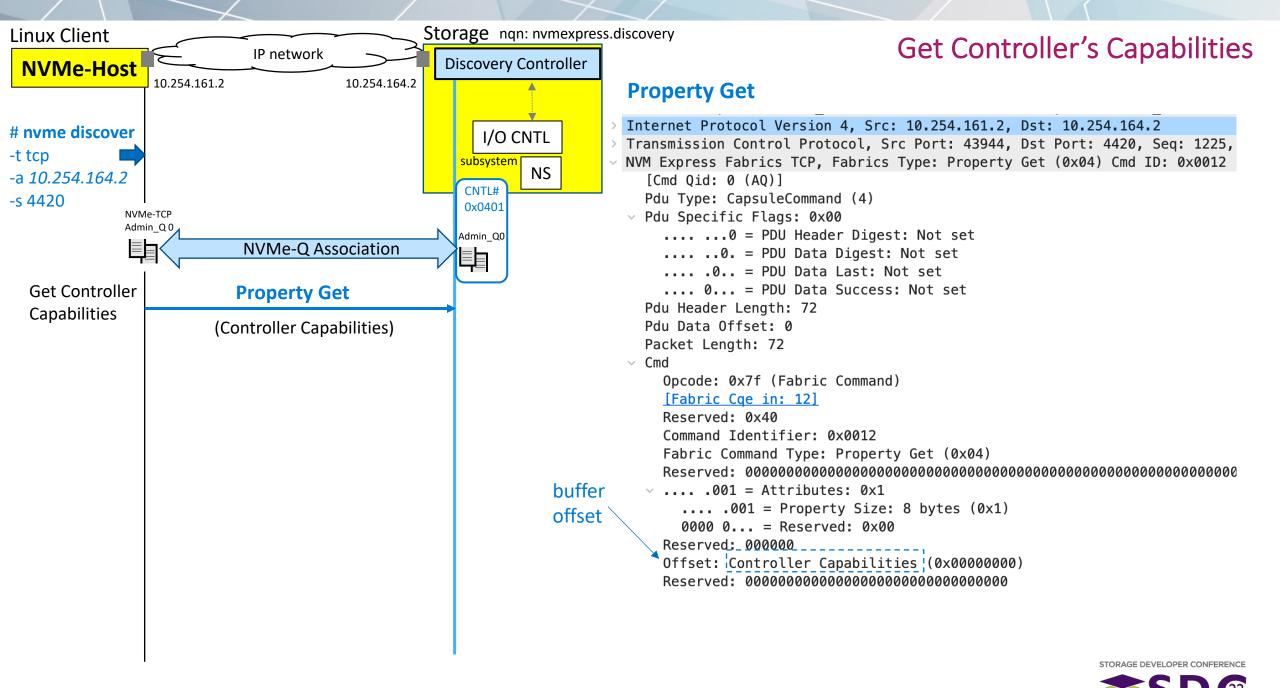


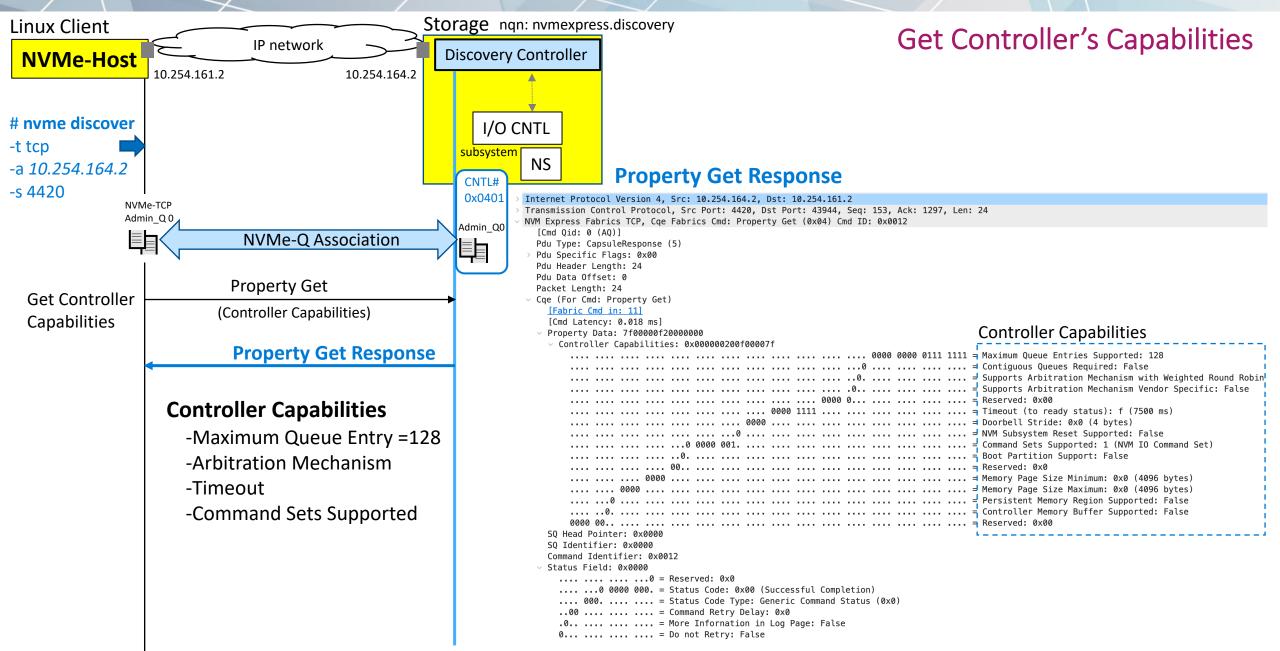




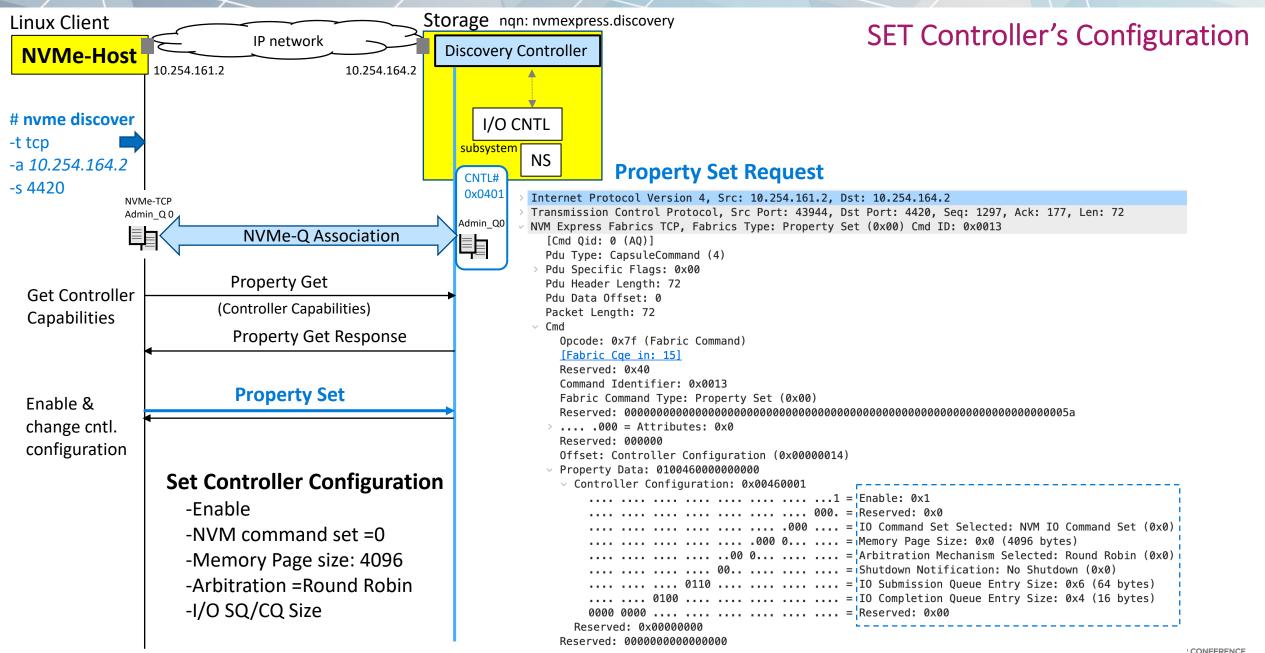






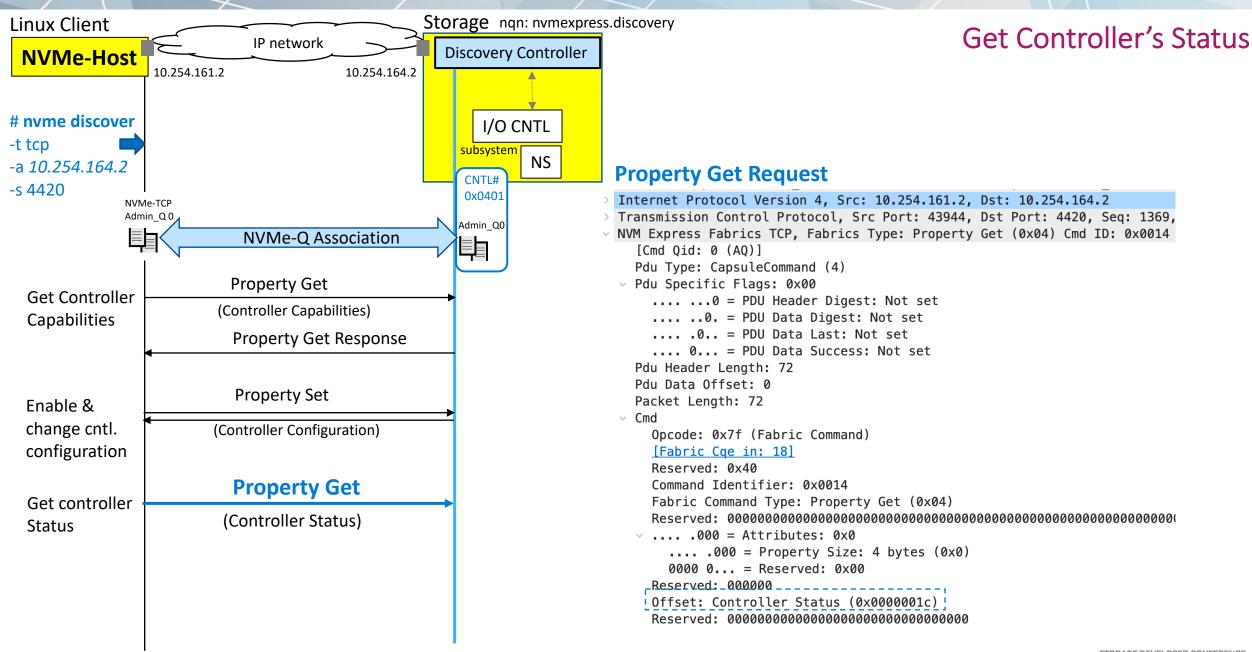




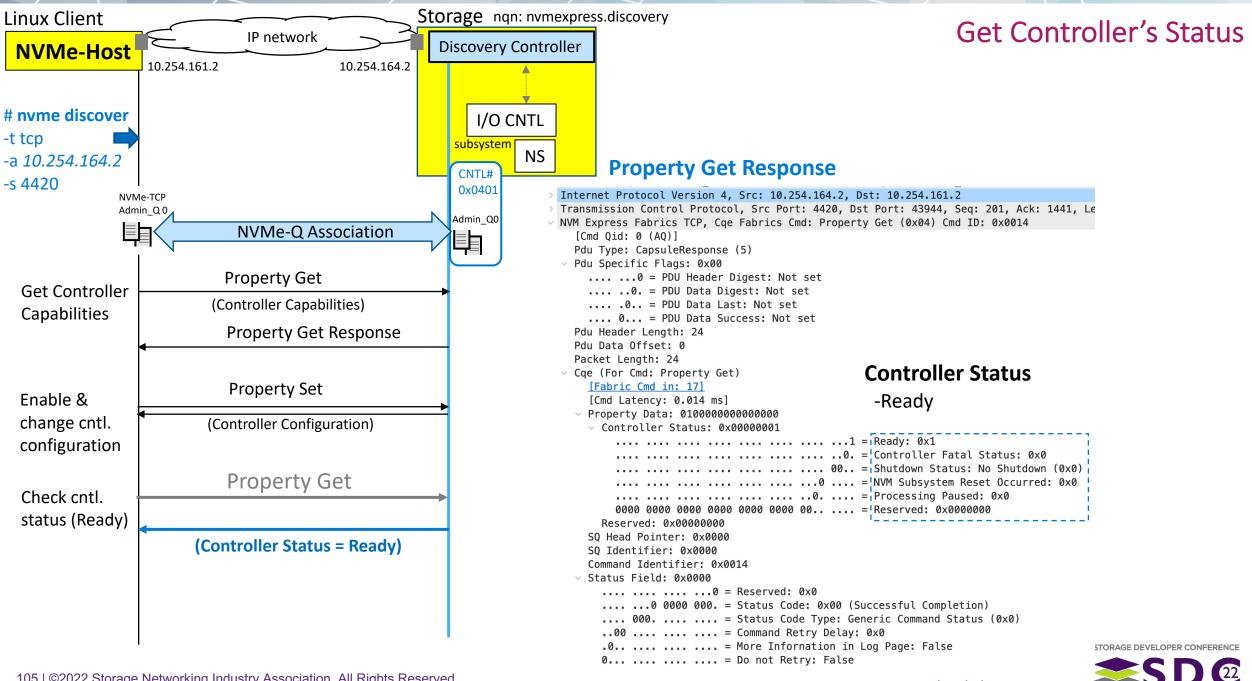




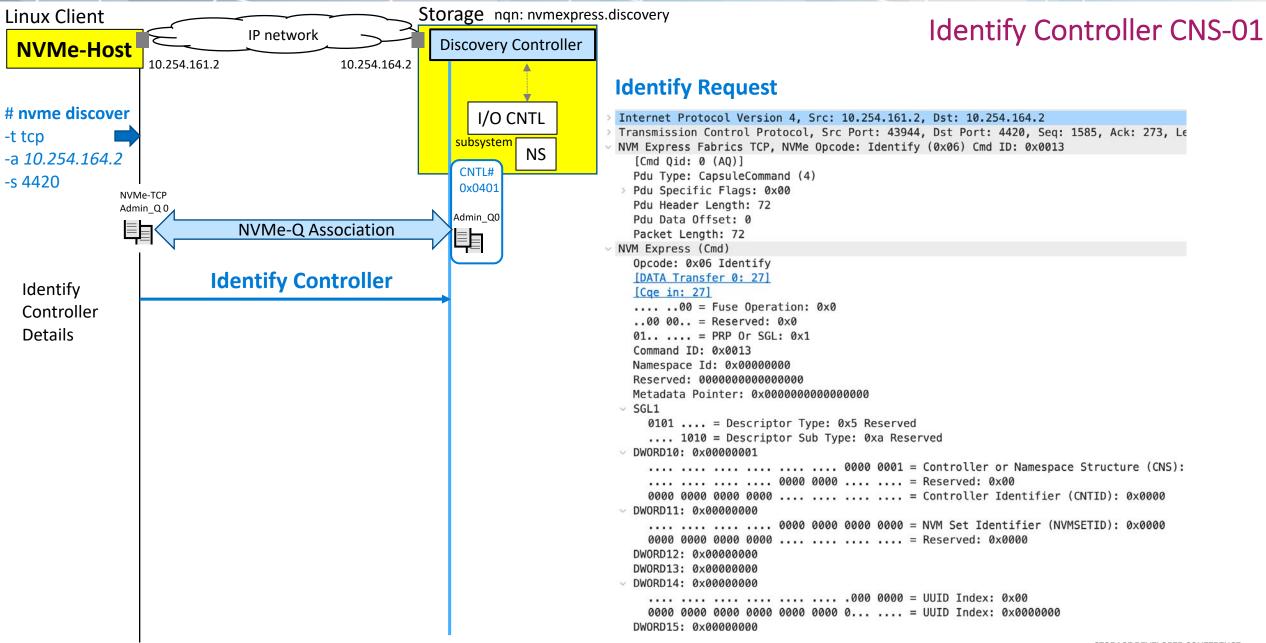
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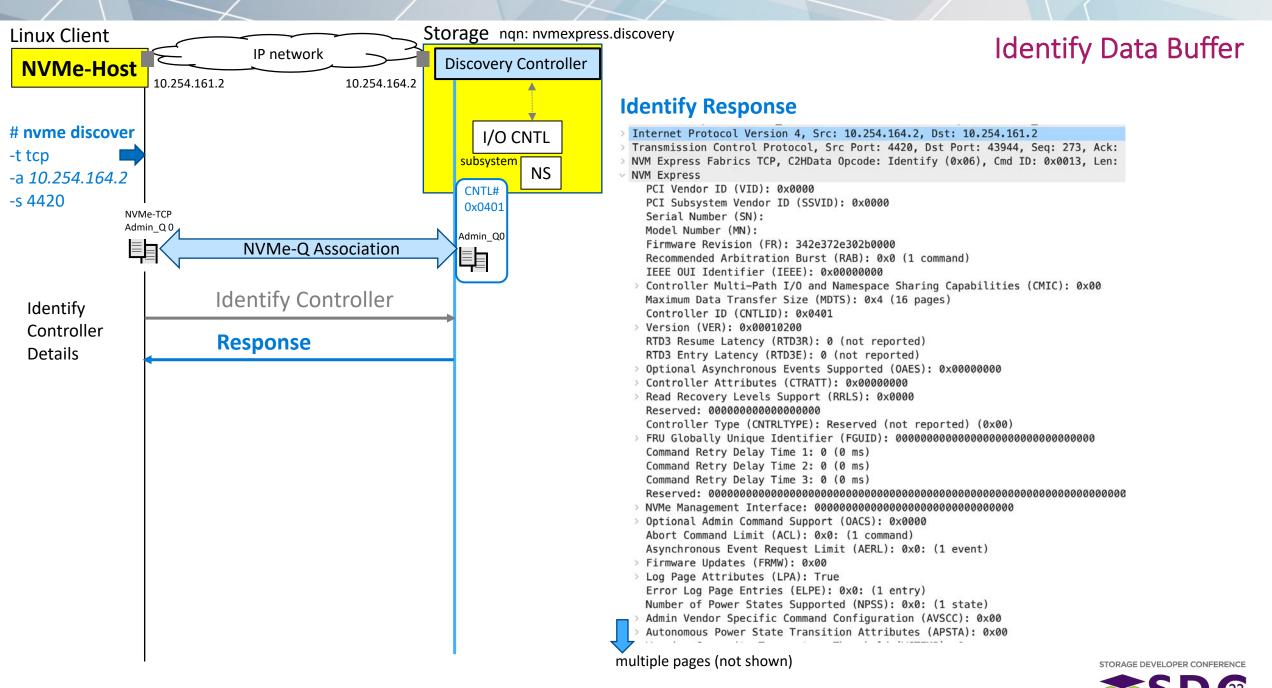


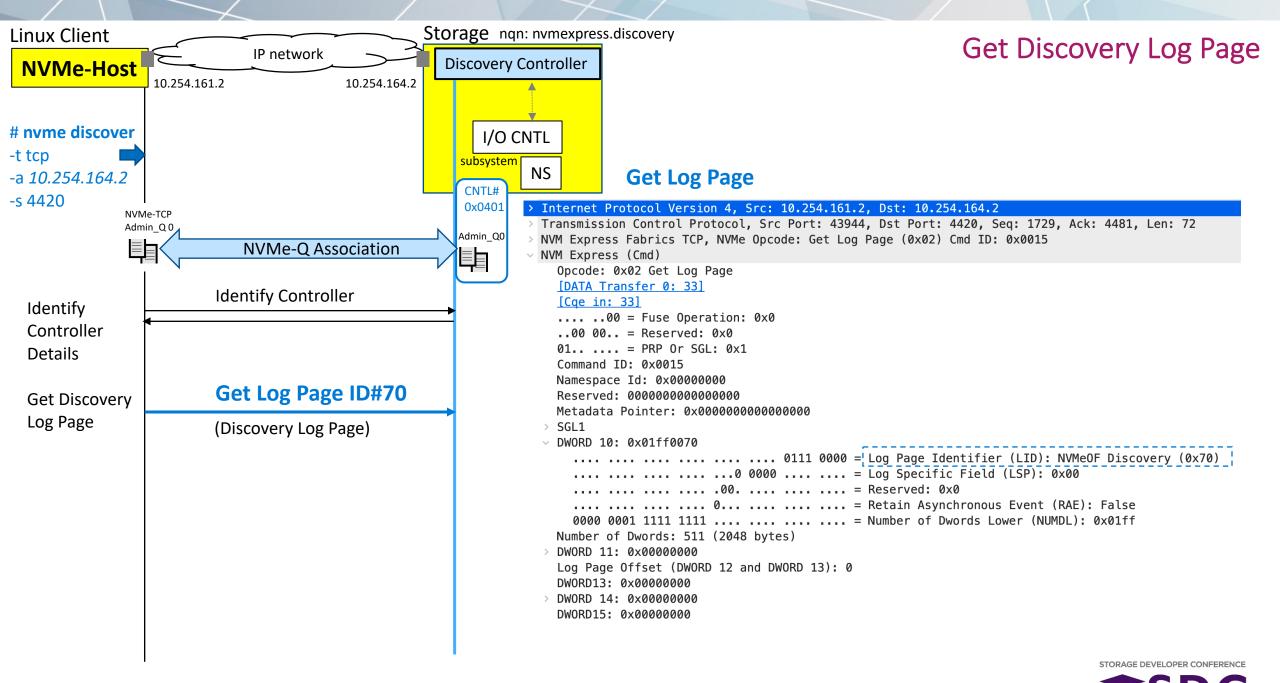


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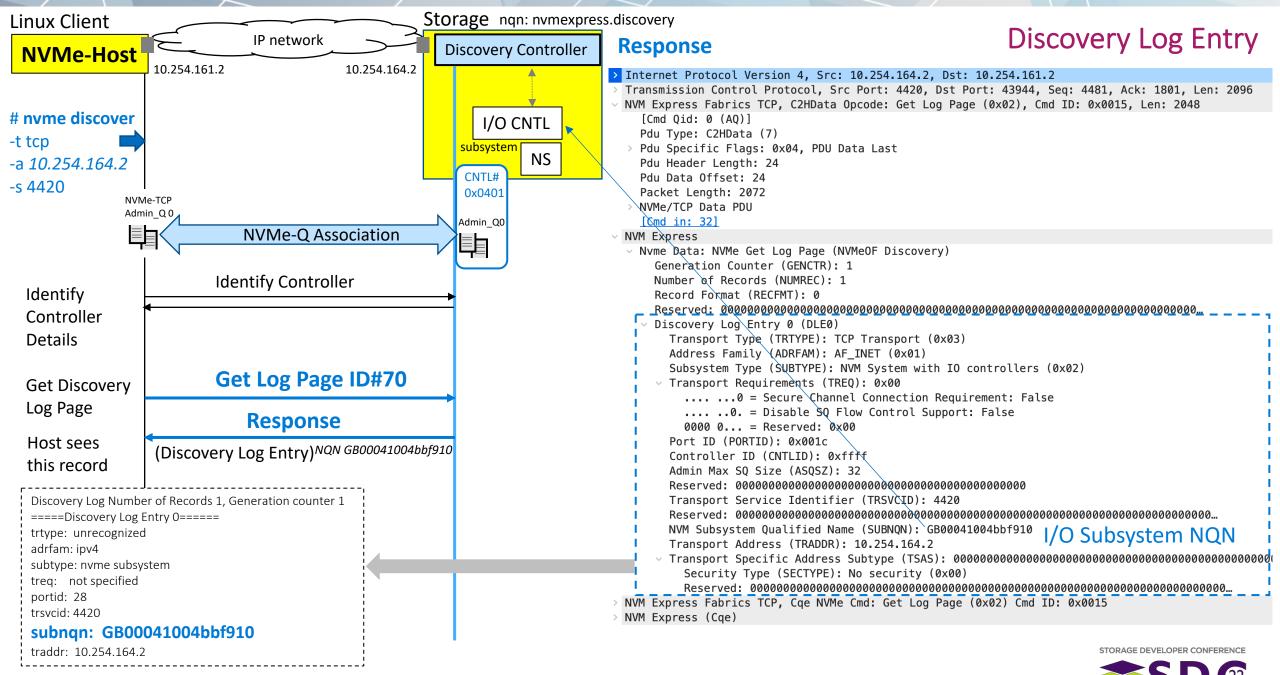




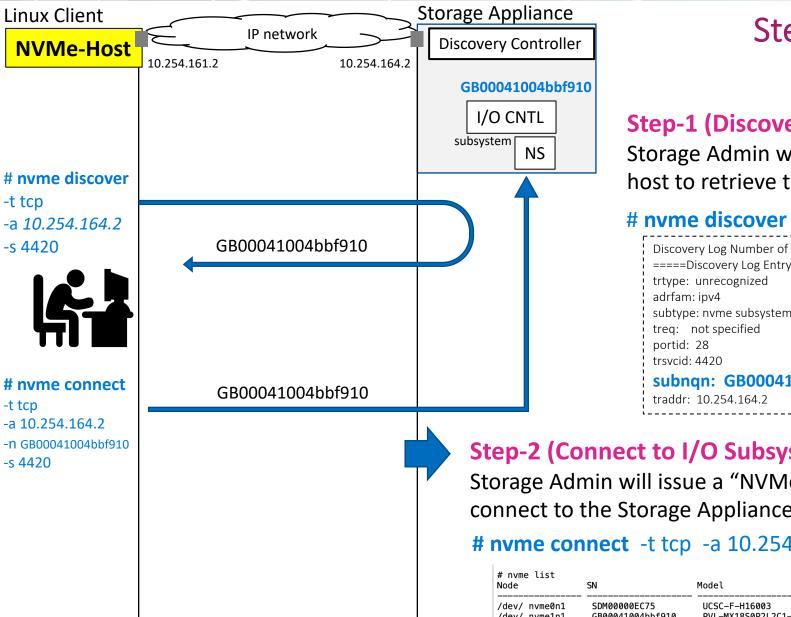








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Step-2 Connect to I/O Subsystem

Step-1 (Discover the Storage Appliance)

Storage Admin will issue a "NVMe discover" CLI command at the host to retrieve the Storage Appliance Subsystem.

nvme discover -t tcp -a *10.254.164.2* -s 4420

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Discovery Log Number of Records 1, Generation counter 1
=====Discovery Log Entry 0======
trtype: unrecognized
adrfam: ipv4
subtype: nvme subsystem
treq: not specified
portid: 28
trsvcid: 4420
subngn: GB00041004bbf910
· · · · ·
traddr: 10.254.164.2
i

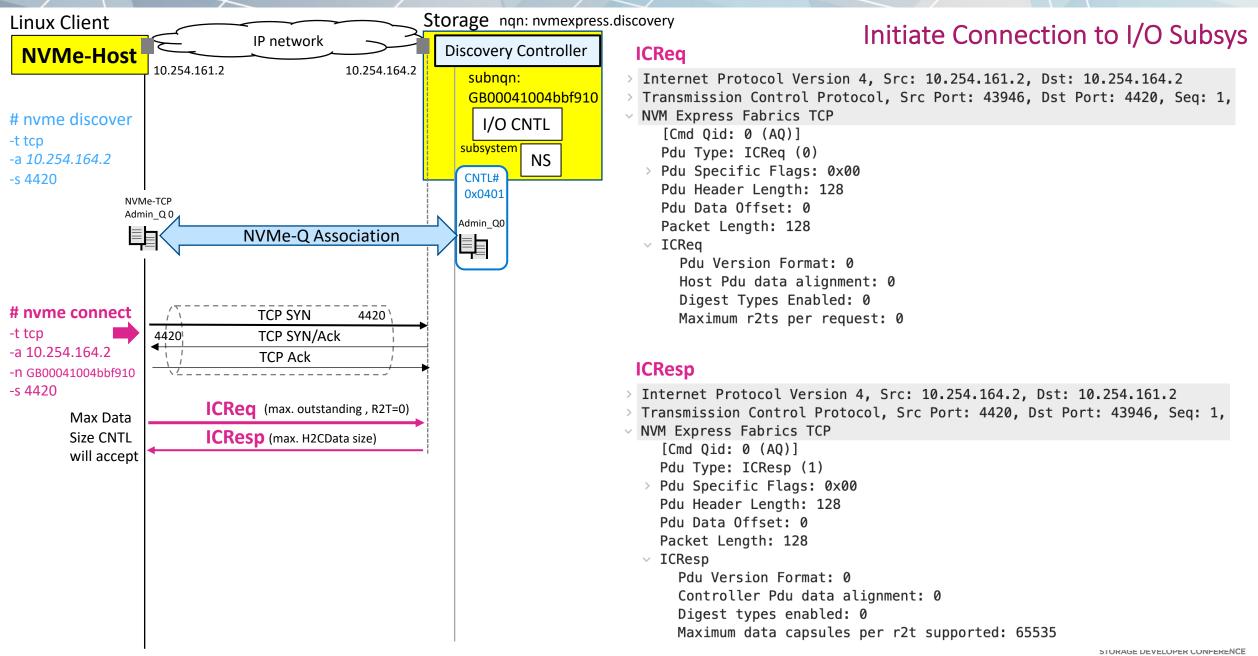
Step-2 (Connect to I/O Subsystem)

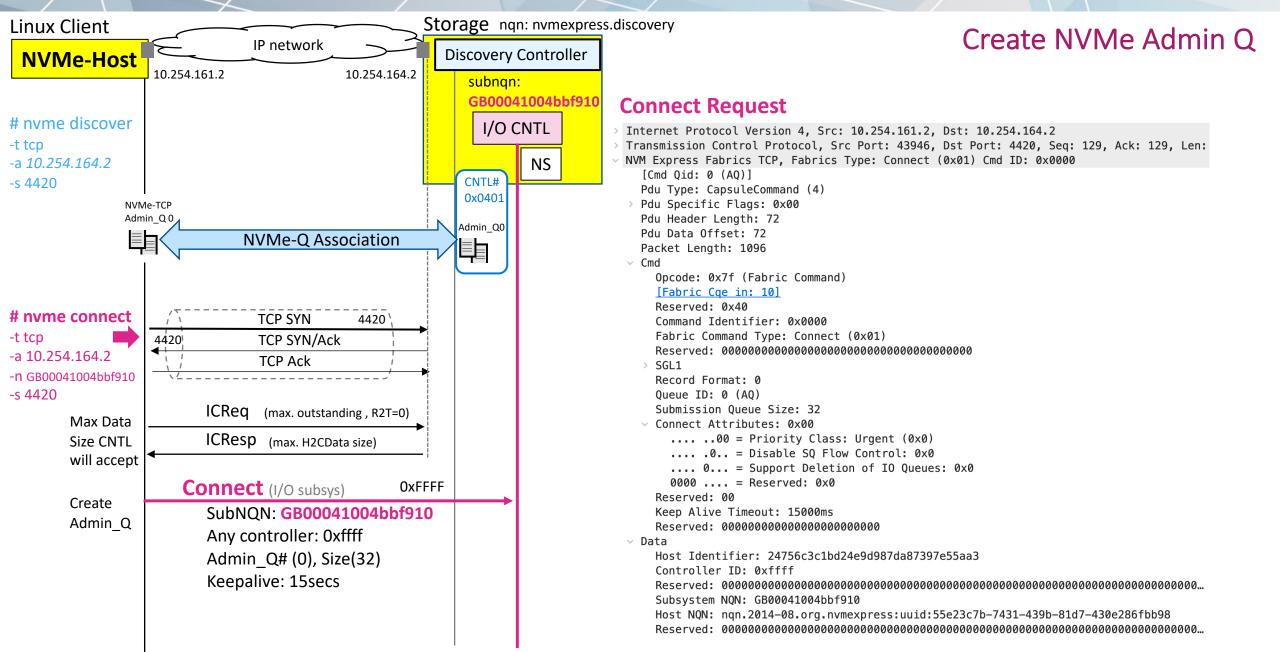
Storage Admin will issue a "NVMe connect" CLI command at the host to connect to the Storage Appliance Subsystem.

nvme connect -t tcp -a 10.254.164.2 -n GB00041004bbf910 -s 4420

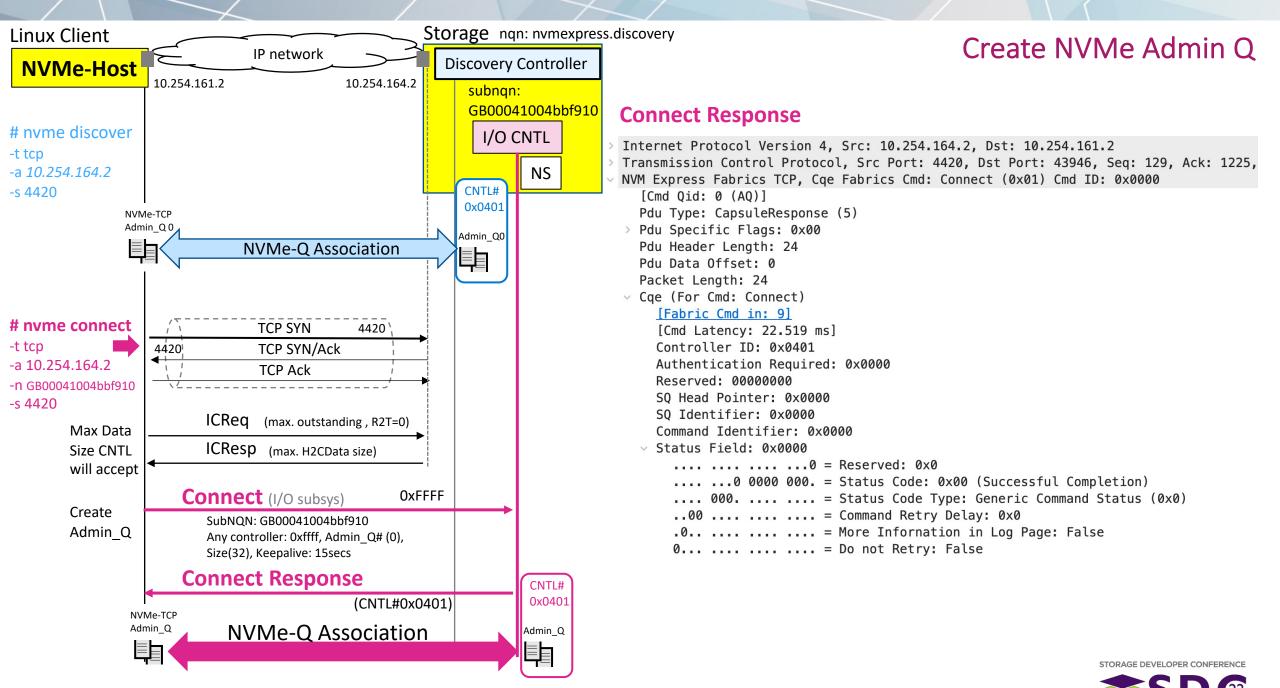
# nvme list Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage				Format		FW Rev
/dev/ nvme0n1 /dev/ nvme1n1	SDM00000EC75 GB00041004bbf910	UCSC-F-H16003 PVL-MX18S0P2L2C1-F100TP0TY1	1 1	1.60 2.15	TB / TB /	1.60 2.15	TB TB	512 0	0 B 0 B	KNCCP100 22139242



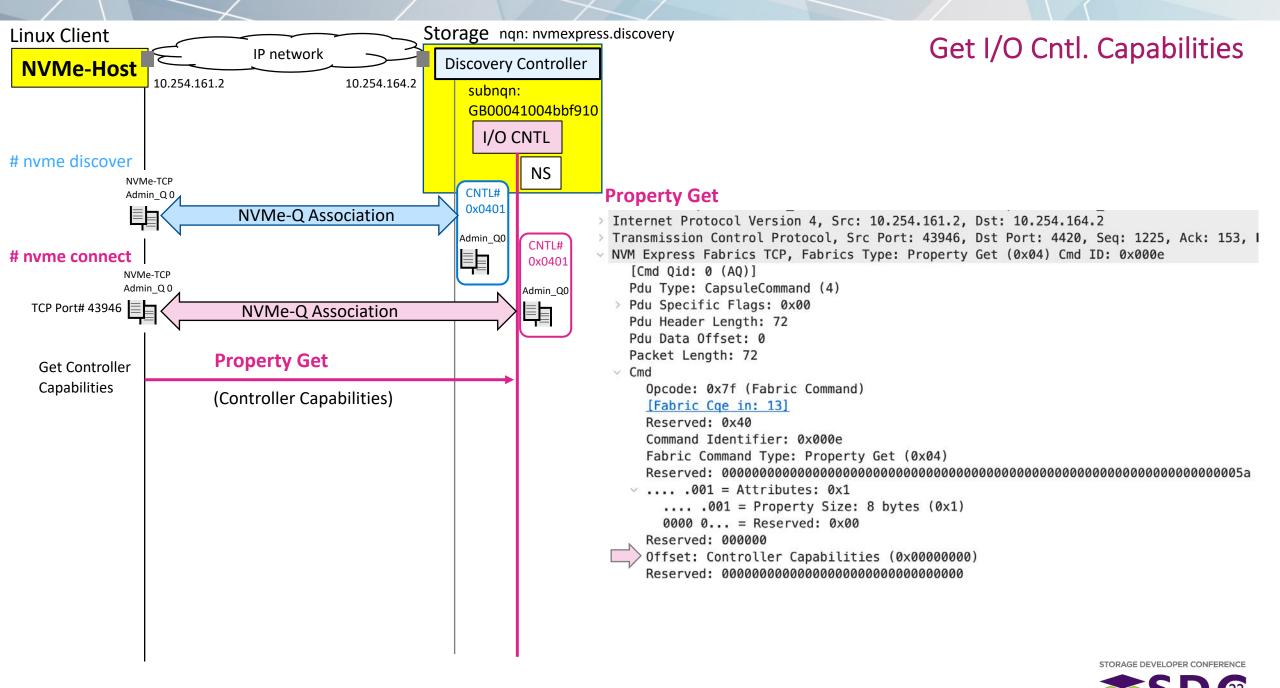


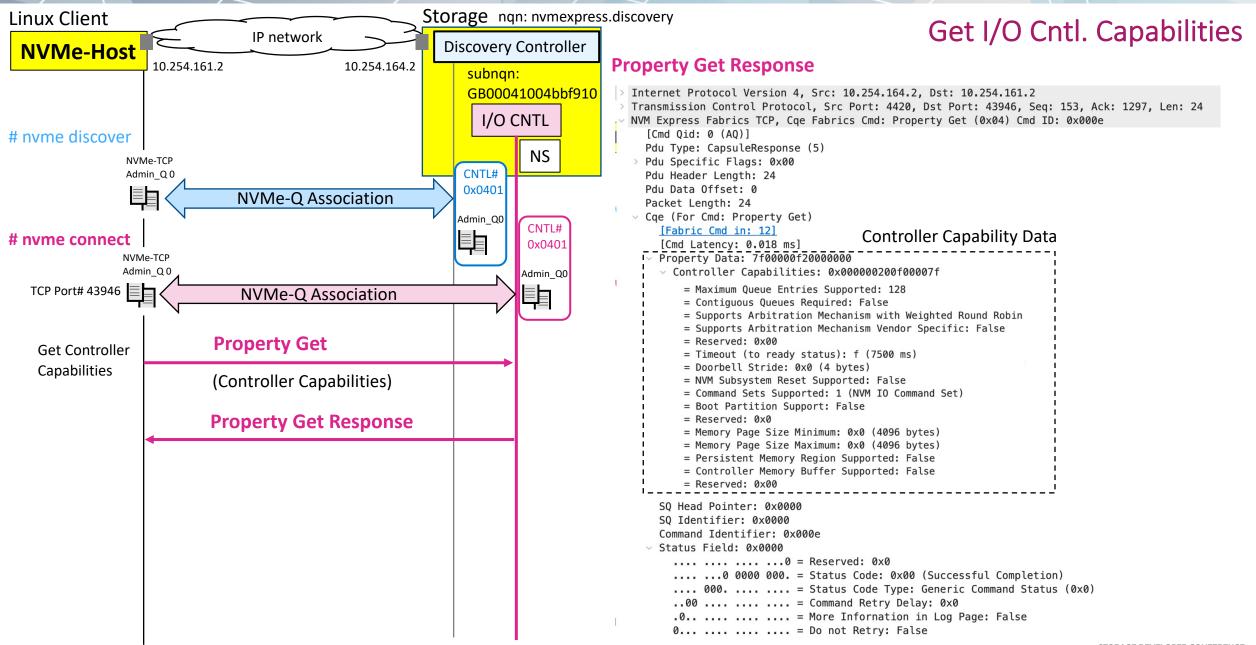


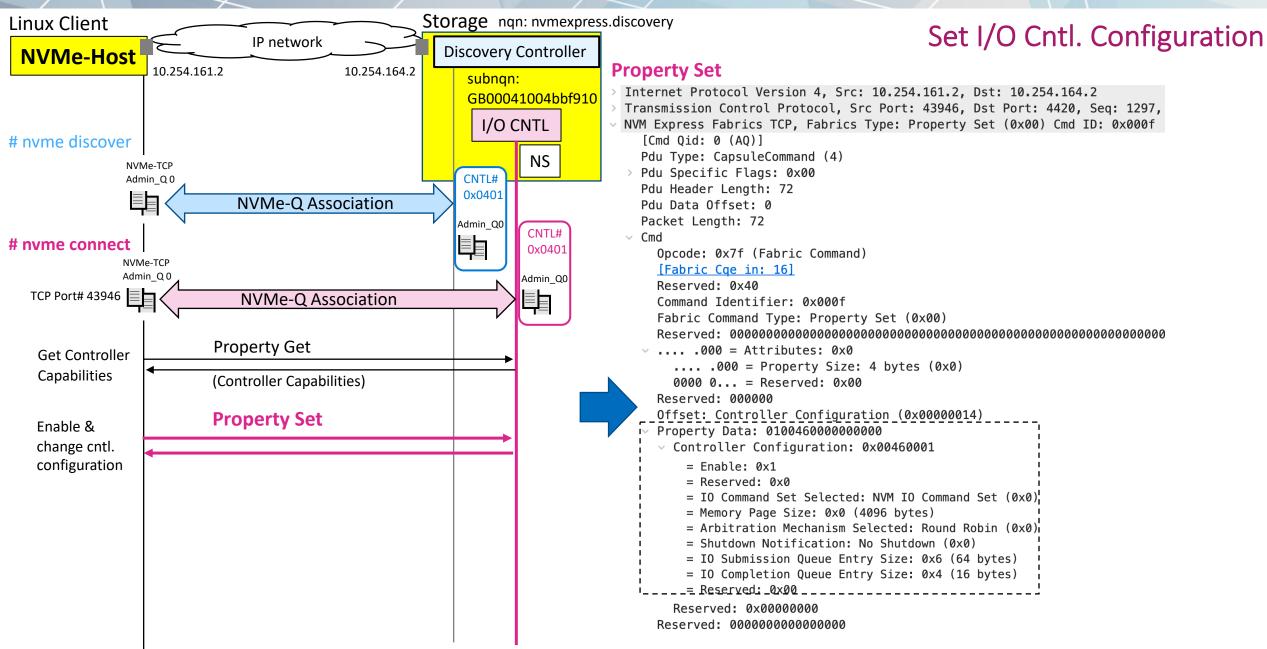




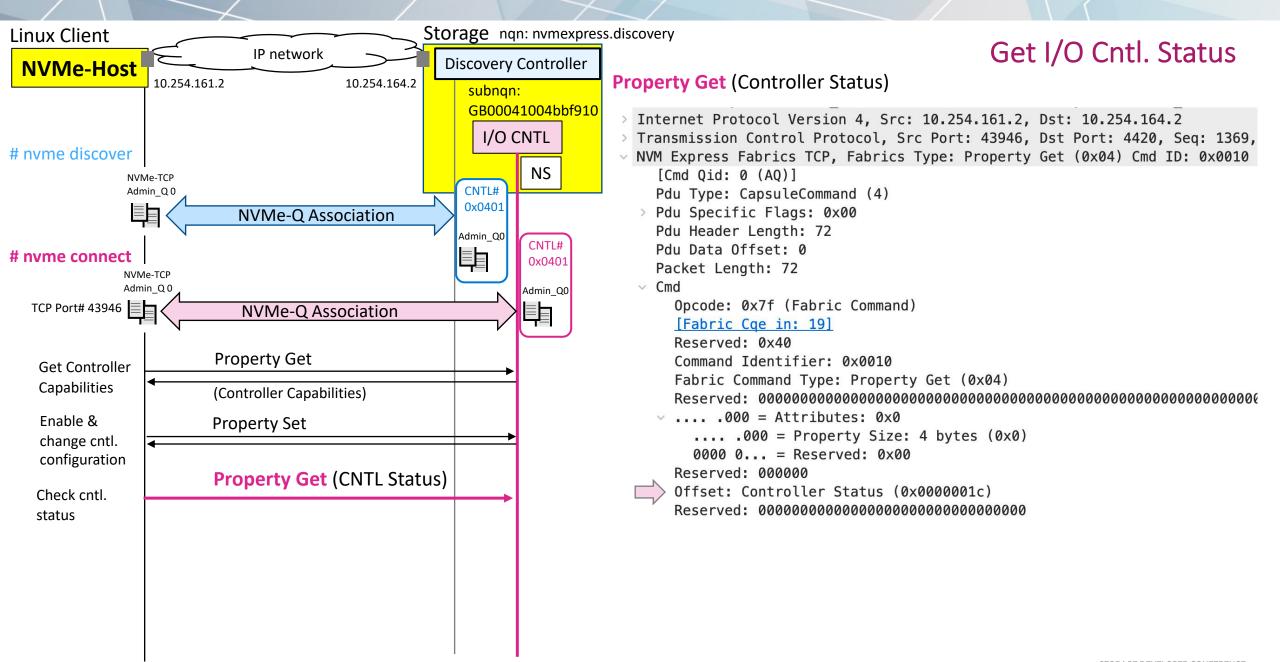
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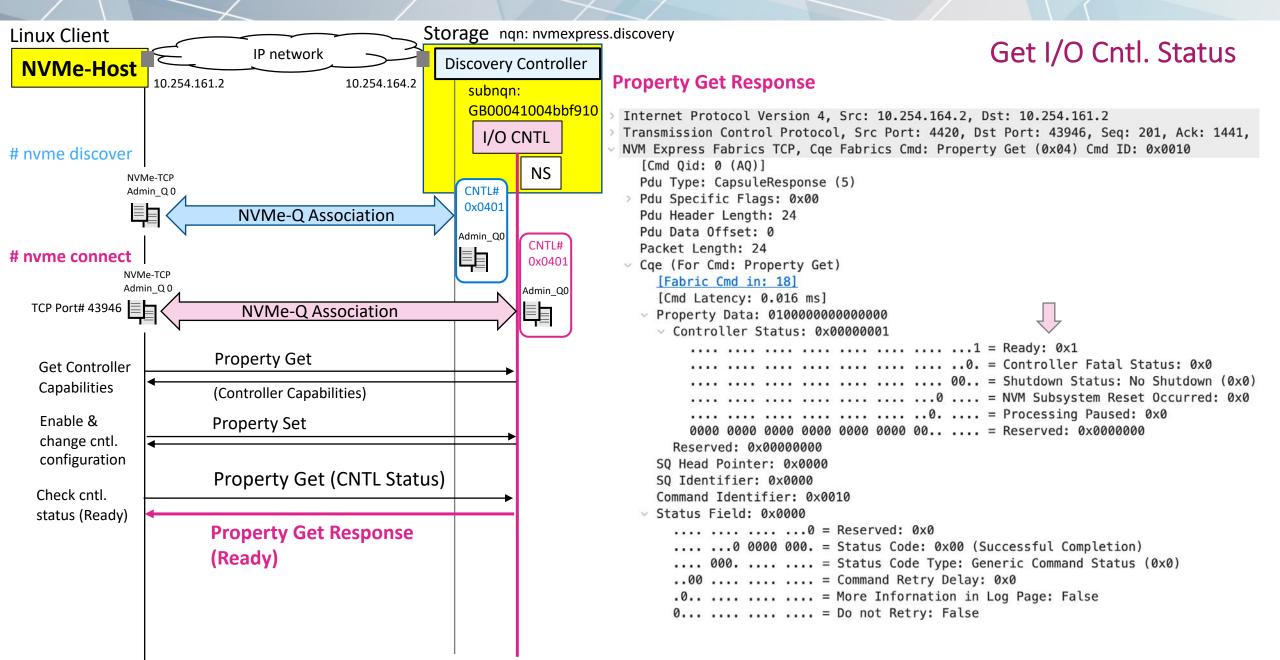




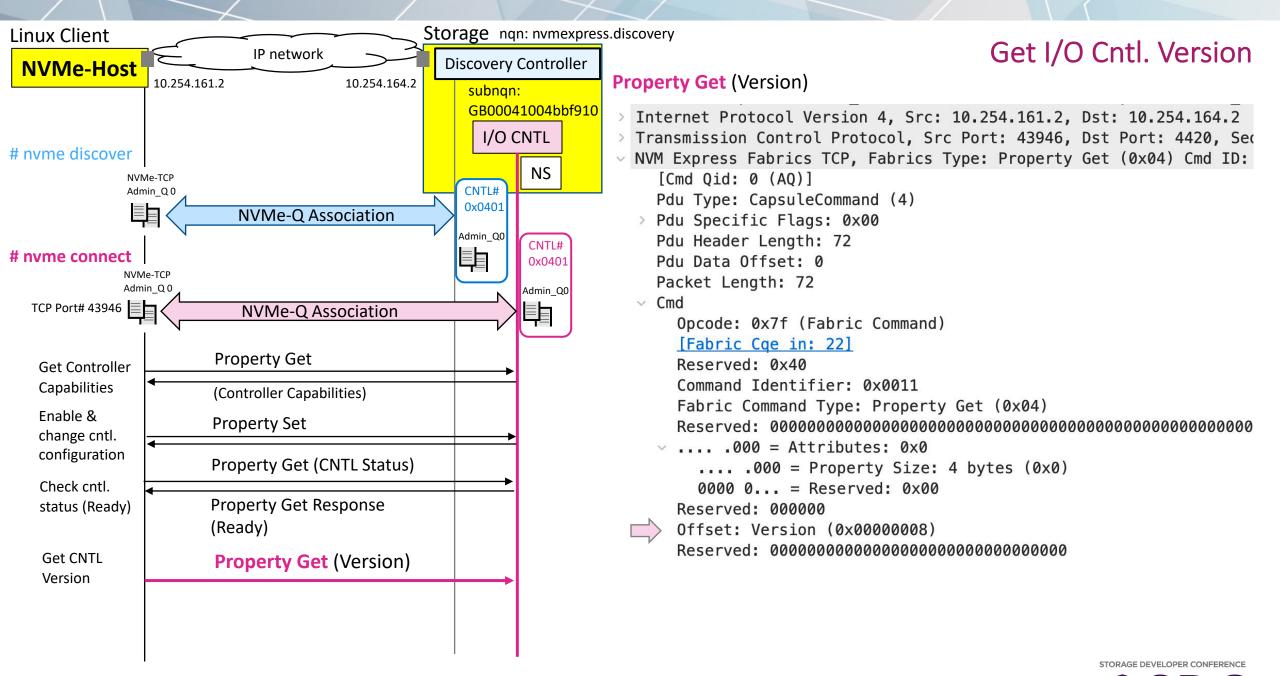




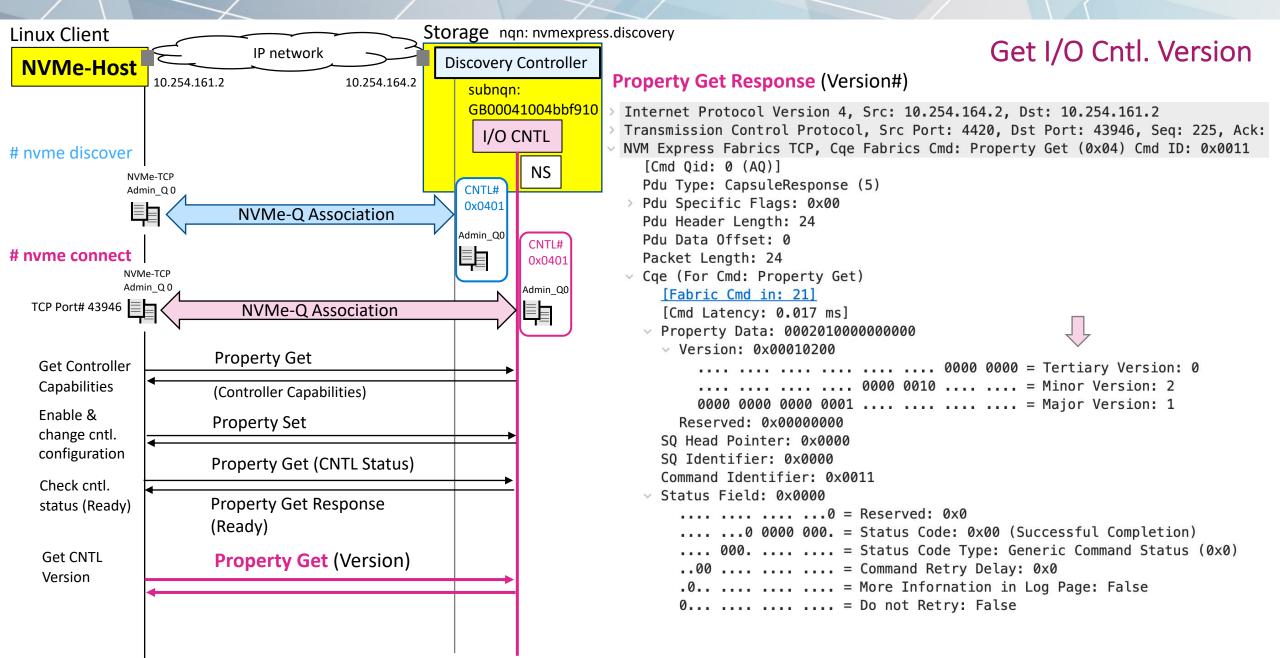




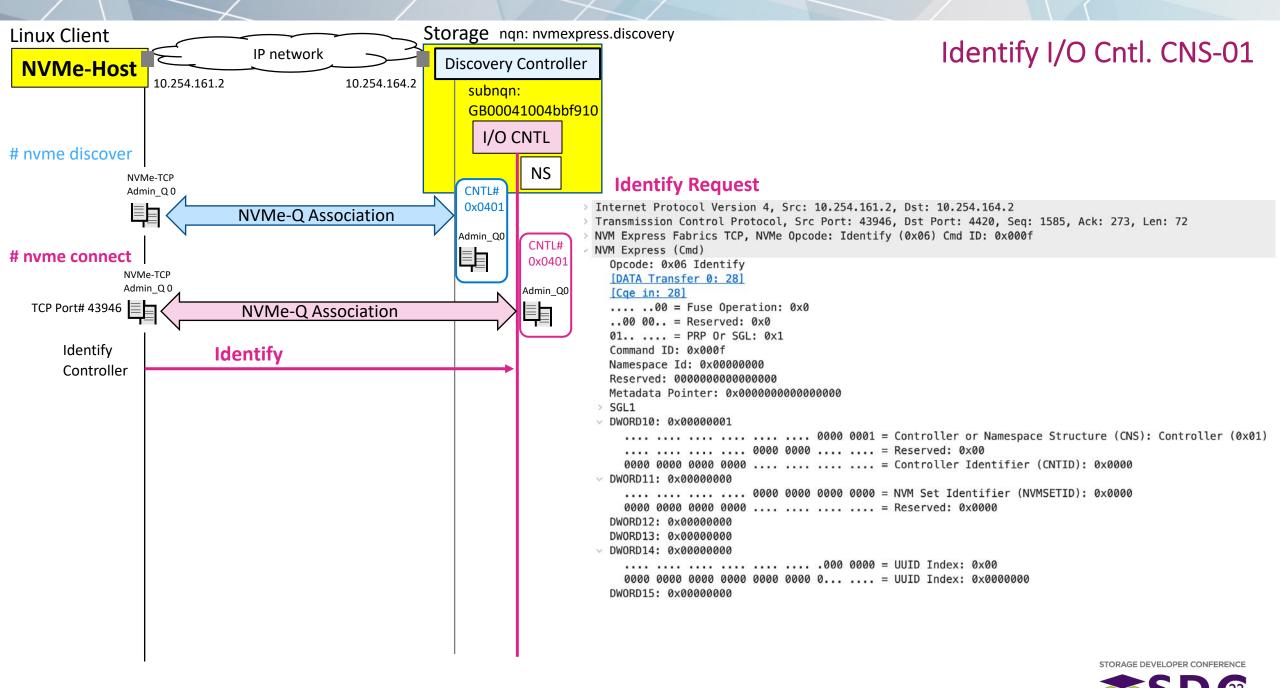


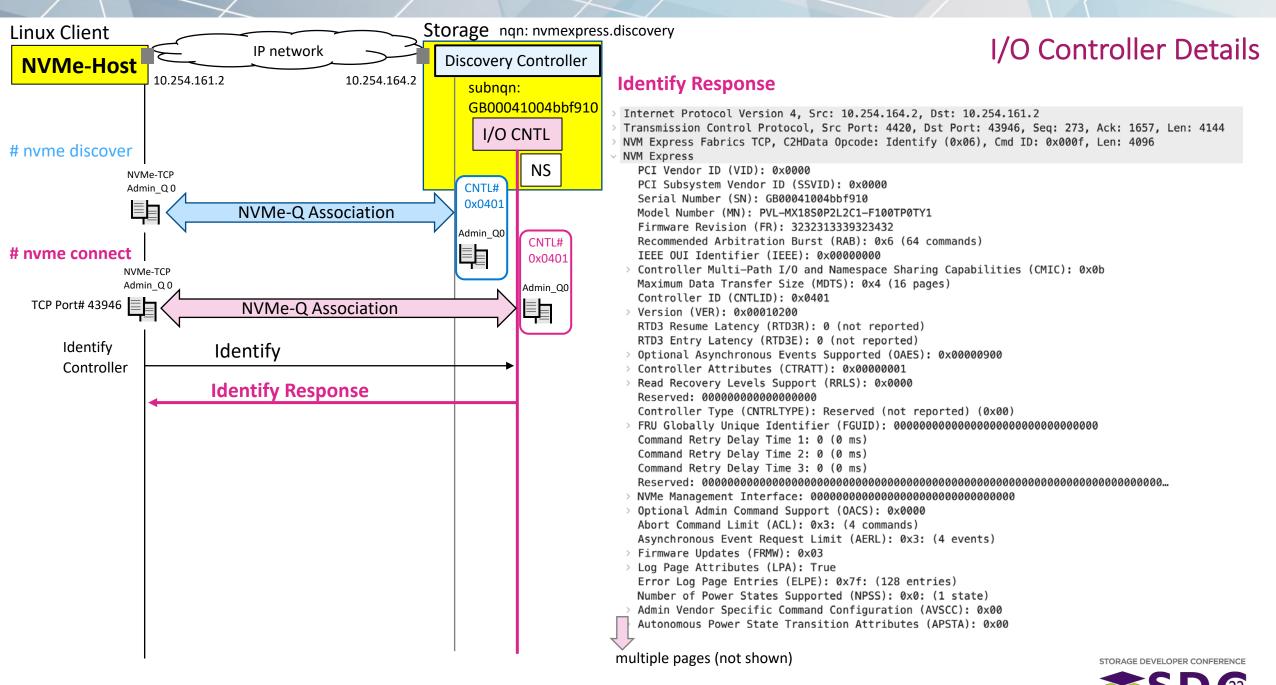


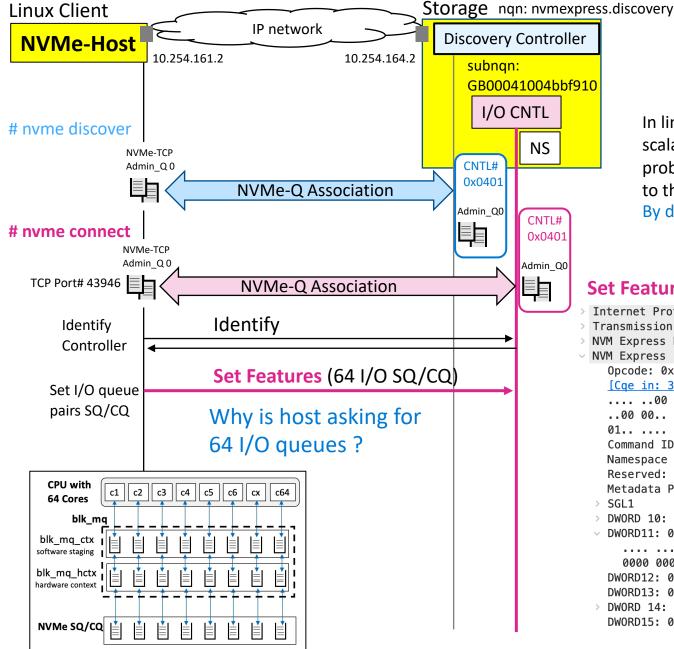












Create 64 I/O queues request

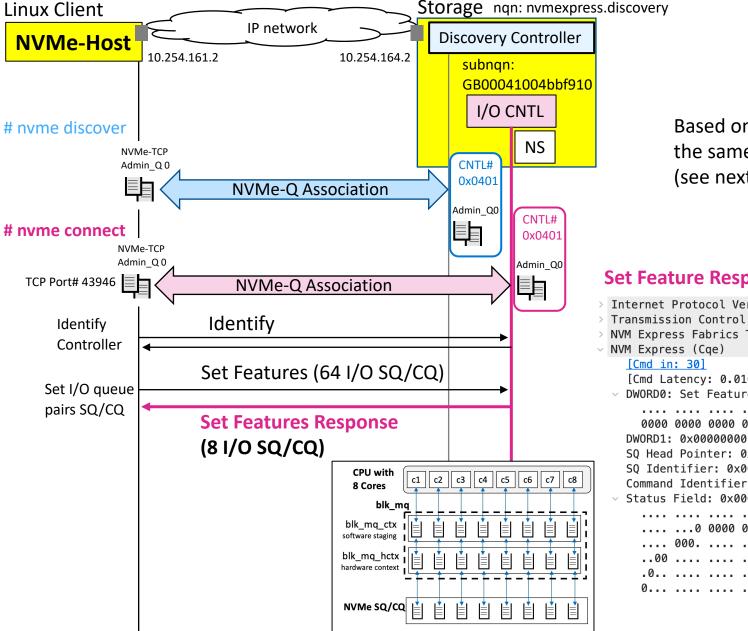
In linux, multi-queue block I/O layer uses two levels of queues to improve scalability. The software queues "blk_mq_ctx" removes the lock contention problem in multi-core setup and the hardware queues "blk_mq_hctx" maps to the device driver multiple dispatch queues like NVMe SQ/CQ. By default NVMe driver will map each core to one SQ/CQ pair

Set Feature (Host requests 64 I/O SQ/CQ)

```
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.254.161.2, Dst: 10.254.164.2
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 43946, Dst Port: 4420, Seg: 1657, Ack: 4417, Len: 72
> NVM Express Fabrics TCP, NVMe Opcode: Set Features (0x09) Cmd ID: 0x0010
NVM Express (Cmd)
   Opcode: 0x09 Set Features
    [Cae in: 31]
    ..00 00.. = Reserved: 0x0
   01... = PRP Or SGL: 0x1
   Command ID: 0x0010
   Namespace Id: 0x0000000
   Reserved: 00000000000000000
   Metadata Pointer: 0x000000000000000
  > SGL1
  > DWORD 10: 0x00000007
   DWORD11: 0x003f003f
                        0000 0000 0011 1111 = Number of IO Submission Oueues Requested: 3f(64)
     0000 0001 1111 .... .... = Number of IO Completion Queues Requested: 3f (64)
   DWORD12: 0x00000000
   DWORD13: 0x0000000
   DWORD 14: 0x00000000
   DWORD15: 0x0000000
                                                                          STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE
```



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Accepted 8 I/O queues only

Based on the number of I/O queues response, Host will initiate the same number of NVMe association creation process (see next page)

Set Feature Response (Controller accepts only 8 I/O SQ/CQ pairs)

- > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.254.164.2, Dst: 10.254.161.2
- > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4420, Dst Port: 43946, Seg: 4417, Ack: 1729, Len: 24
- > NVM Express Fabrics TCP, Cqe NVMe Cmd: Set Features (0x09) Cmd ID: 0x0010

- [Cmd Latency: 0.016 ms]
- > DWORD0: Set Feature Number of Queues Result: 0x00070007 0000 0000 0000 0111 = Number of IO Submission Queues Allocated: 7 (8) 0000 0000 0000 0111 - Number of TO Completion Queues Allegated

0000		- Number of IU completion Queues Allocated:	7 (8)
RD1 .	0×0000000		

SQ Head Pointer: 0x0000

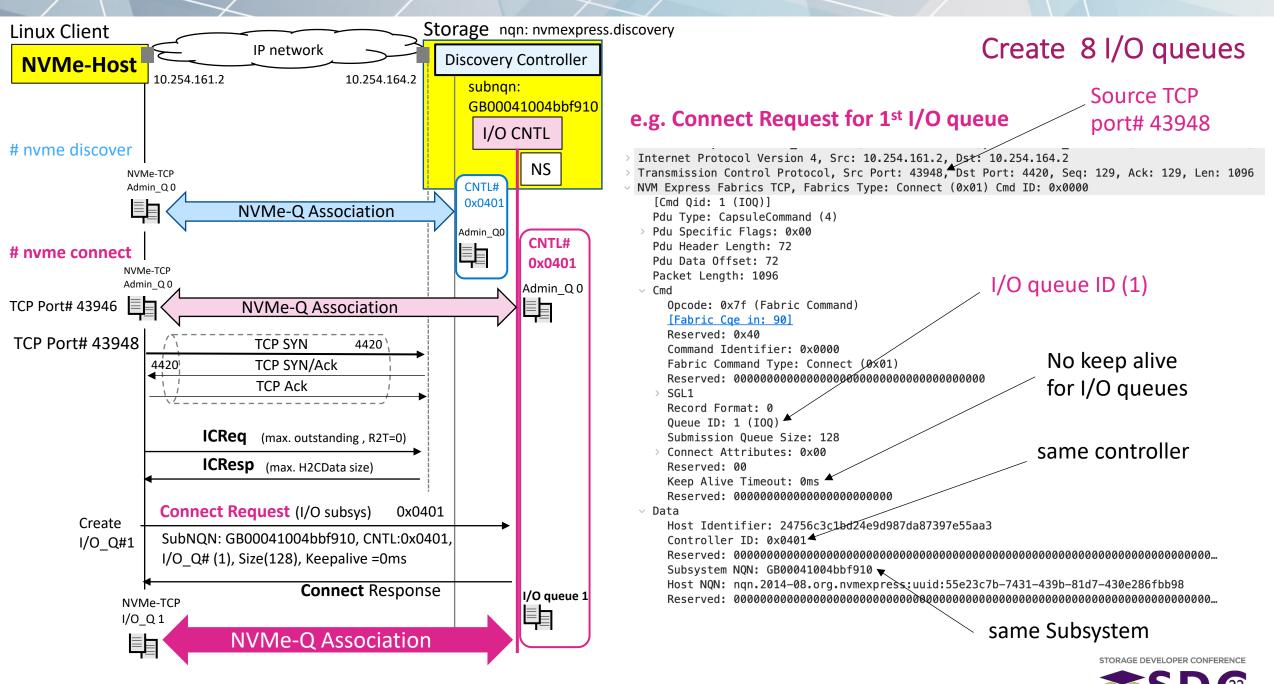
SQ Identifier: 0x0000

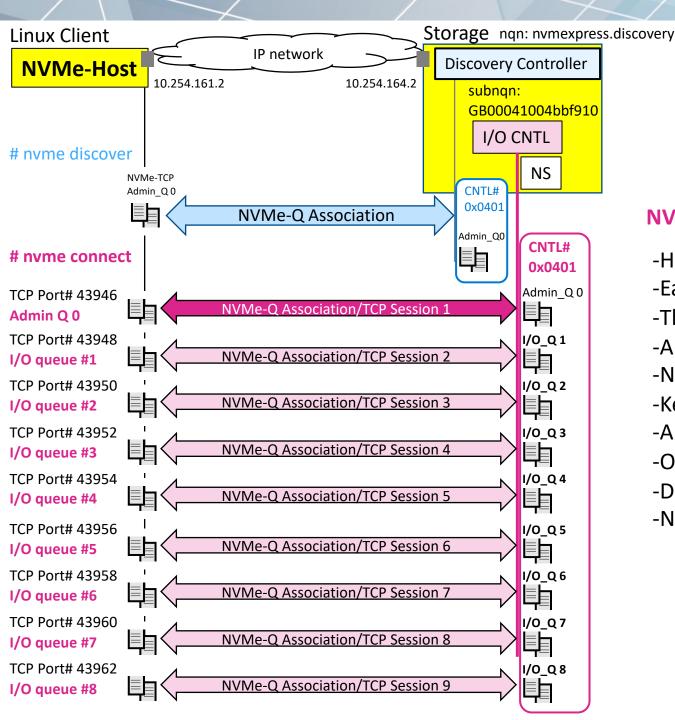
Command Identifier: 0x0010

Status Field: 0x0000

- \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots 0 = Phase Tag: 0x0
- 0000 000. = Status Code: 0x00 (Successful Completion)
- 000. = Status Code Type: Generic Command Status (0x0)
- ..00 = Command Retry Delay: 0x0
- .0.. = More Information in Log Page: False
- 0.... = Do not Retry: False





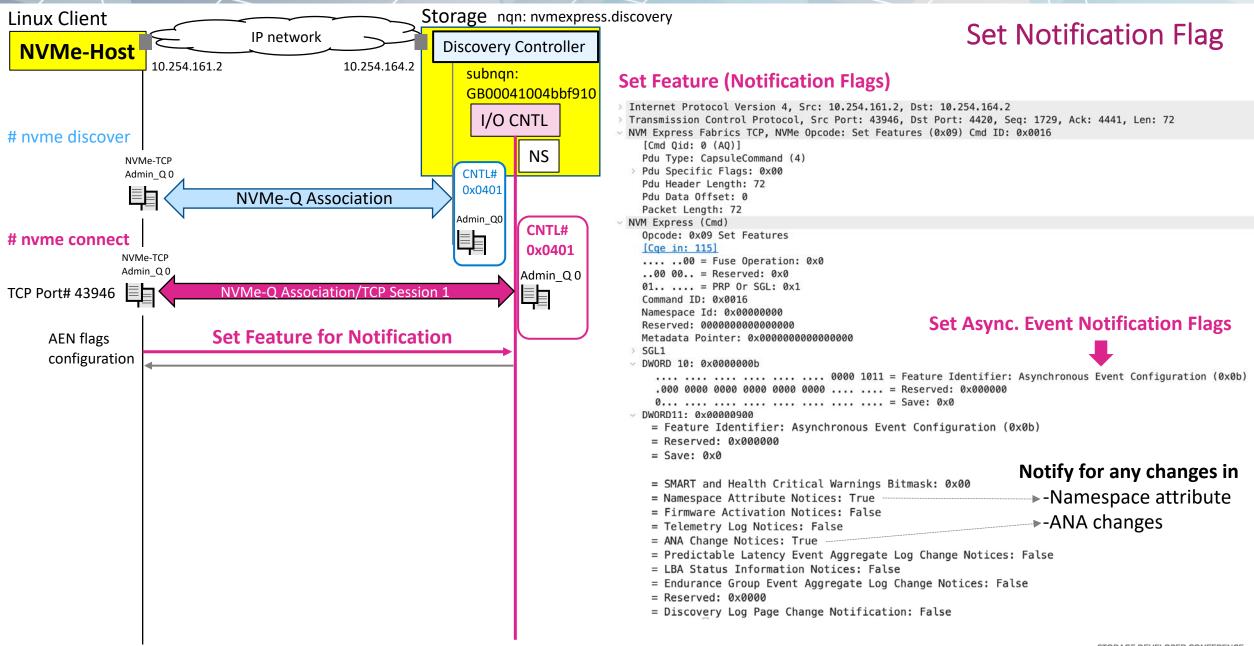


NVMe I/O Data Queues

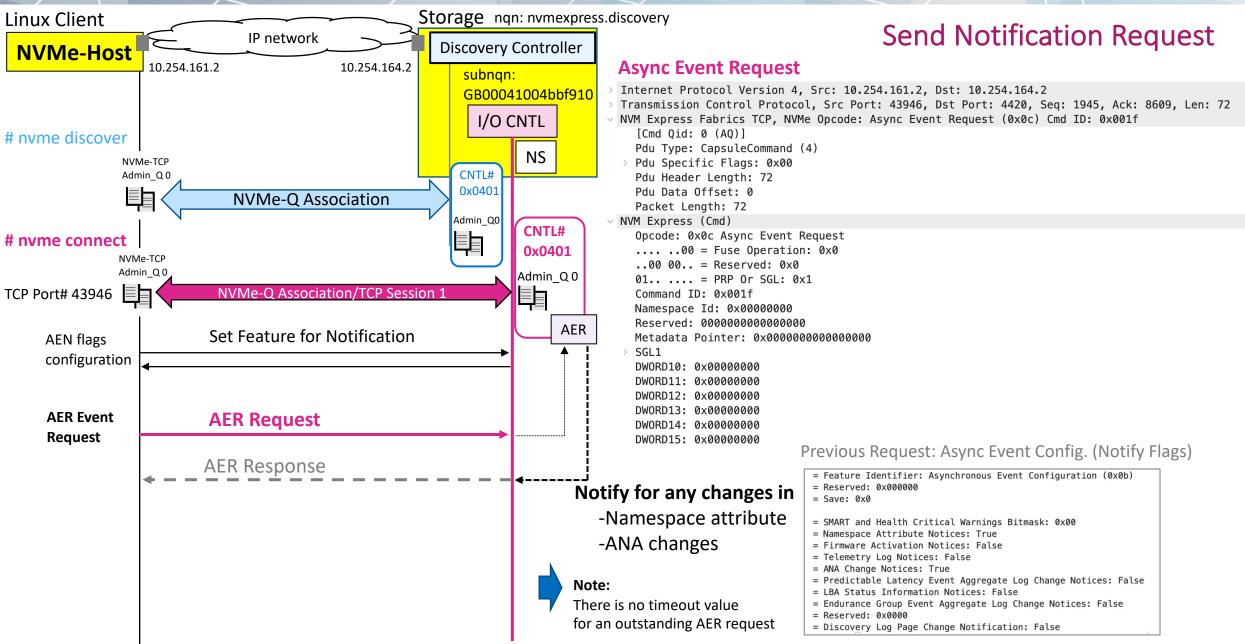
NVMe Multi Queue Architecture

-Host creates the 8 I/O queues on the same controller
-Each I/O queue is mapped into a unique TCP session
-The NVMe/ TCP port id is 4420
-A unique source TCP port# is provided for each session
-No Keep Alive are maintained for I/O queues session
-Keep Alive is only maintained for the Admin_Q 0
-All NVMe commands are processed on Admin queue
-Only I/O commands, like read/write go over I/O queues
-Discovery controller does not have any I/O queues
-NVMe architecture allows up to 64k I/O queues



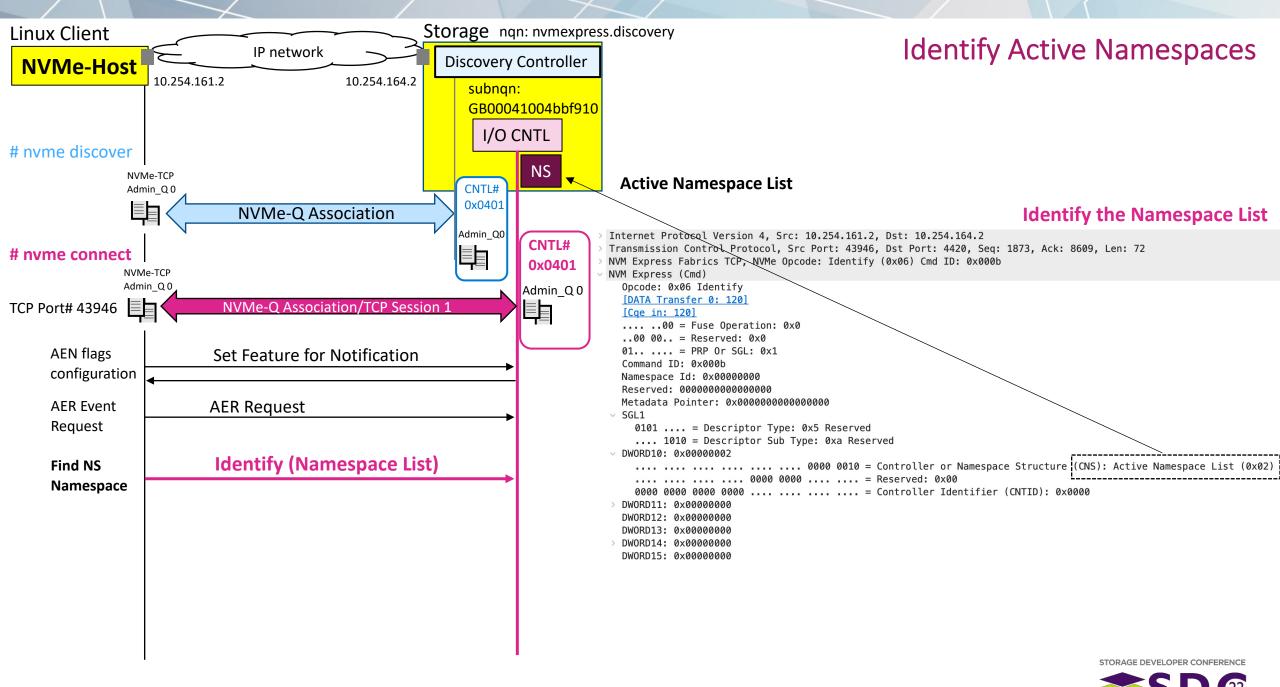


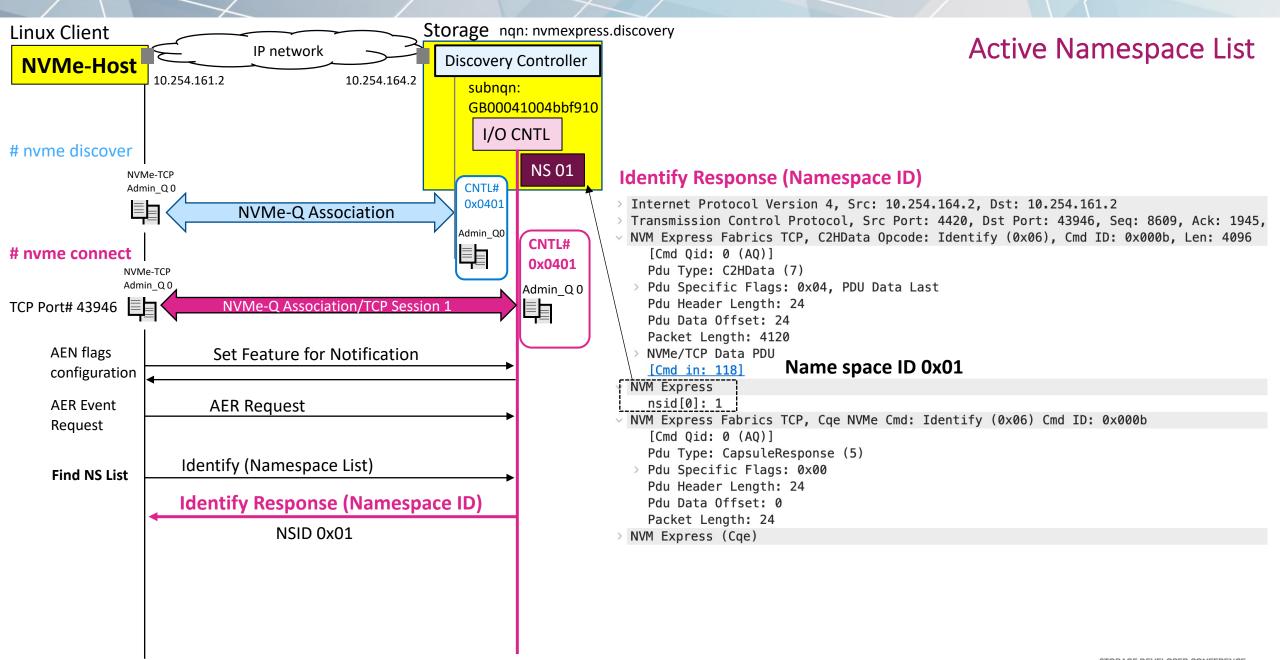




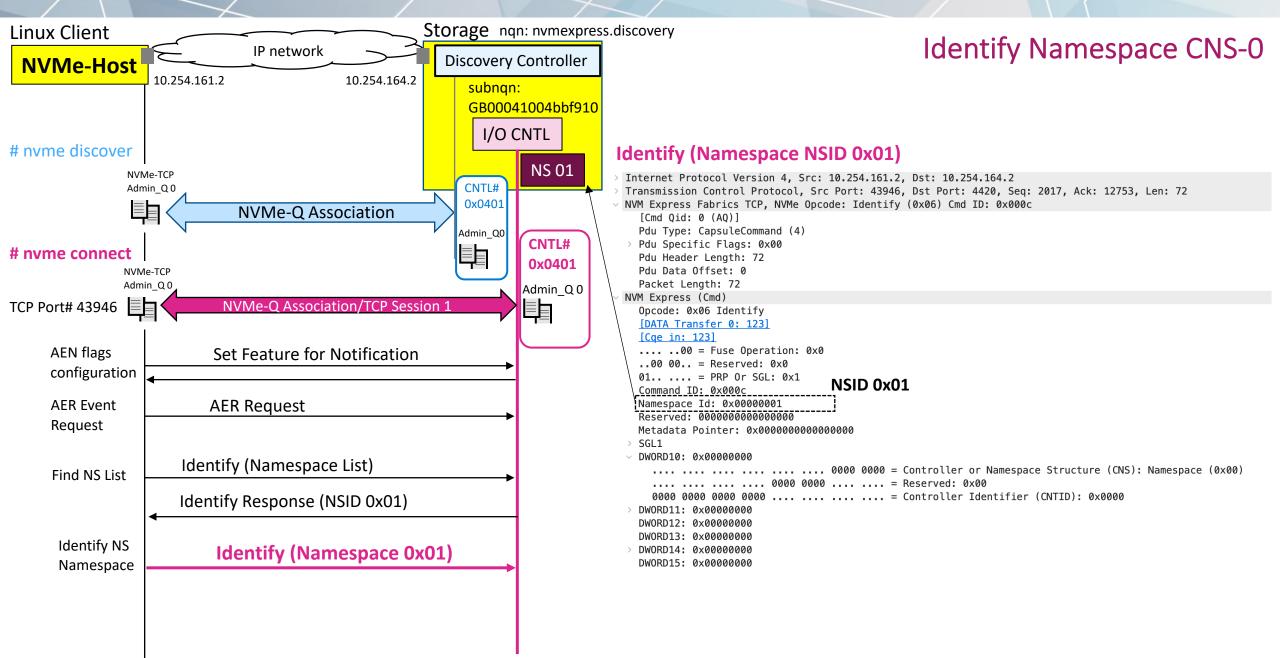


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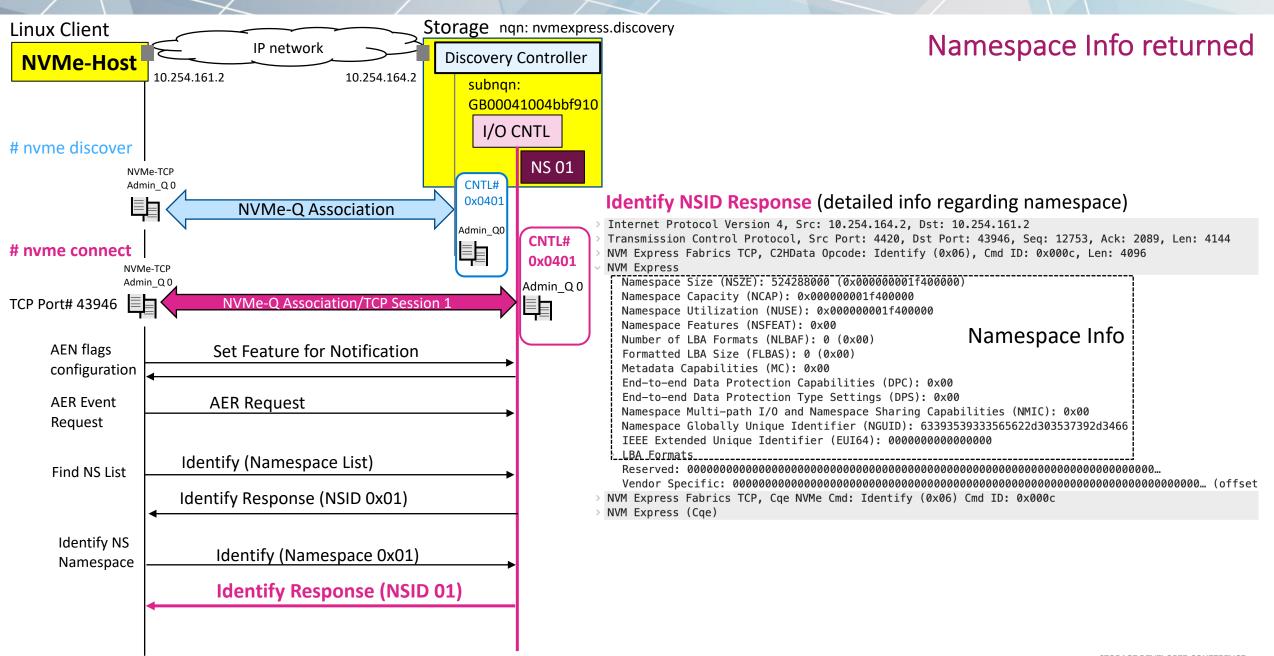




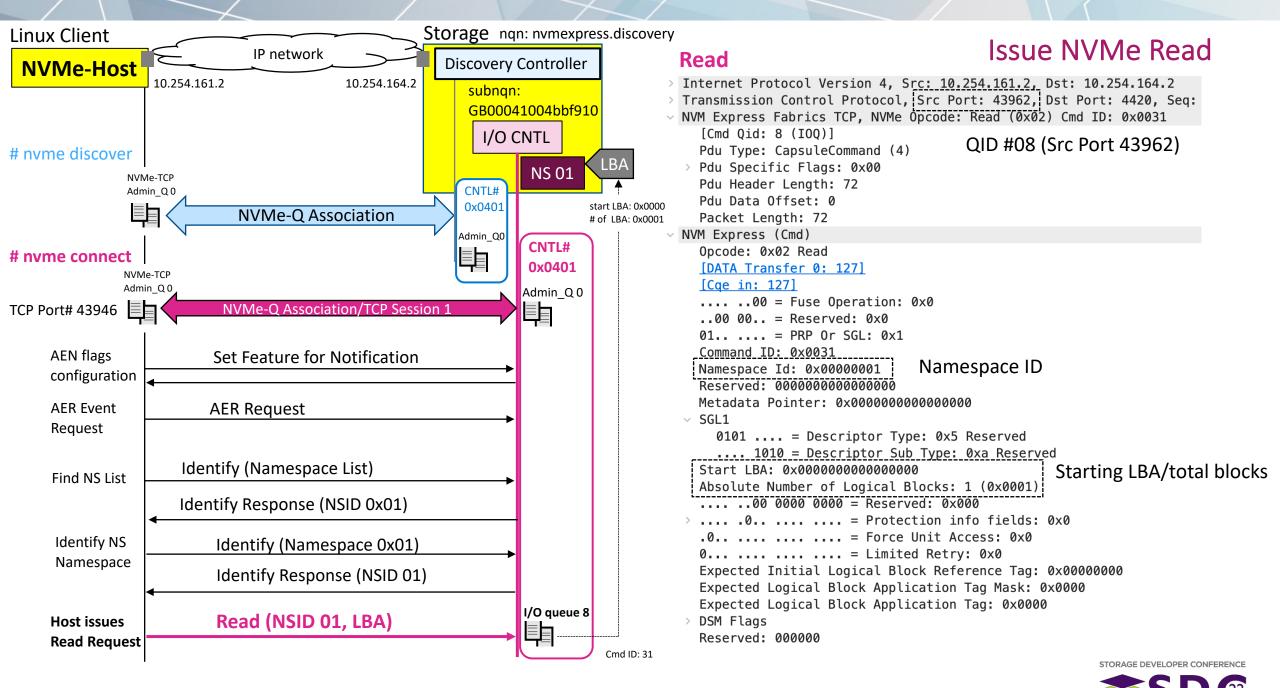


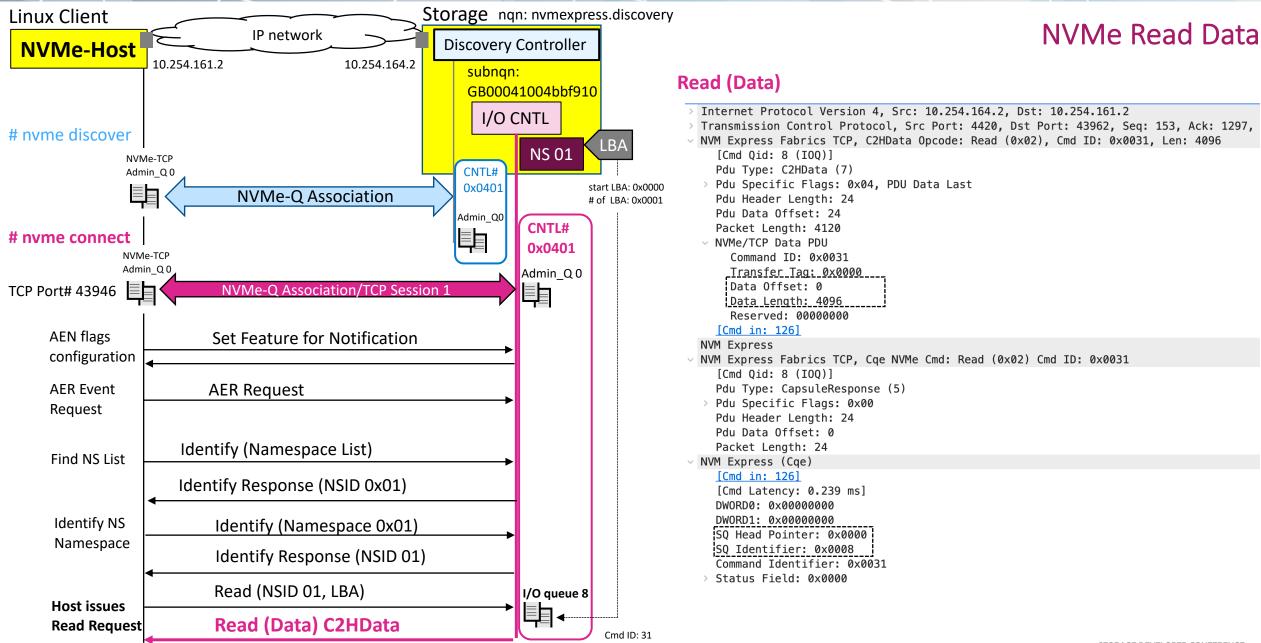


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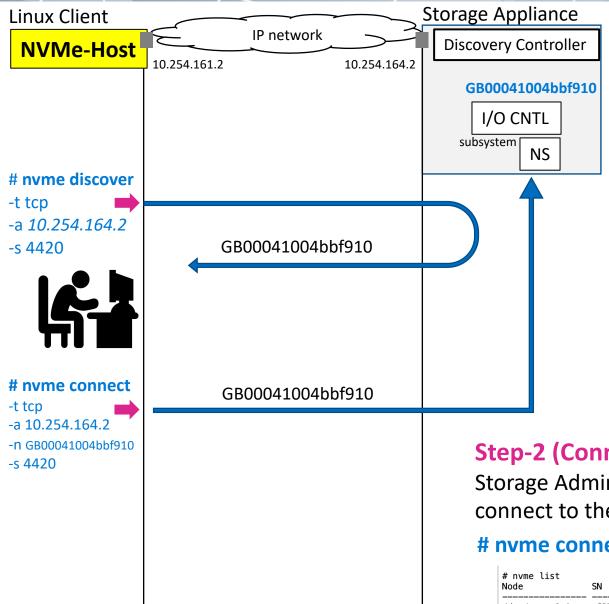




NVMe/TCP Flows with CDC



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Manual Storage Discovery & Connect

Step-1 (Find Storage Appliance)

Storage Admin will issue a "NVMe discover" CLI command at the host to retrieve the Storage Appliance Subsystem.

nvme discover -t tcp -a 10.254.164.2 -s 4420

Discovery Log Number of Records 1, Generation counter 1 ====Discovery Log Entry 0===== trtype: unrecognized adrfam: ipv4 subtype: nvme subsystem treq: not specified portid: 28
trsvcid: 4420
subnqn: GB00041004bbf910 traddr: 10.254.164.2

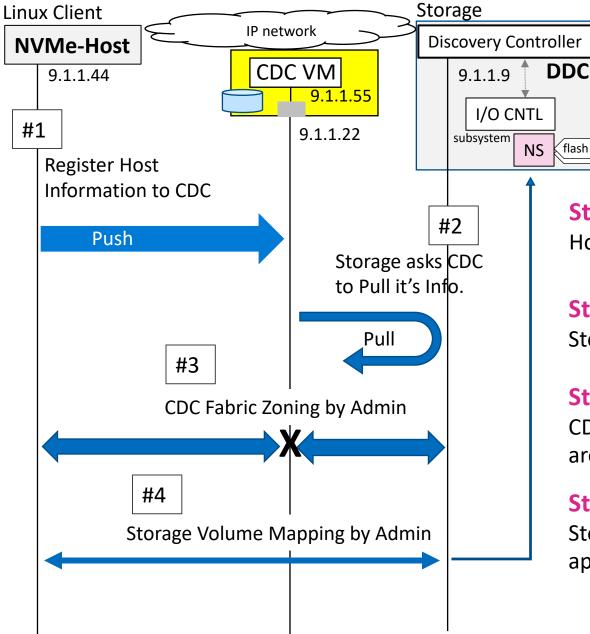
Step-2 (Connect to Storage Appliance)

Storage Admin will issue a "NVMe connect" CLI command at the host to connect to the Storage Appliance Subsystem.

nvme connect -t tcp -a 10.254.164.2 -n GB00041004bbf910 -s 4420

# nvme list Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage				Format	FW R	lev
/dev/ nvme0n1 /dev/ nvme1n1	SDM00000EC75 GB00041004bbf910	UCSC-F-H16003 PVL-MX18S0P2L2C1-F100TP0TY1	1 1	1.60 2.15	TB / TB /	1.60 2.15	TB TB	512 5 0		CP100 39242





Automatic Storage Discovery & Connect

CDC: New NVMe standard TP8009, TP8010

Step-1 Auto (Host Registration with CDC)

Host automatically finds CDC and pushes it's information to it.

Step-2 Auto (Storage Registration with CDC)

Storage automatically finds CDC and asks CDC to pull it's information.

Step-3 CDC Admin (Zoning [Host, Subsystem])

CDC admin configures the Host NQN and Subsystem's NQN (both NQNs are automatically discovered) into a same zone.

Step-4 Storage Admin (Mapping [Host, Volume])

Storage admin maps the Host NQN (automatically discovered) to the appropriate volume.

CDC: Centralized Discovery Controller

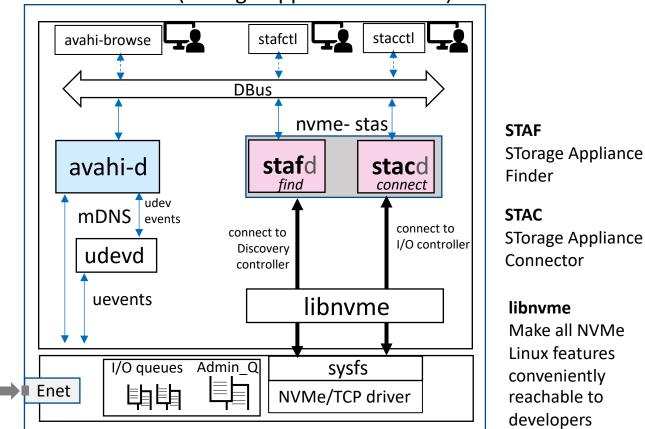


NVMe/TCP CDC Client (NVMe-STAS)

What does nvme-stas provide?

A Central Discovery Controller (CDC) client for Linux
Asynchronous Event Notifications (AEN) handling
Automated NVMe subsystem connection controls
Error handling and reporting
Automatic (zeroconf) and Manual configuration

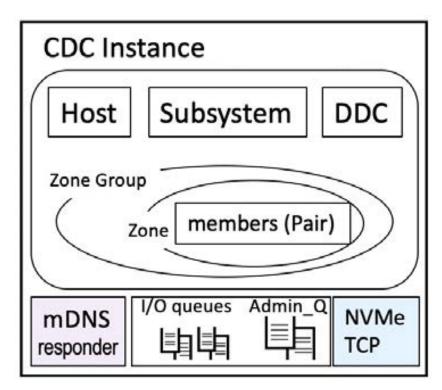
Avahi is a system which facilitates service discovery on a local network via mDNS/DNS-SD protocol suite.







NVMe/TCP CDC Controller



Host Table

-Native CDC Host Info -Discovered Host Info

Subsystem -NVMe I/O Controller Info

DDC

-Direct Discovery Controller Info

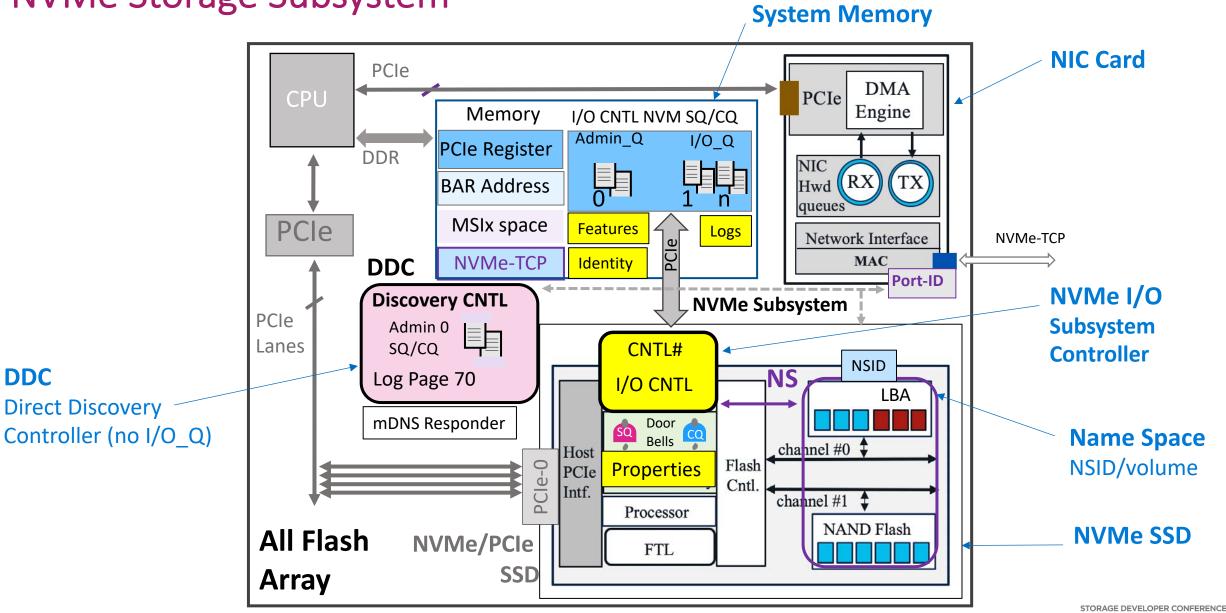
Zoning -Access Control Which Host has access to what Subsystem? -Zone Group, Zones -Members (Pair) (e.g. Host1, Subsystem3)

mDNS Packet

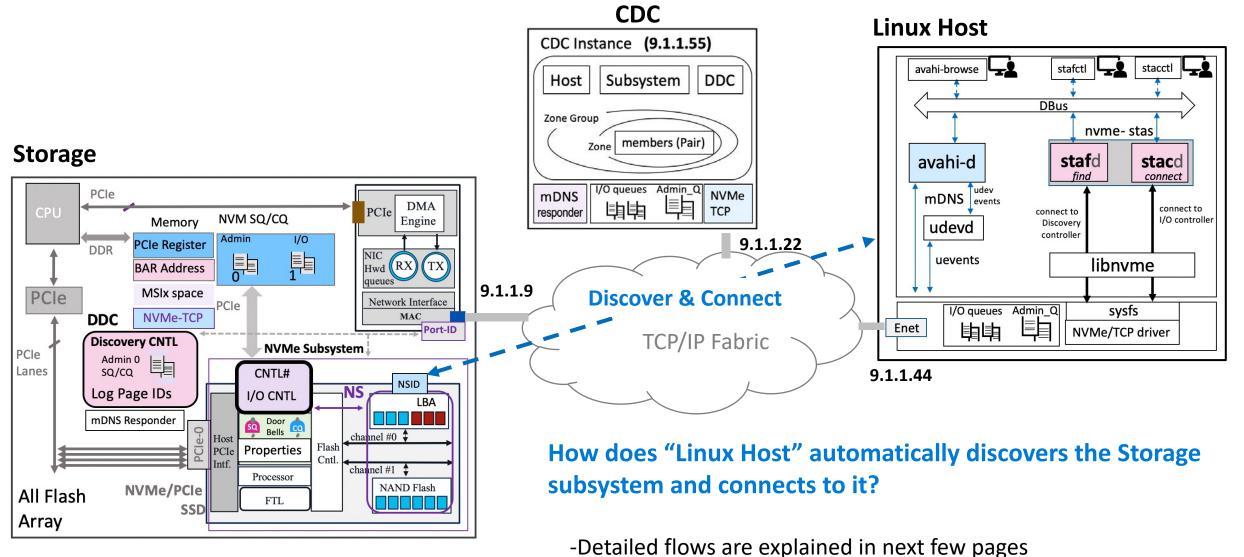
UDP:dst-224.0.0.251, port-5353									
DNS Query ID (set to 0)									
QR Opcode Flags RCODE									
QDCOUNT (# of questions)									
ANCOUNT (# of answers)									
NSCOUNT									
ARCOUNT									
QNAME (question)									
QTYPE									
QCLASS									
NAME (answer)									
RR TYPE									
	CLASS								
	TTL								
RDLENGTH									
RDATA									



NVMe Storage Subsystem

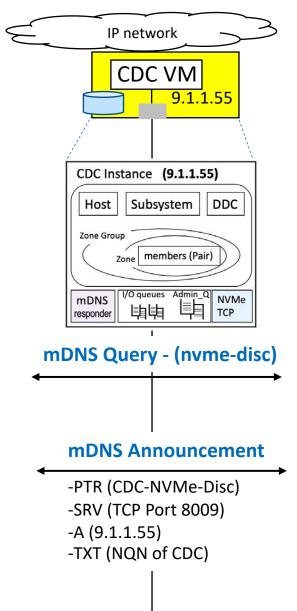


NVMe/TCP Fabric with CDC



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CDC Initialization



During initialization (e.g., following a link transition or power cycle), before the CDC's mDNS responder function is enabled, the CDC shall probe to ensure the unique resource records the CDC are responsible for are unique on the local link. Upon successful completion of the probe, the CDC shall announce its newly registered resource records. Upon announcing its resource records, the CDC's mDNS responder function may be enabled and respond to queries for the service name of "_nvme-disc.<protocol>.local" or "_cdc_sub._nvme-disc.<protocol>.local" A CDC may query for both CDC and DDC instances.

mDNS Query

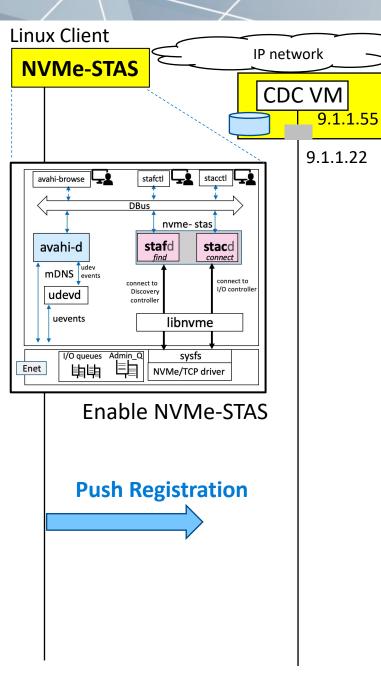
> _nvme-disc._tcp.local: type PTR, class IN, "QM" question Name: _nvme-disc._tcp.local [Name Length: 21] [Label Count: 3] Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12) .000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001) 0... = "QU" question: False

mDNS Announcement

Answers

- > 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05._nvme-disc._tcp.local: type TXT, class IN, cache flush
- > _nvme-disc._tcp.local: type PTR, class IN, 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05._nvme-disc._tcp.local
- > 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05._nvme-disc._tcp.local: type SRV, class IN, cache flush, priority
- > _services._dns-sd._udp.local: type PTR, class IN, _nvme-disc._tcp.local
- > _cdc._sub._nvme-disc._tcp.local: type PTR, class IN, 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05._nvme-disc._

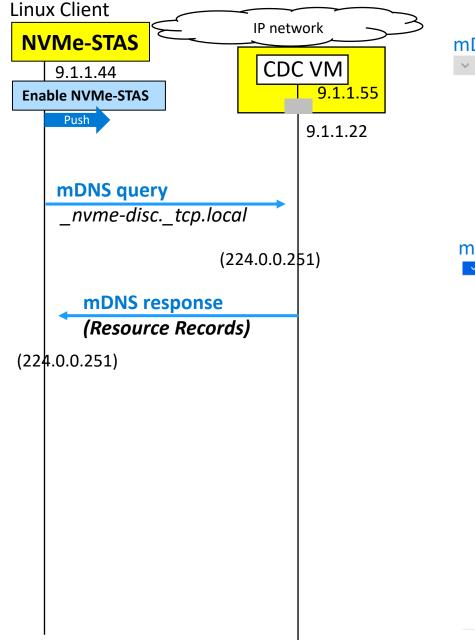




How does Host Discovers CDC?



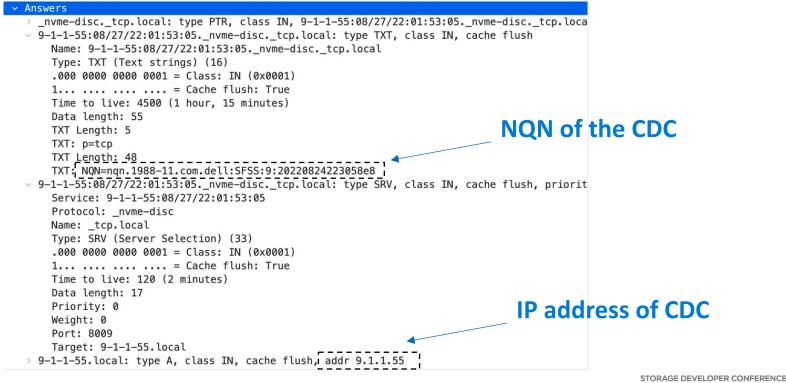
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mDNS Query

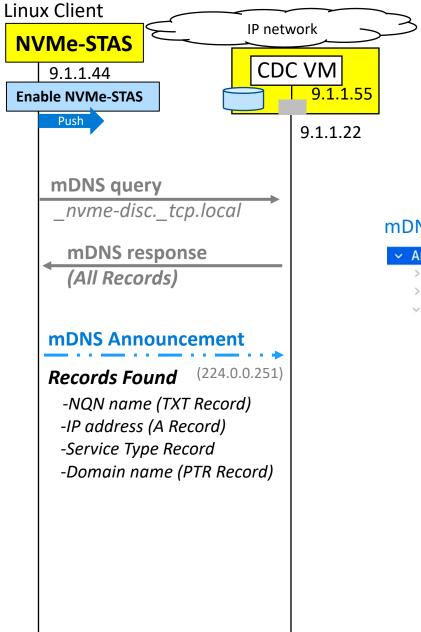
_nvme-disctcp.local: type PTR, class IN, "QM" question
Name: _nvme-disctcp.local
[Name Length: 21]
[Label Count: 3]
Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12)
.000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001)
0 False

mDNS Response



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Host mDNS Query

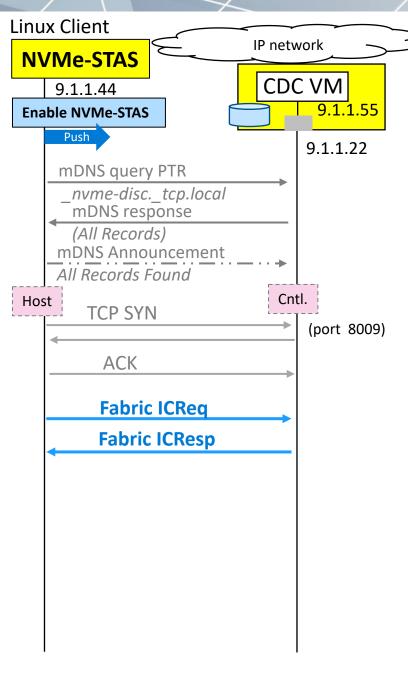


Host mDNS Announcement

mDNS Announcement

Answers
9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme-disctcp.local: type TXT, class IN
> 9-1-1-55.local: type A, class IN, addr 9.1.1.55
9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05nvme-disctcp.local: type SRV, class IN, priority 0, weight
Service: 9-1-1-55:08/27/22:01:53:05
Protocol: _nvme-disc
Name: _tcp.local
Type: SRV (Server Selection) (33)
.000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0×0001)
0 = Cache flush: False
Time to live: 120 (2 minutes)
Data length: 8
Priority: 0
Weight: 0
Port: 8009
Target: 9–1–1–55.local





Host Initiates NVMe Connection to CDC

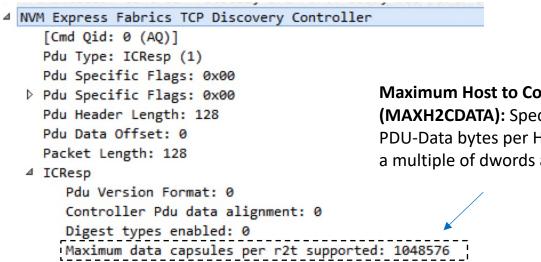
ICRea

4	NVM Express Fabrics TCP Discovery Controller	
	[Cmd Qid: 0 (AQ)] Pdu Type: ICReq (0)	
	Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 Non-Kickstart discov ▷ Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 Pdu Header Length: 128	ery NVMe/TCP connection
	Pdu Data Offset: 0 Packet Length: 128	
	✓ ICReq Pdu Version Format: 0 Host Pdu data alignment: 0 Digest Types Enabled: 0 Maximum r2ts per request: 0	Maximum Number of Ou Specifies the maximum n PDUs for a command at a connection. This is a 0's b

utstanding R2T (MAXR2T):

number of outstanding R2T any point in time on the connection. This is a 0's based value.

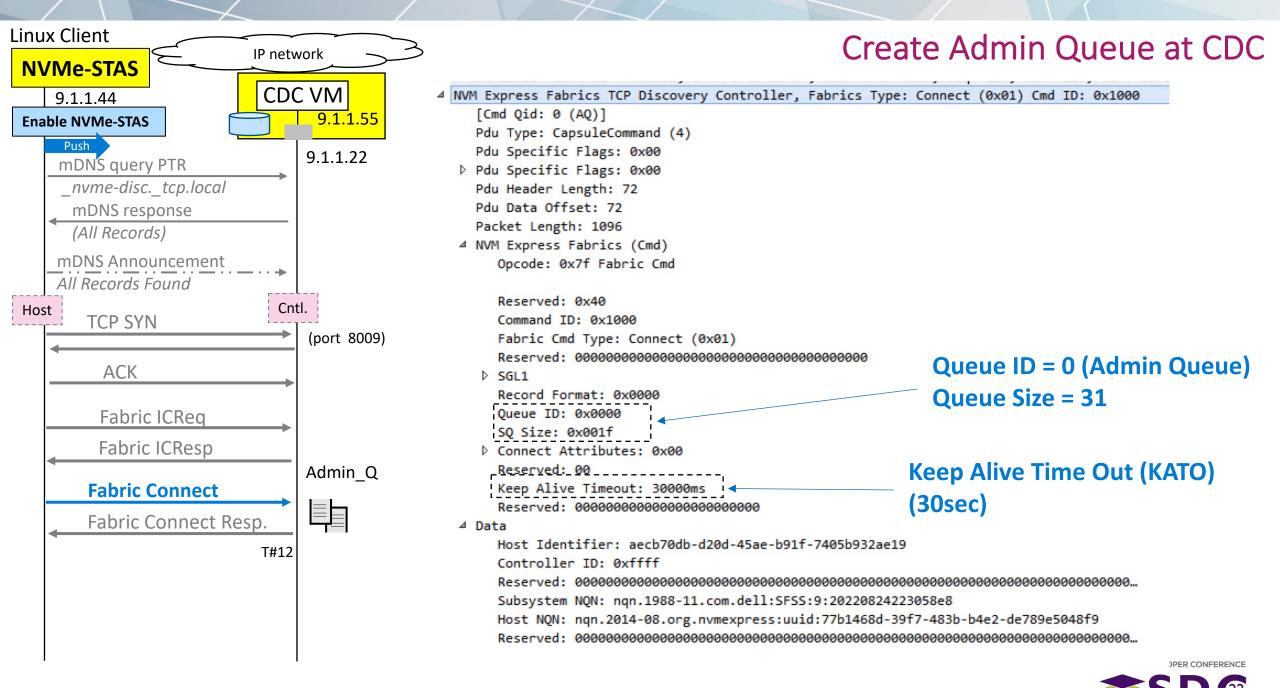
ICResp

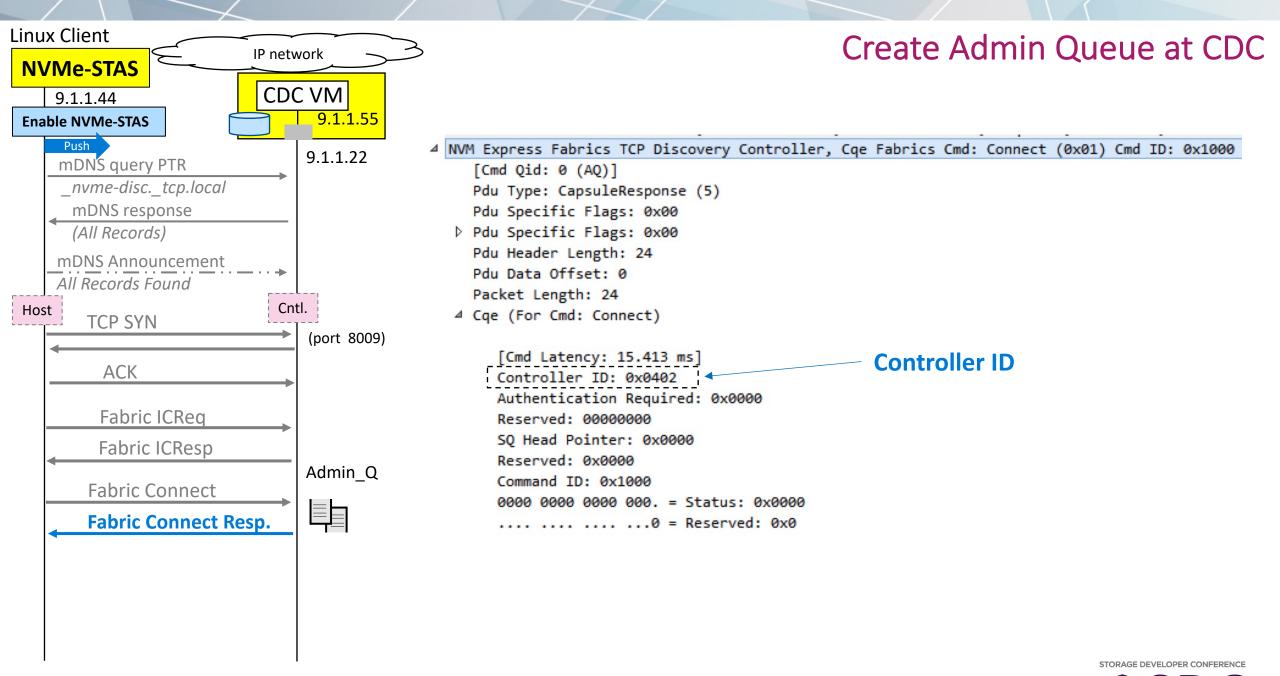


Maximum Host to Controller Data length

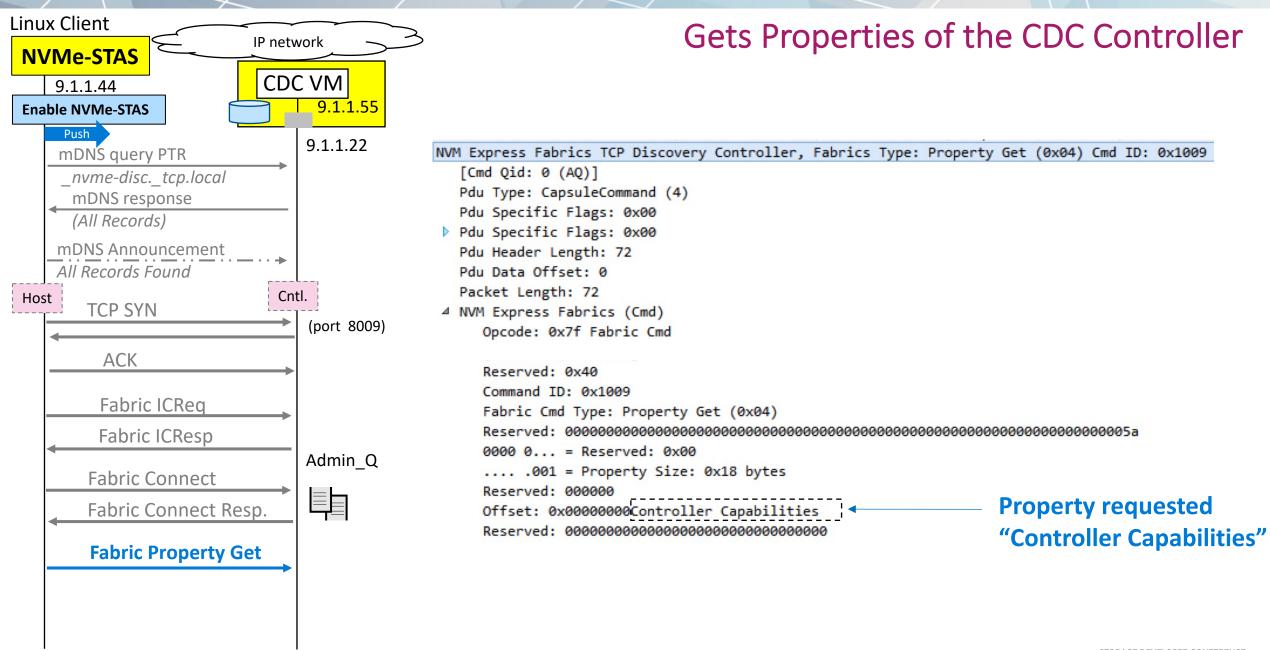
(MAXH2CDATA): Specifies the maximum number of PDU-Data bytes per H2CData PDU in bytes. This value is a multiple of dwords and should be no less than 4,096.



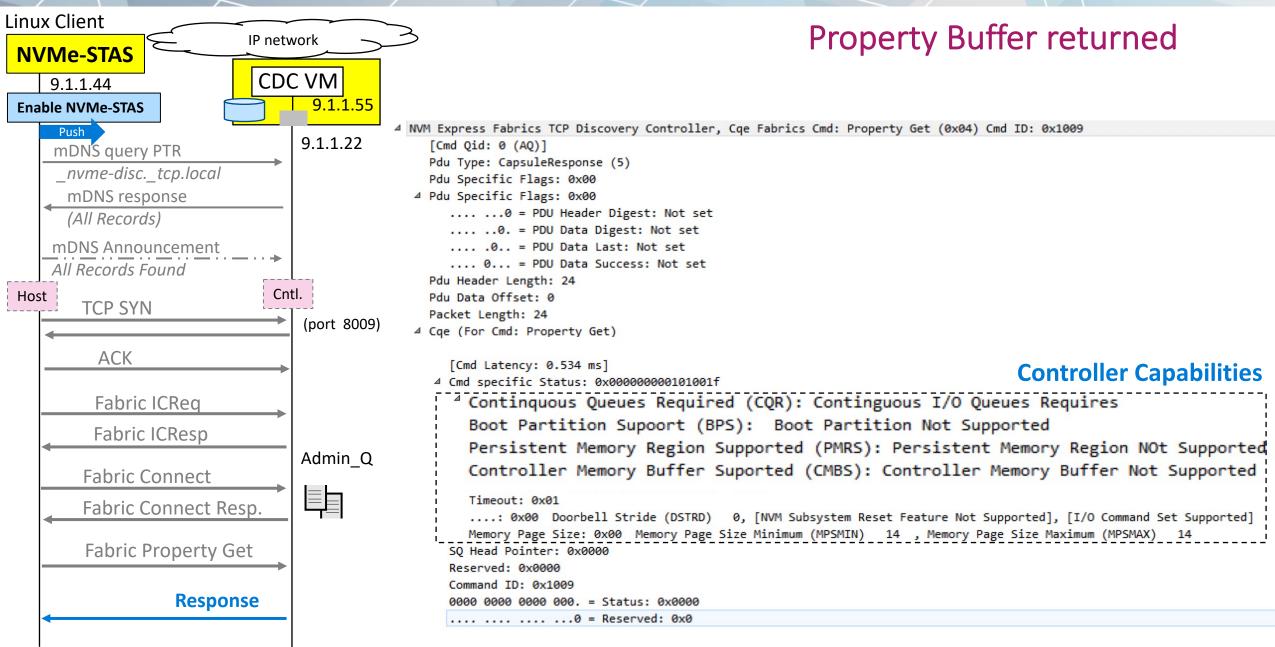




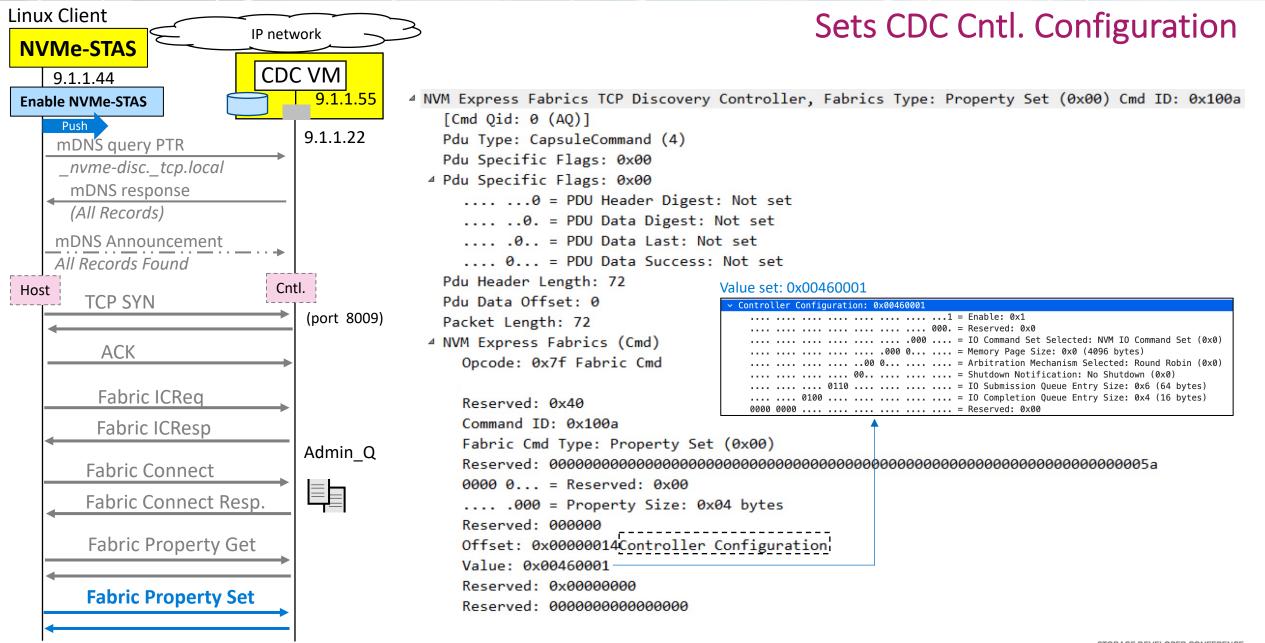






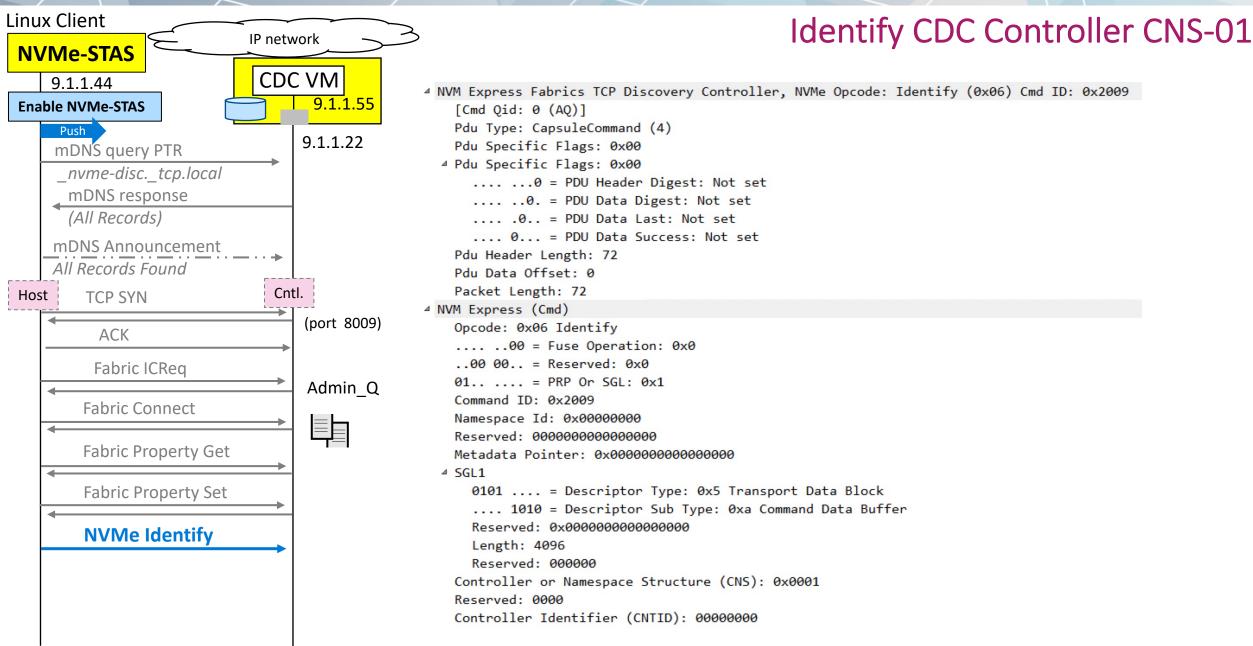




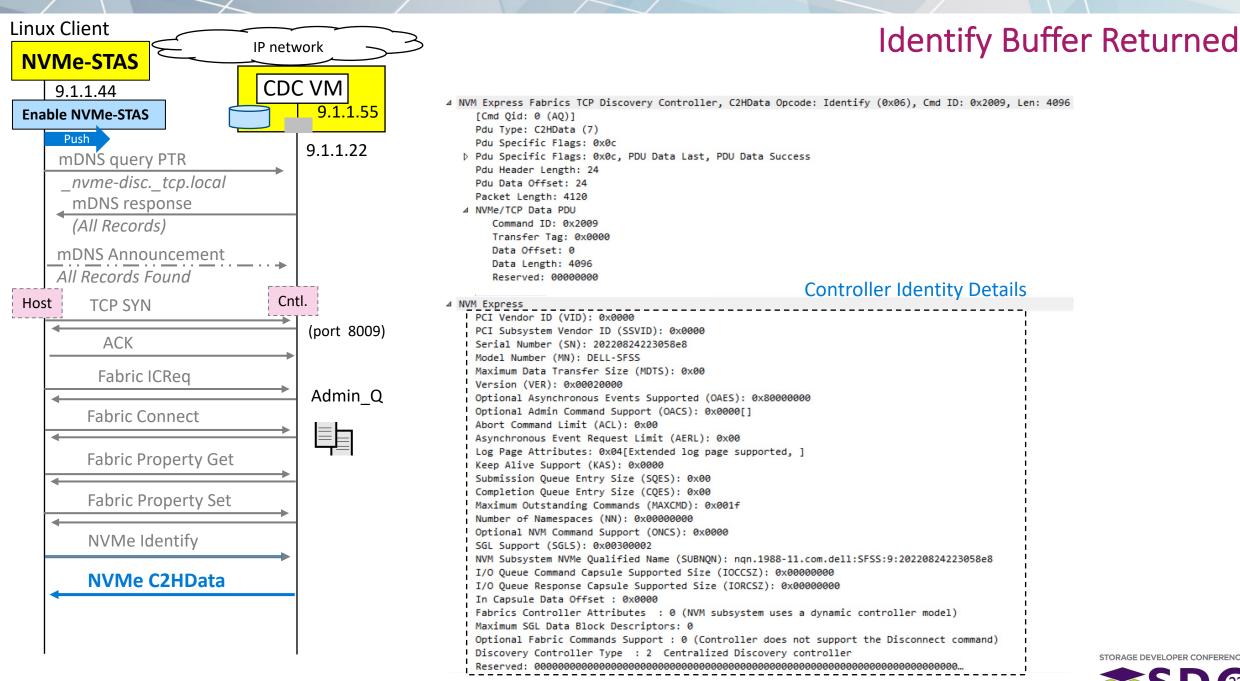




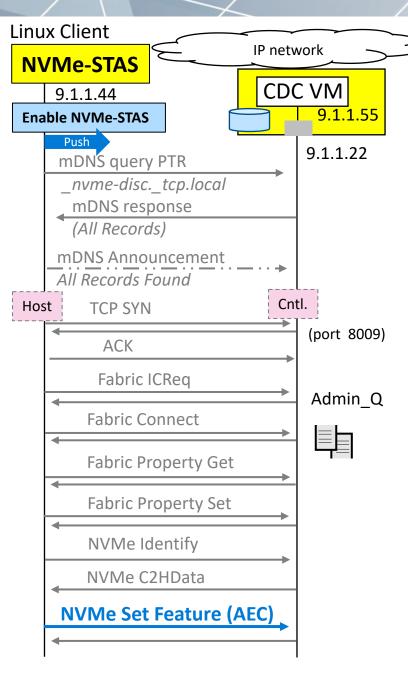
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Host Sets the Notification Flag at the Controller

Set Feature

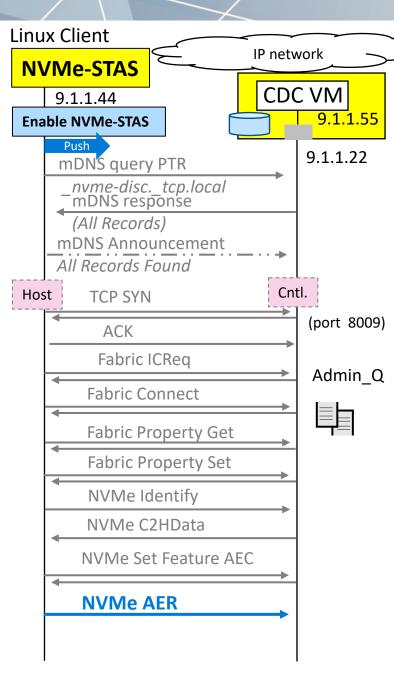
Set AEC

												/			
00	50	56	bf	37	26	50	6b	4b	4b	df	3a/	08	00	45	00
00	7c	a5	d9	40	00	40	06				01				
01	37	82	9a	1f	49	41	79	01	с9	3d	20	c8	89	80	18
01	f5	d6	94	00	00	01	01	08	0a	27	b3	e7	d8	15	db
с5	0d	04	00	48	00	48	00	00	00	09	40	0b	20	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	5a	0b	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	fa	c7	53	74		

Asynchronous Event Configuration

This Feature controls the events that trigger an asynchronous event notification to the host. If the condition for an event is true when the corresponding notice is enabled, then an event is sent to the host.





⊿

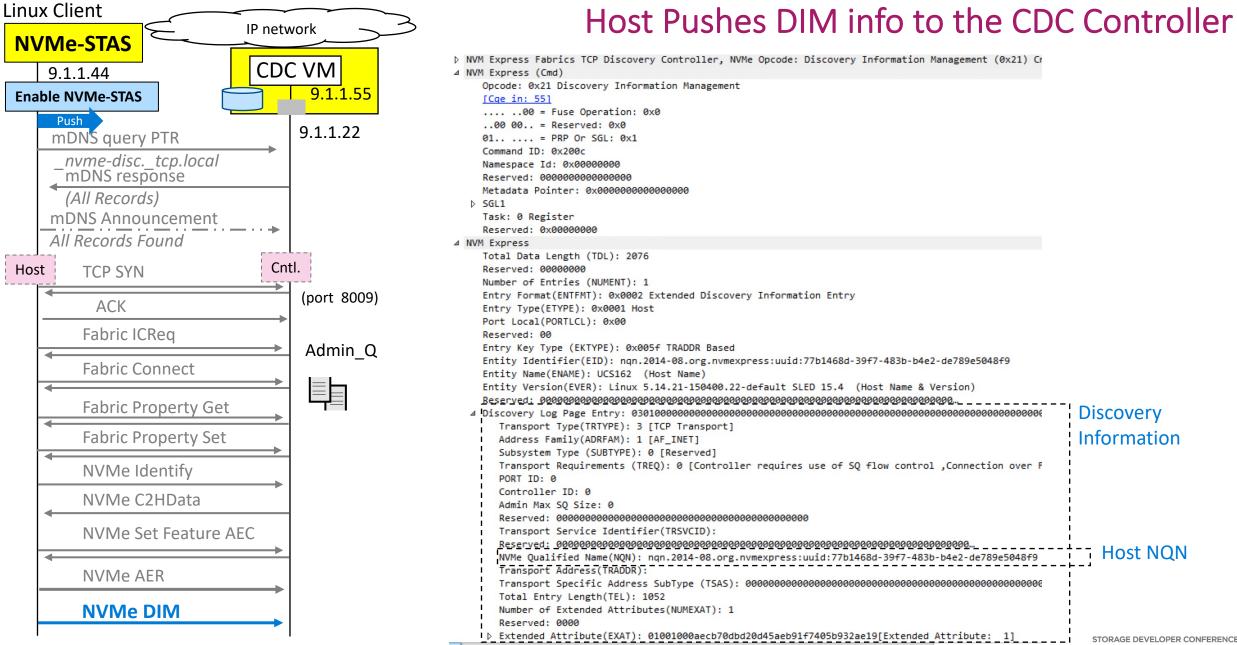
Async. Event Registration at Controller

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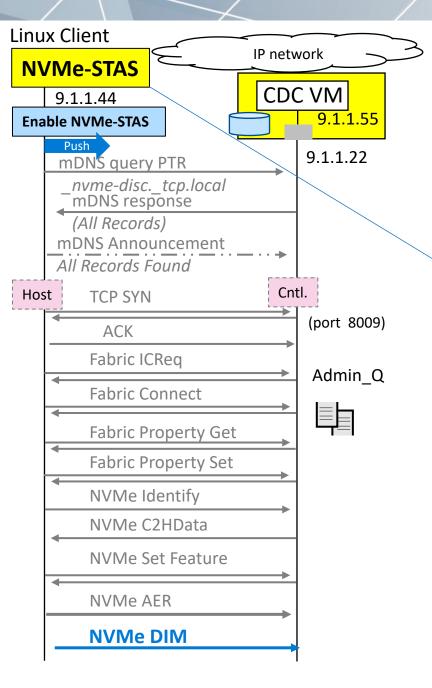
The Asynchronous Event Request (AER) command is submitted by host software to enable the reporting of asynchronous events from the controller. This command has no timeout. The controller posts a completion queue entry for this command when there is an asynchronous event to report to the host.

NVM Express (Cmd)
Opcode: 0x0c Async Event Request
00 = Fuse Operation: 0x0
00 00 = Reserved: 0x0
01 = PRP Or SGL: 0x1
Command ID: 0x001f
Namespace Id: 0x0000000
Reserved: 00000000000000
Metadata Pointer: 0x000000000000000
4 SGL1
0101 = Descriptor Type: 0x5 Transport Data Block
1010 = Descriptor Sub Type: 0xa Command Data Buffer
Reserved: 0x00000000000000
Length: 0
Reserved: 000000





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DIM info is stored by the CDC Controller

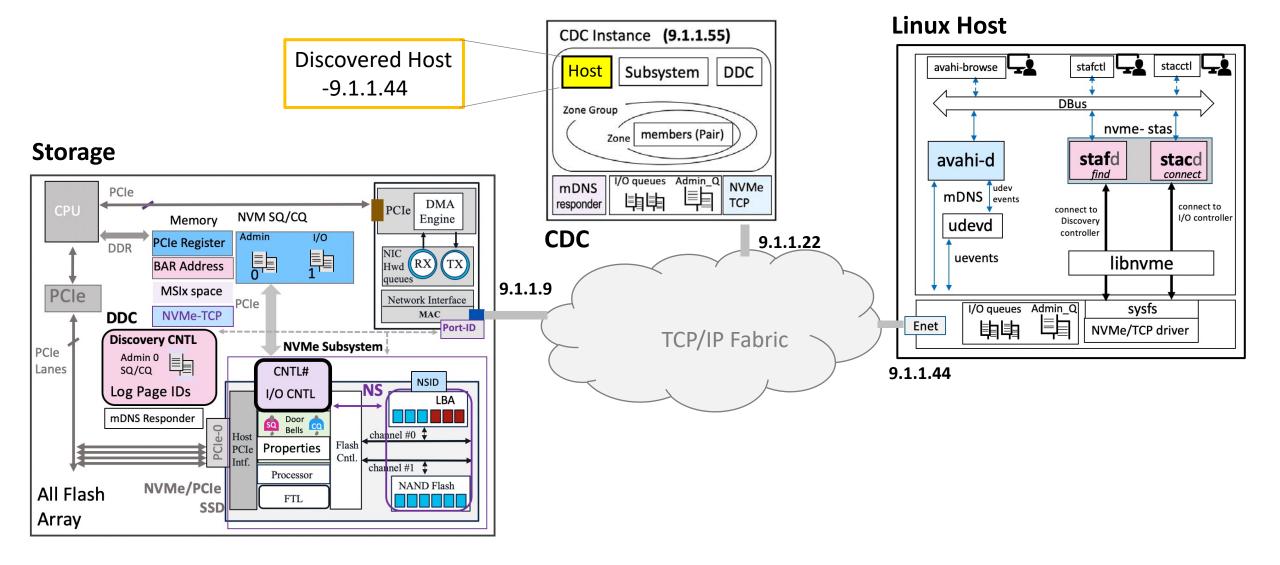
Host Details is added in the CDC

>	General Information					
	Connection Status	Online				
	Entity Key Type	TRADDR				
	EName	sles15				
	EVersion	Linux 5.14.21-150400.22-default SLED 15.4				
	Host Identifier	aecb70dbd20d45aeb91f7405b932ae19				
	HostInterface	nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:77b1468d-3 9f7-483b-b4e2-de789e5048f9@9.1.1.44:V4::0: 57442:TCP				
NQN		nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:77b1468d-3 9f7-483b-b4e2-de789e5048f9				
	NodeName	stfs-cdcproxy-deployment-3-1				
	Registration Type	Explicit				
	Transport Requirements (TREQ)	Secure channel Not specified				
	Transport Specific Address Subtype (TSAS)	No Security				
	Transport Address	9.1.1.44				
	Transport Address Family	IPV4				
	Transport Type	ТСР				
		source: Dell SFSS/CDC				

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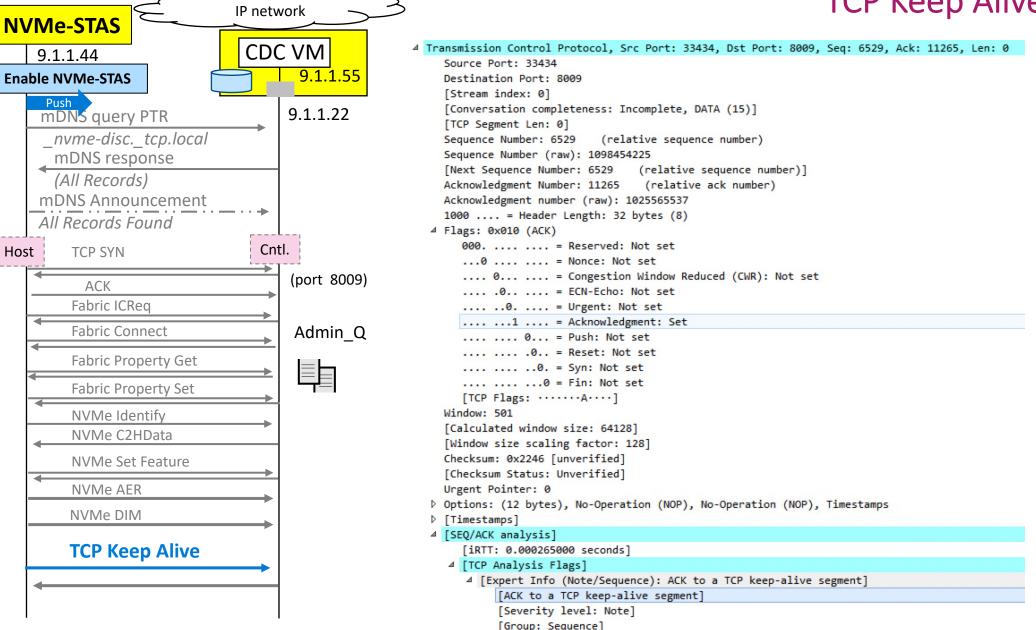
Host Infor in CDC database (NQN, IP, etc.)



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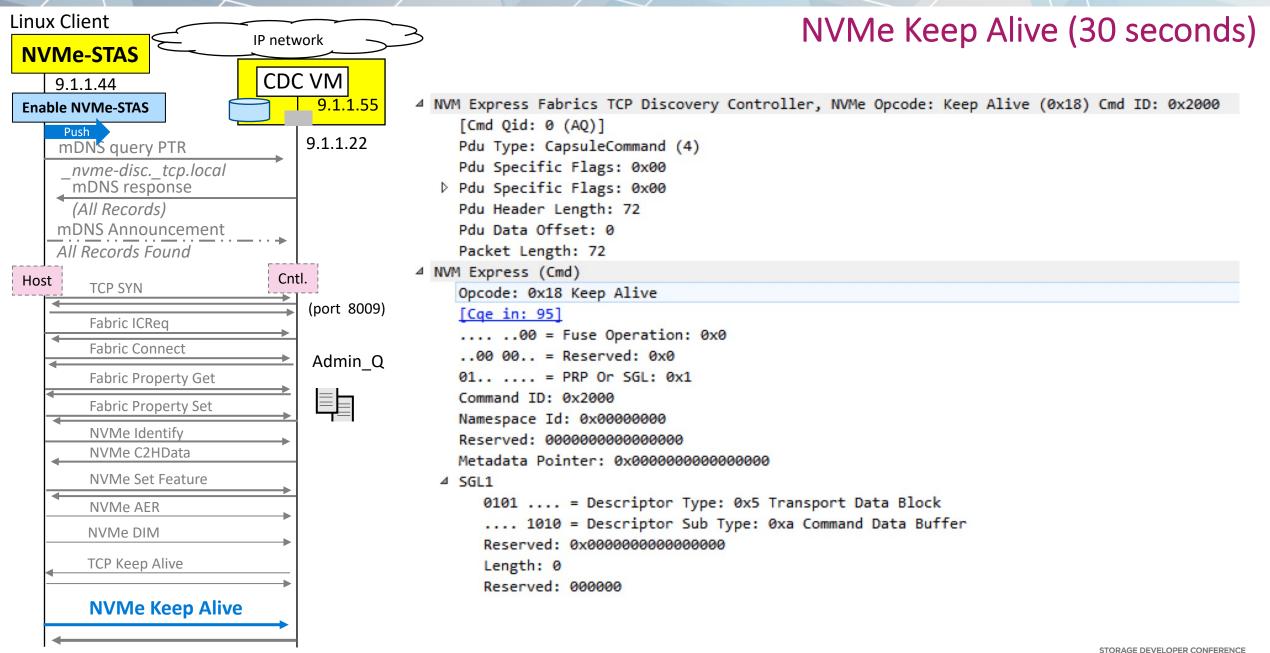




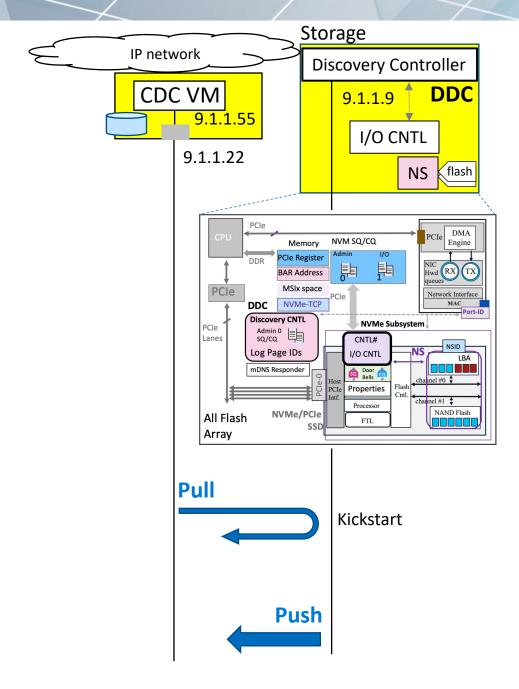
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Linux Client









How does Storage Discovers CDC?

DDC Registration - Pull or Push ?

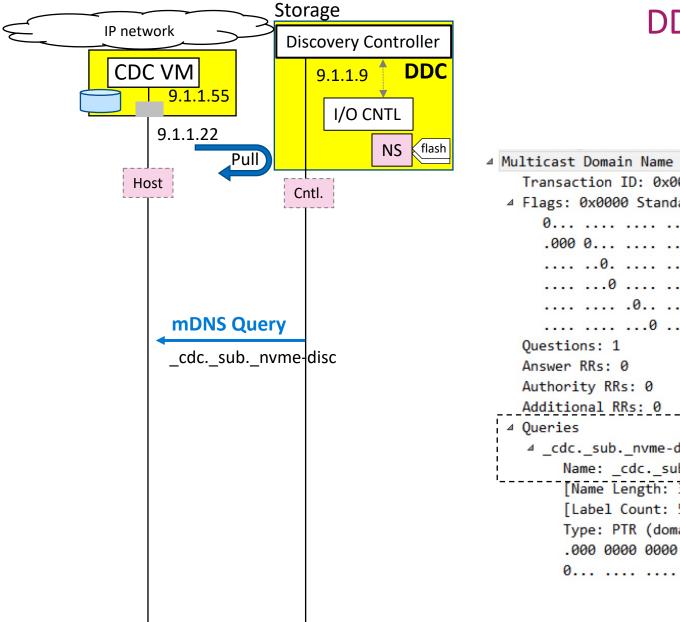
A DDC may determine if a CDC is present by transmitting a query that includes a DNS PTR record with the name in the form of:

"_cdc._sub._nvme-disc._tcp.local"

Upon reception of an mDNS response that contains a DNS SRV record with the service name set to "_cdc._sub._nvme-disc", the DDC may

- a. Perform push registration with the CDC; or
- b. Request a pull registration from the CDC (e.g., using Kickstart Discovery Request PDU (KDReq)



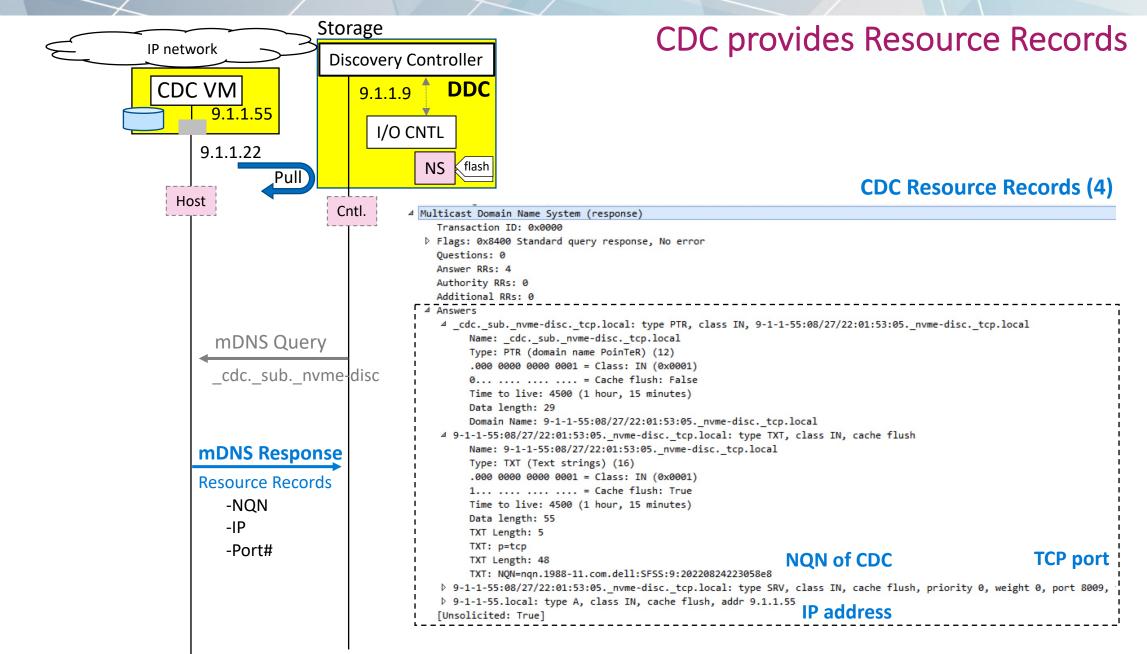


DDC requests pull Registration

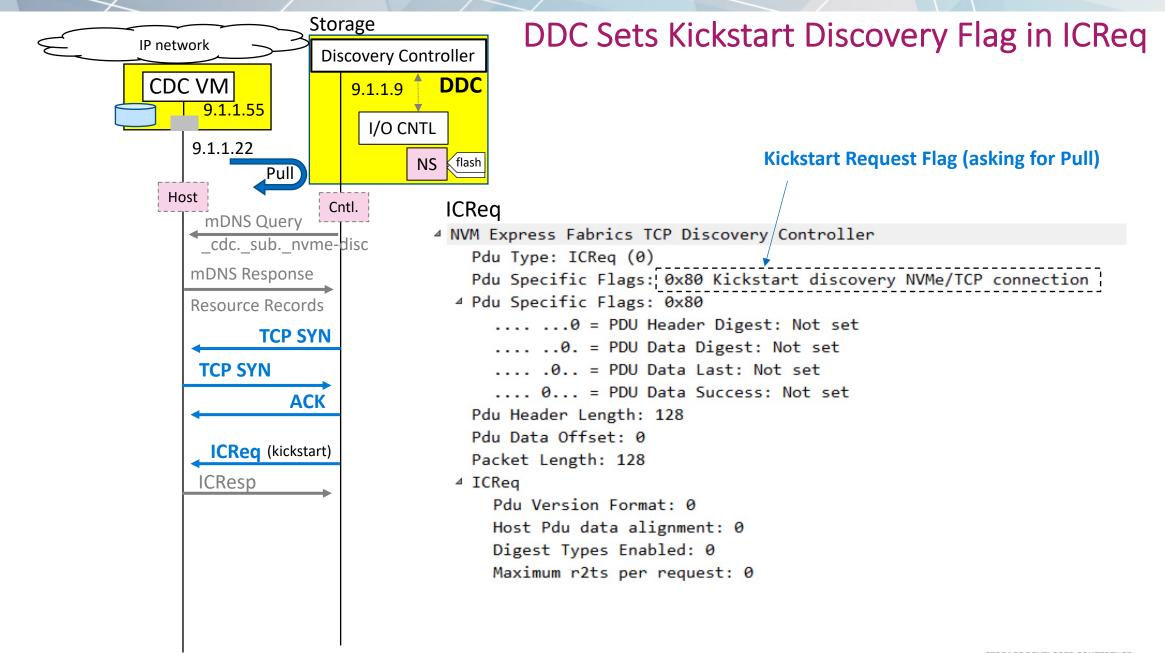
⊿ Multicast Domain Name System (query)						
Transaction ID: 0x0000						
0 = Response: Message is a query						
.000 0 = Opcode: Standard query (0)						
0 = Recursion desired: Don't do query recursively						
0 = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable						
Questions: 1						
Answer RRs: 0						
Authority RRs: 0						
Additional RRs: 0						
⊿ Queries						
✓						
Name: cdc. sub. nvme-disc. tcp.local						
[Name Length: 31]						
[Label Count: 5]						
Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12)						
.000 0000 0000 0001 = Class: IN (0x0001)						
0						
or of the second						

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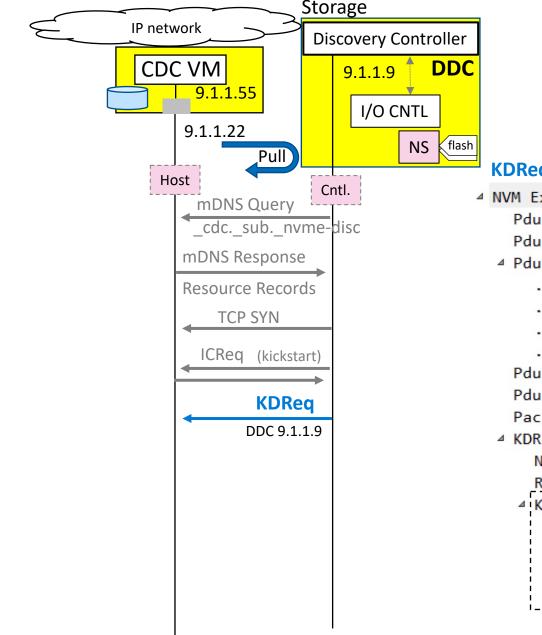
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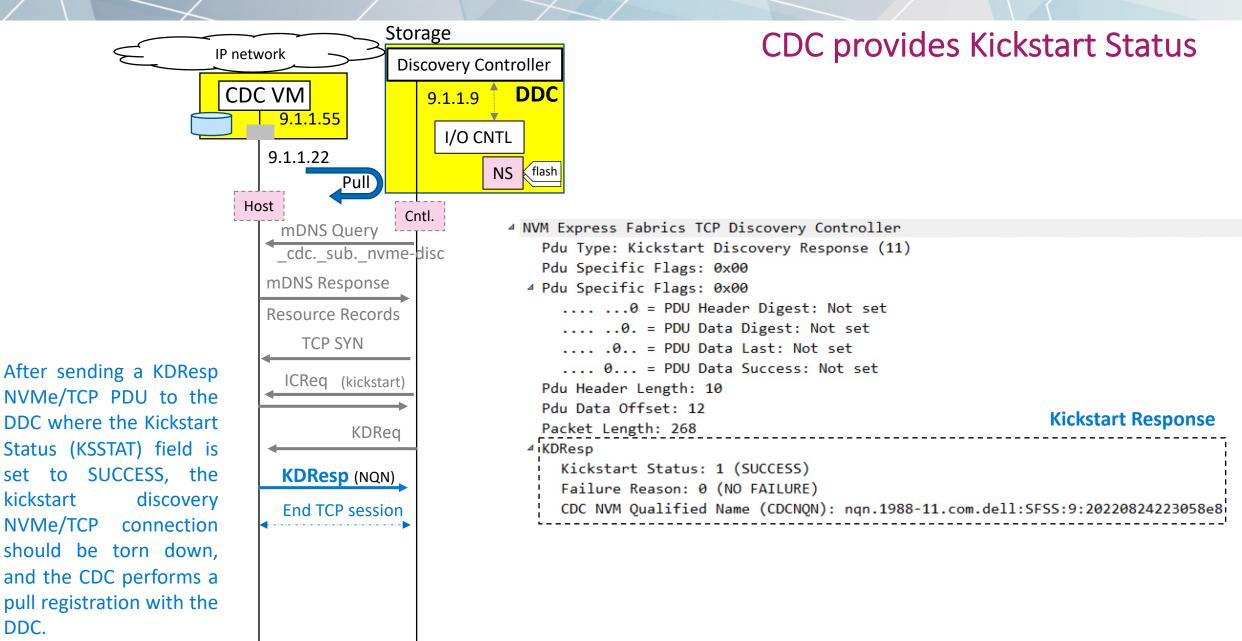


DDC Requests for Kickstart

KDReq

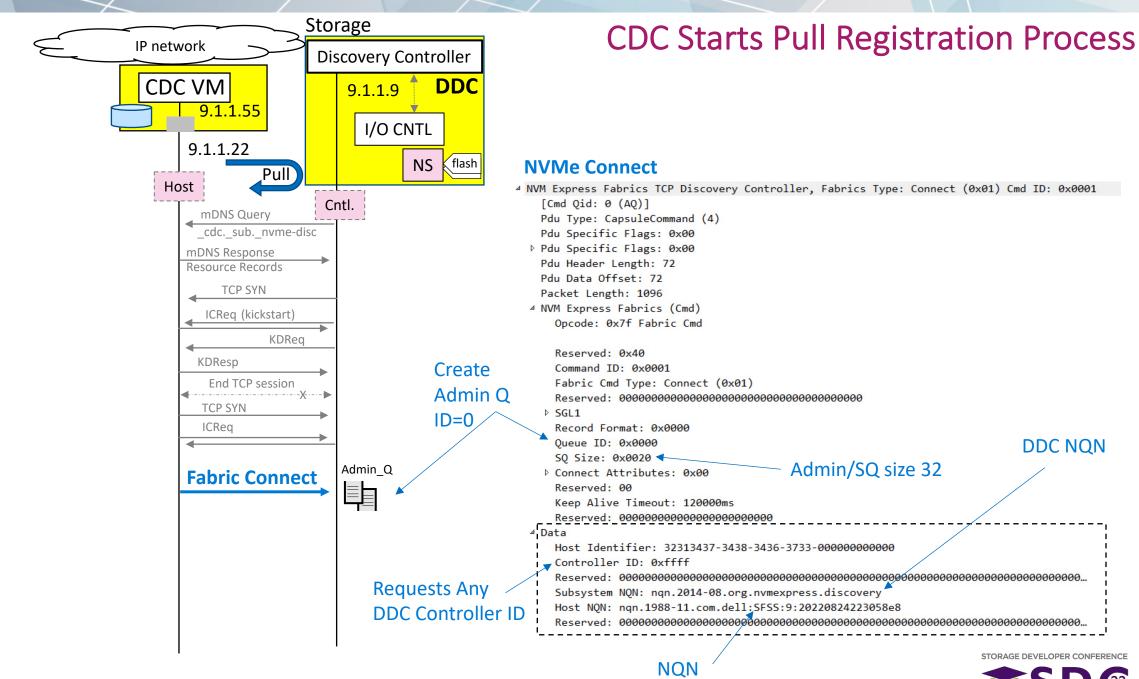
A NVM Express Fabrics TCP Discovery Controller Pdu Type: Kickstart Discovery Request (10) Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 ₄ Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 0 = PDU Header Digest: Not set0. = PDU Data Digest: Not set0.. = PDU Data Last: Not set 0... = PDU Data Success: Not set Pdu Header Length: 12 Pdu Data Offset: 12 Packet Length: 302 ⊿ KDReq Number of Kickstart Records (NUMKR): 1 **Kickstart Record** Reserved: 0x0001 Transport Type (TRTYPE): 3 Address Family (ADRFAM): 1 Transport Service Identifier (TRSVCID): 8009 Transport Address (TRADDR):: 9.1.1.9



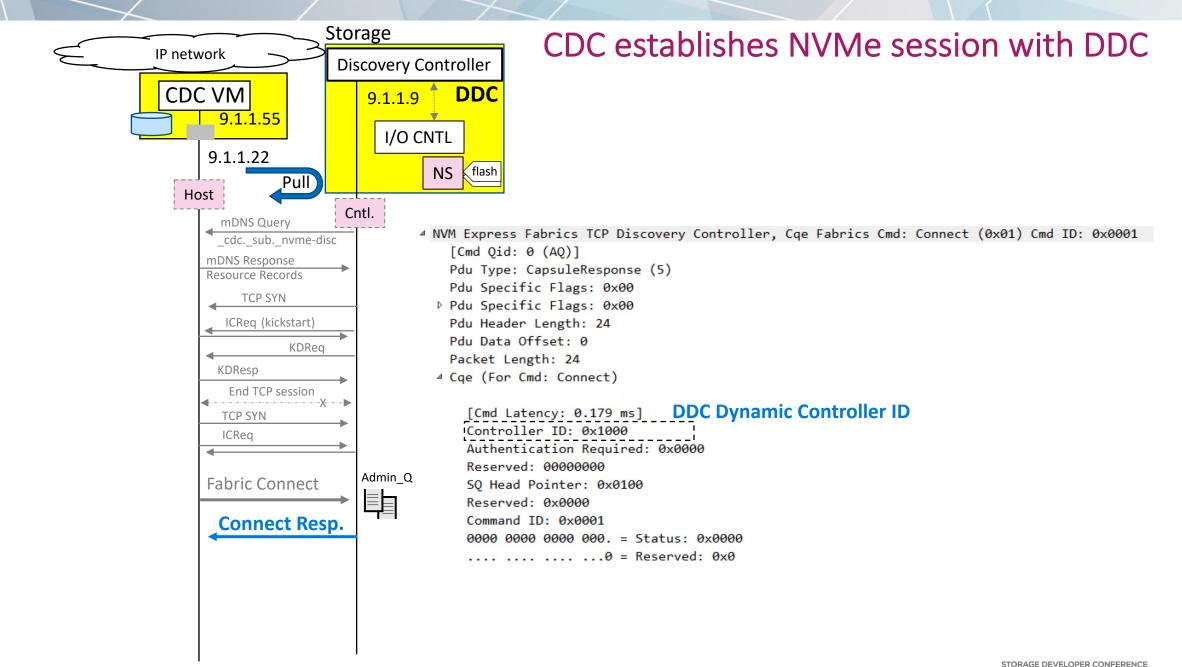




DDC.



CDC (Host)

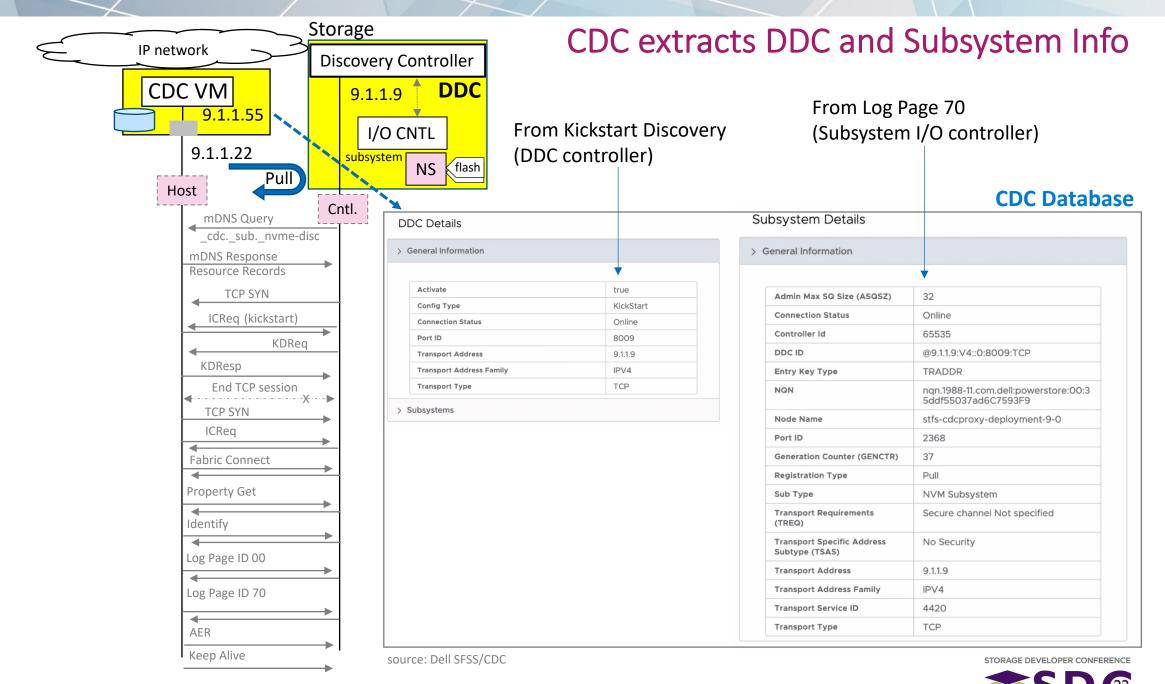




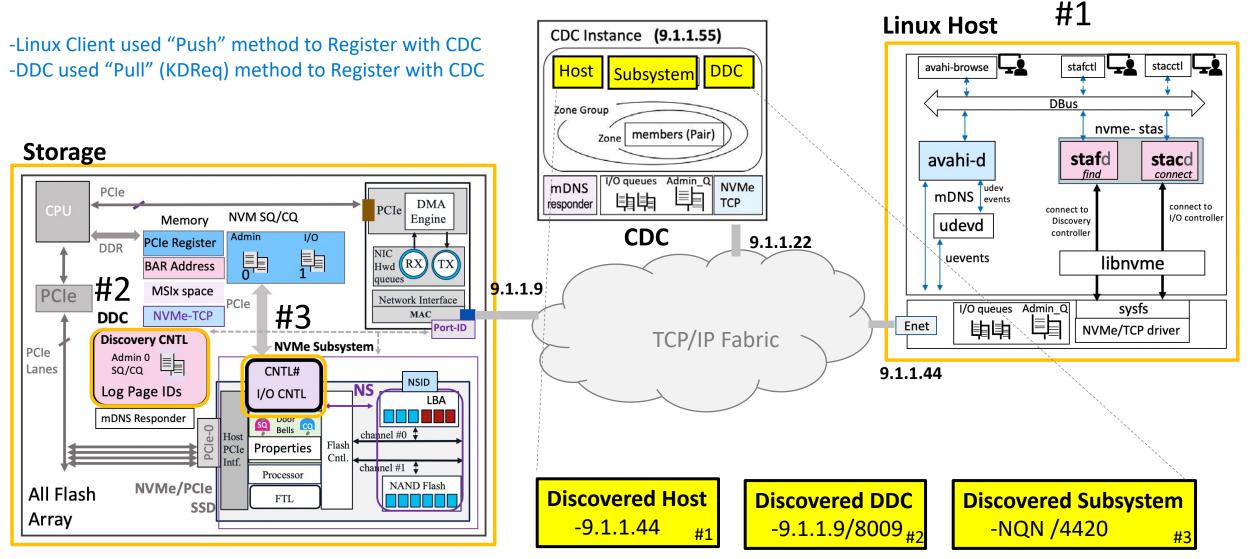
	rage scovery Controller	CDC gets the Log Page 70 from DDC
CDC VM 9.1.1.55 9.1.1.22 Host	9.1.1.9 DDC I/O CNTL NS flash ntl.	<pre>4 Discovery Log Page Entry: 030102004009ffff2000000000000000000000000000</pre>
Keep Alive		STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



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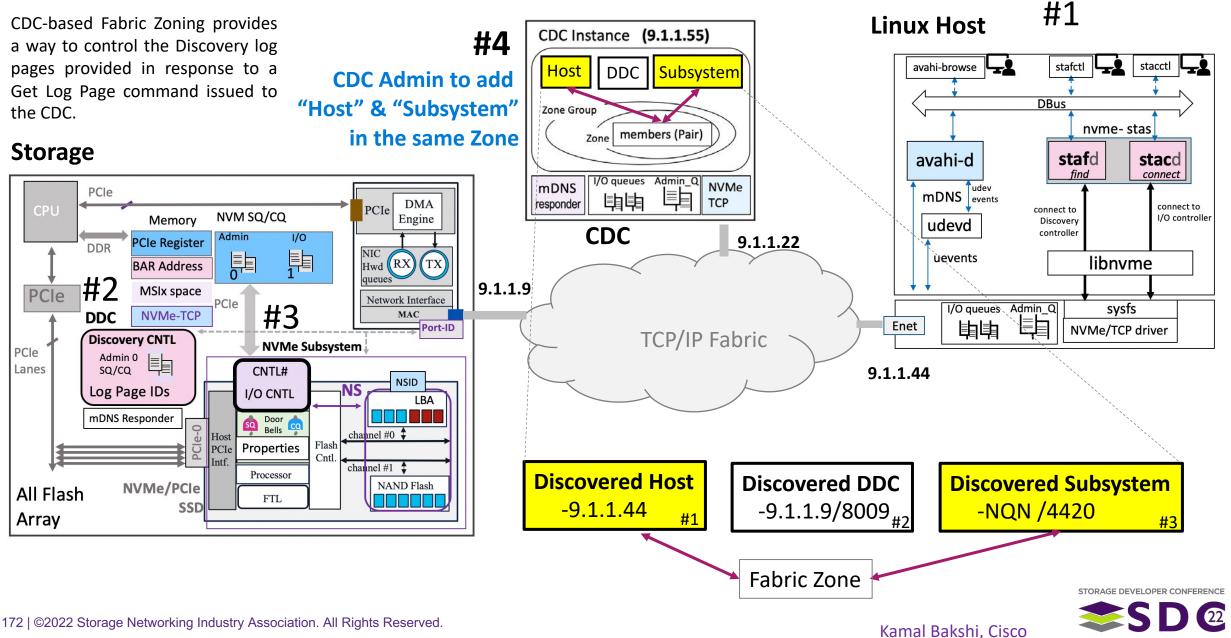
CDC discovered Host, DDC & Subsystem (I/O controller)



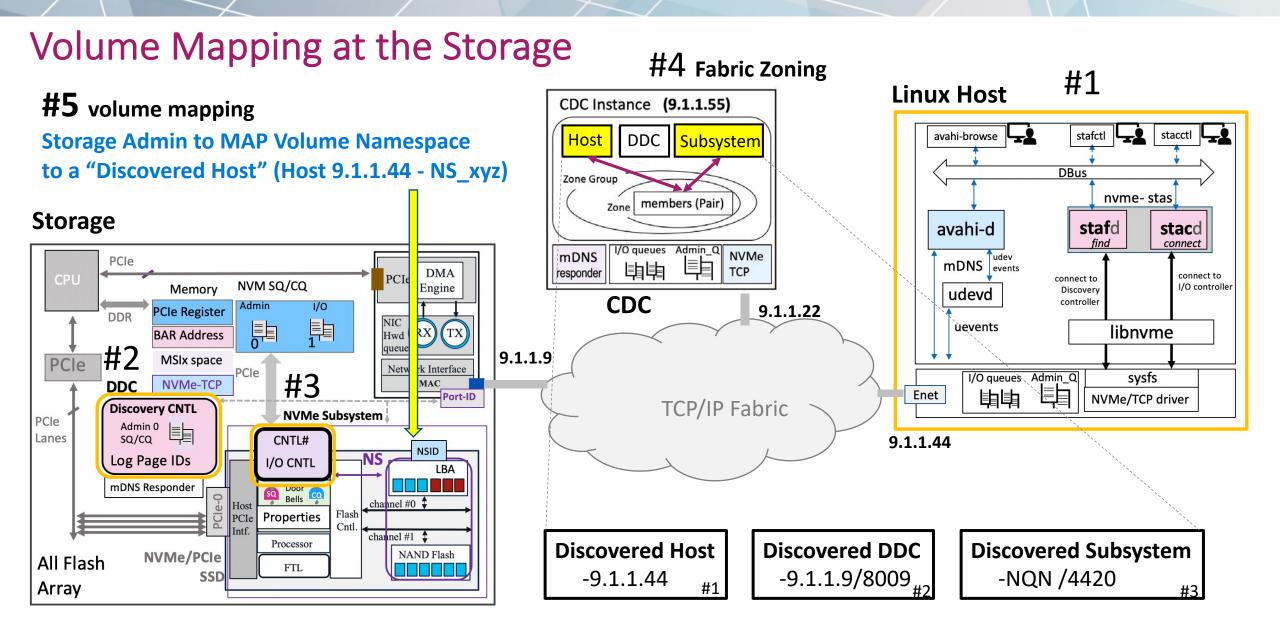


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Fabric Zoning at CDC

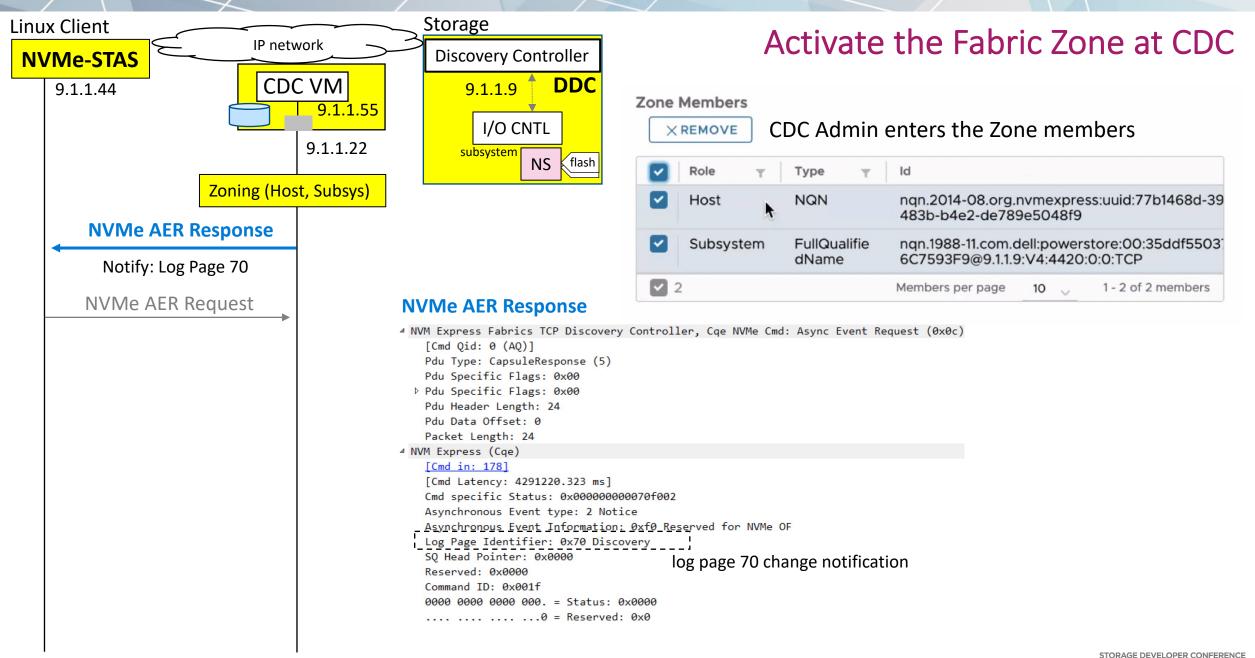


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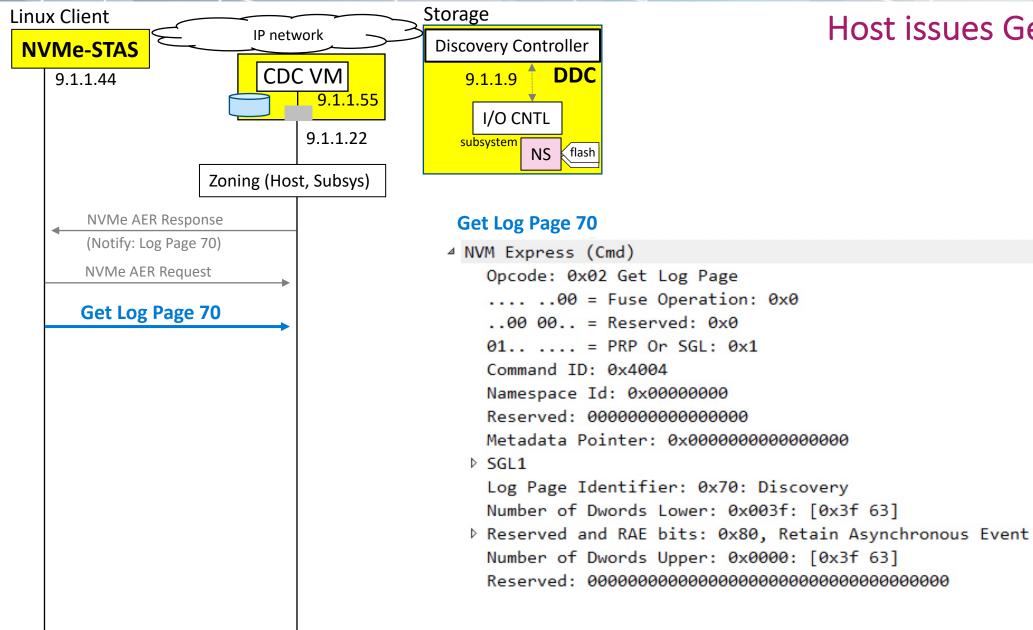




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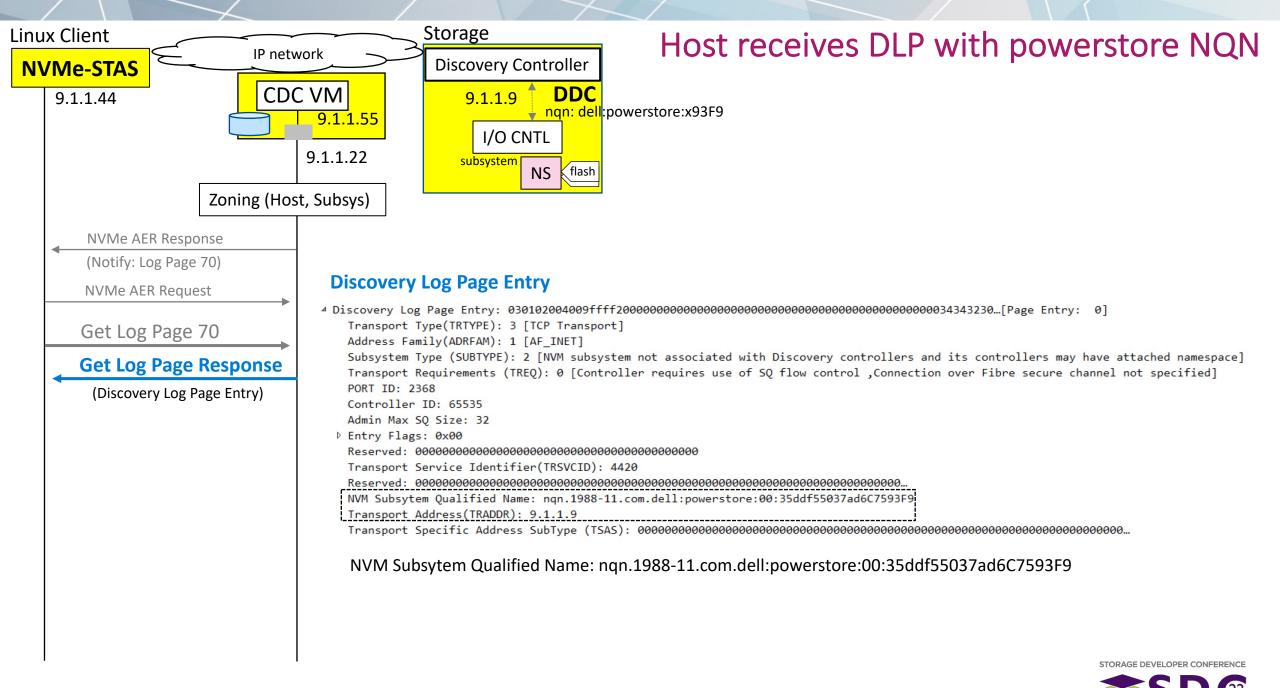


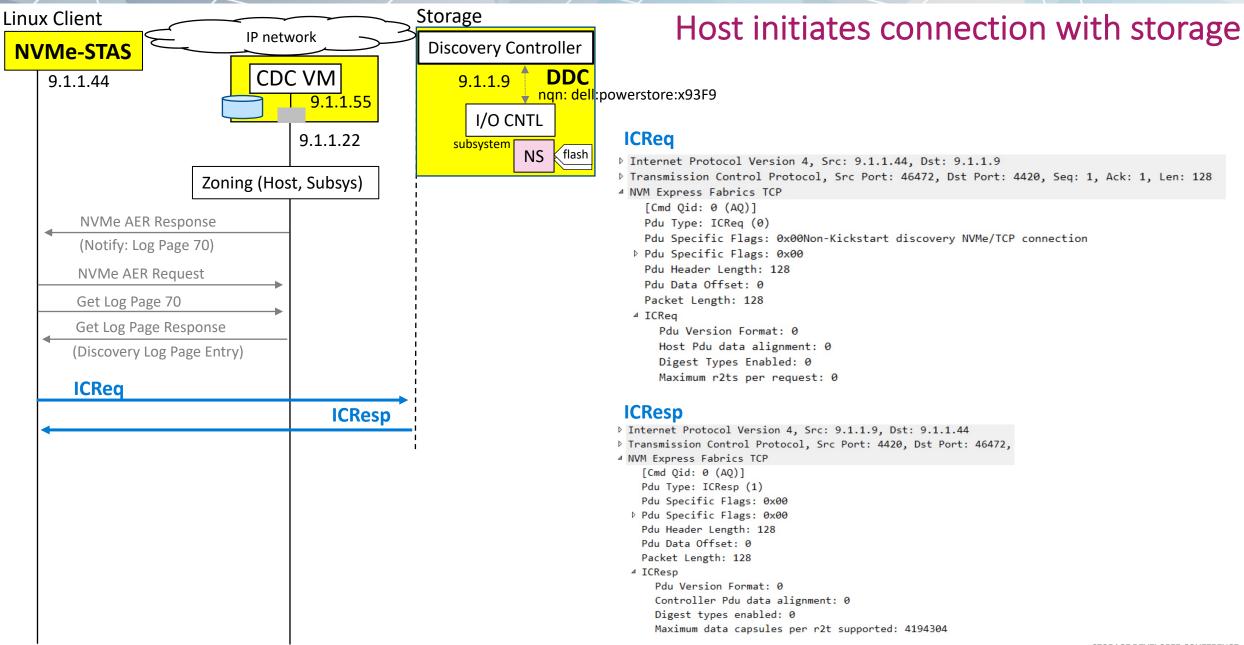




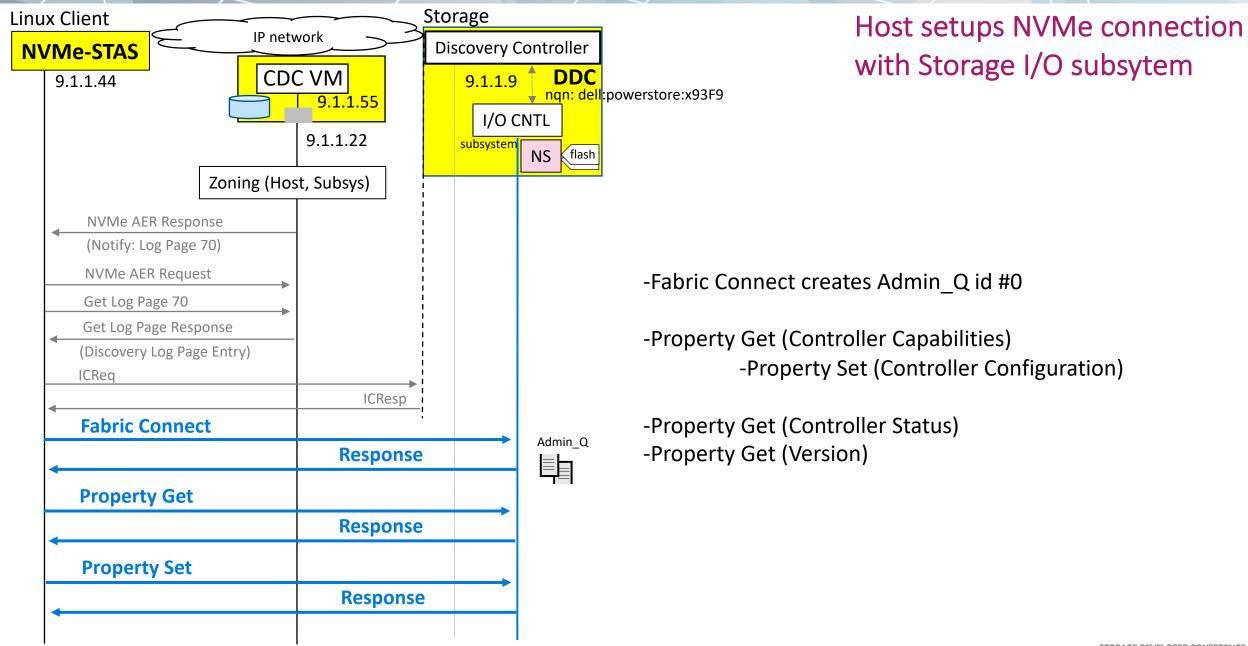
Host issues Get Log Page 70





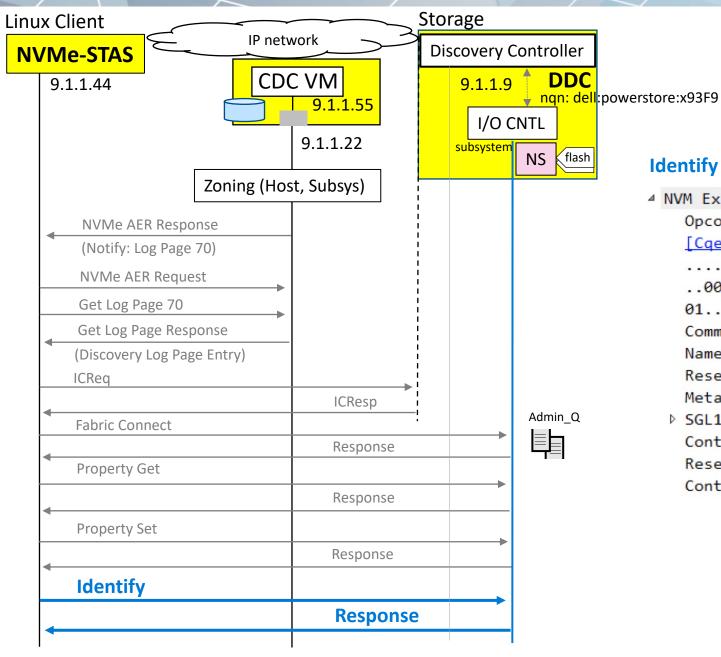








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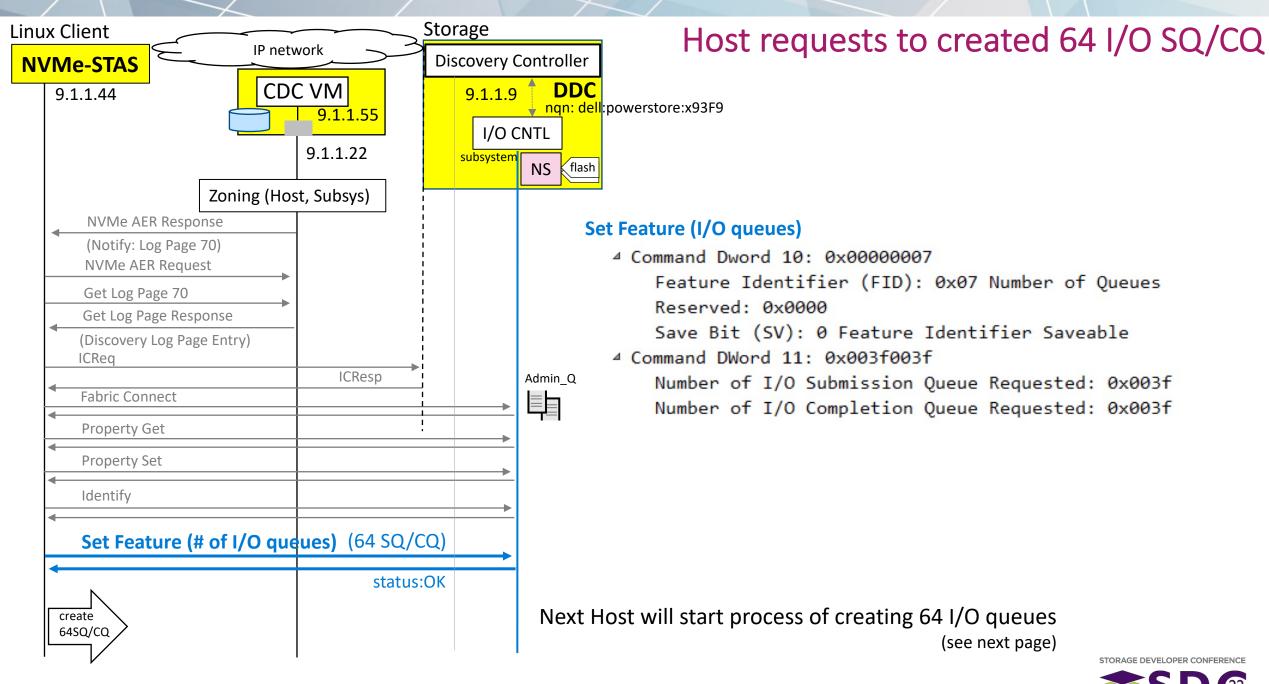
Host gets Controller's details

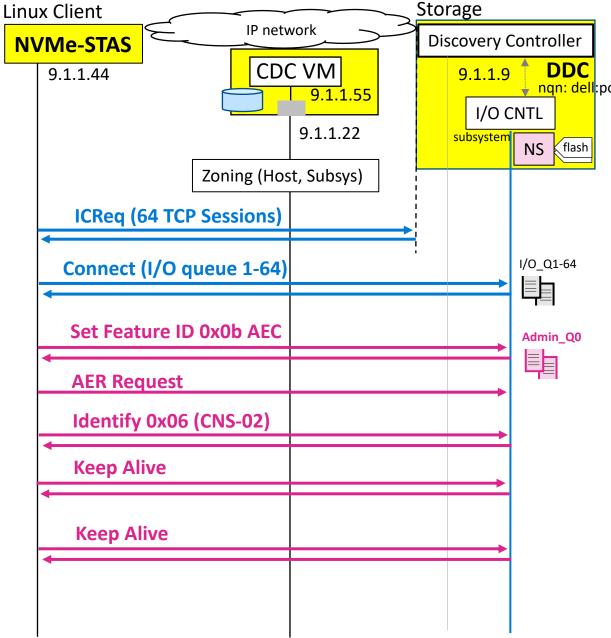
Identify

A NVM Express (Cmd) Opcode: 0x06 Identify [Cge in: 1698]00 = Fuse Operation: 0x0 ..00 00.. = Reserved: 0x0 01.. = PRP Or SGL: 0x1 Command ID: 0x2011 Namespace Id: 0x0000000 Reserved: 0000000000000000 Metadata Pointer: 0x0000000000000000 ▷ SGL1 Controller or Namespace Structure (CNS): 0x0001 Reserved: 0000 Controller Identifier (CNTID): 0000000



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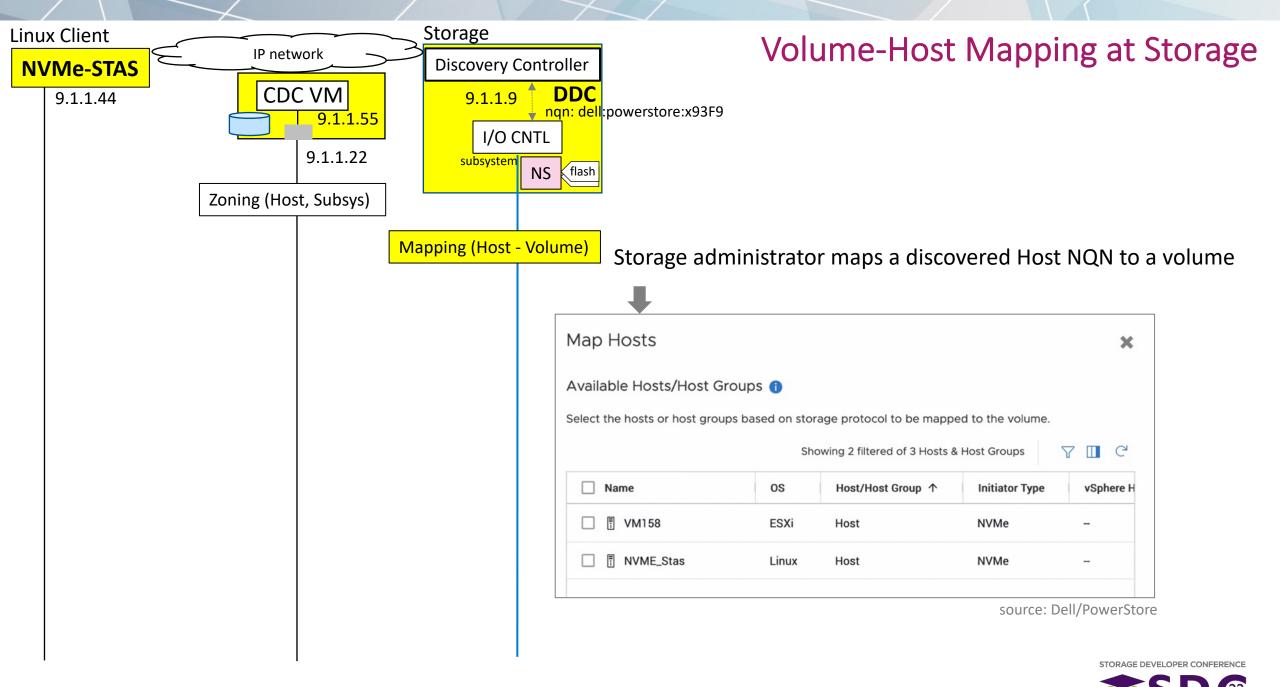
Host sends 64 Connects with QID#/Size

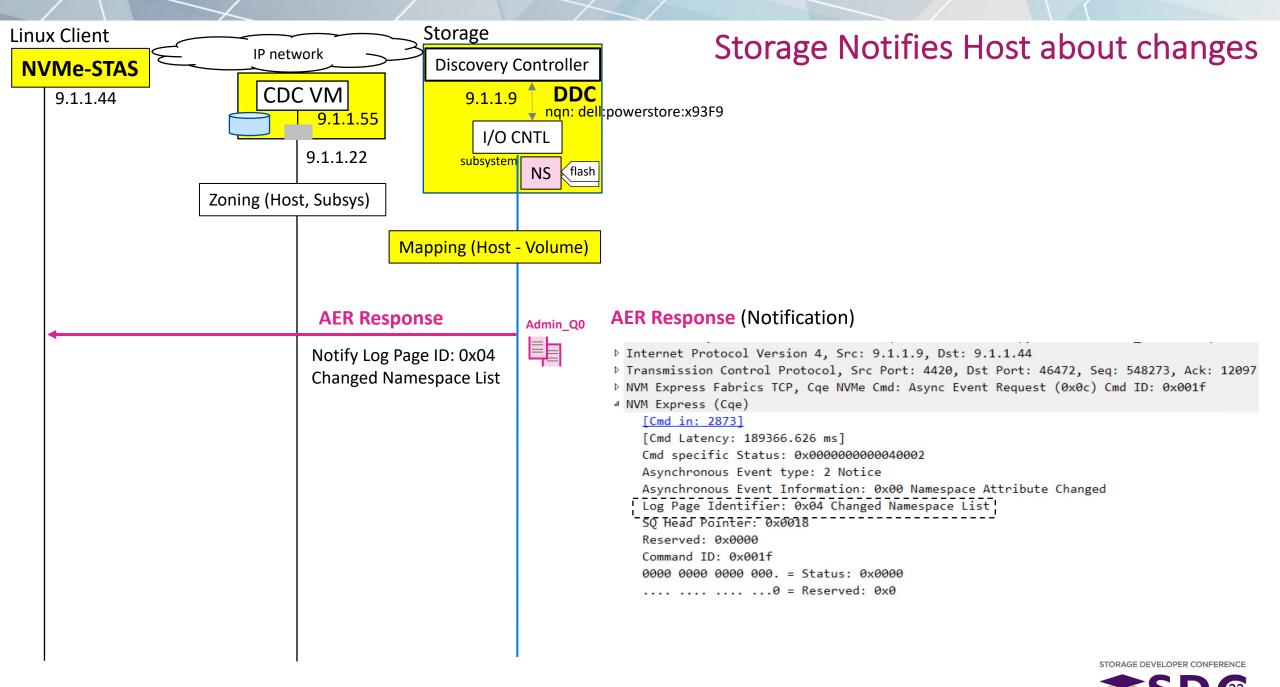
nqn: dell:powerstore:x93F9

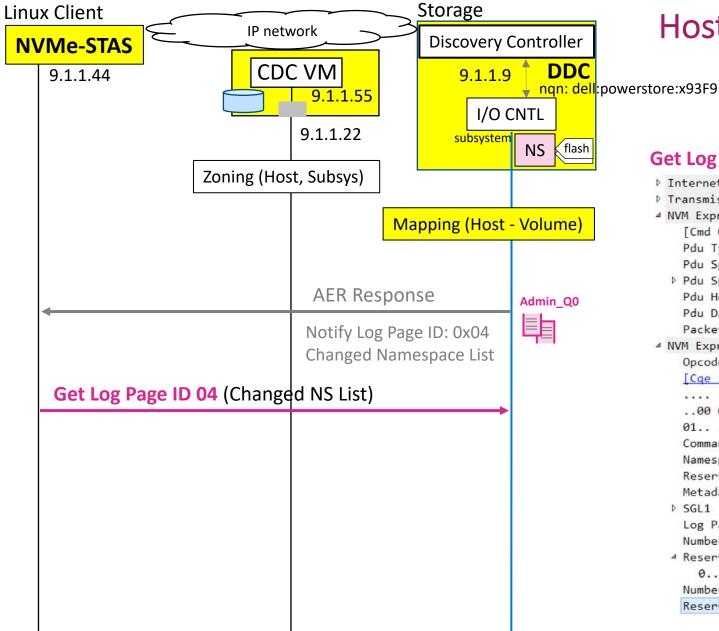
e.g. Connect Request for IOQ #64 (64 Connect Requests)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 9.1.1.9 ▷ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46614, Dst Port: 4420, Seq: 129, Ack: 129, Len: A NVM Express Fabrics TCP, Fabrics Type: Connect (0x01) Cmd ID: 0x1000 [Cmd Qid: 64 (IOQ)] Pdu Type: CapsuleCommand (4) Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 ▷ Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 Pdu Header Length: 72 Pdu Data Offset: 72 Packet Length: 1096 △ NVM Express Fabrics (Cmd) Opcode: 0x7f Fabric Cmd [Fabric Cge in: 2615] Reserved: 0x40 Command ID: 0x1000 Fabric Cmd Type: Connect (0x01) ▶ SGL1 Record Format: 0x0000 I/O QID #64 Queue ID: 0x0040 SQ Size: 0x007f Connect Attributes: 0x00 Reserved: 00 Keep Alive Timeout: Oms -Storage NQN ⊿ Data Host Identifier: aecb70db-d20d-45ae-b91f-7405b932ae19 -Host NON Controller ID: 0x0fff Subsystem NQN: nqn.1988-11.com.dell:powerstore:00:35ddf55037ad6C7593F9 Host NQN: nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:77b1468d-39f7-483b-b4e2-de789e5048f9







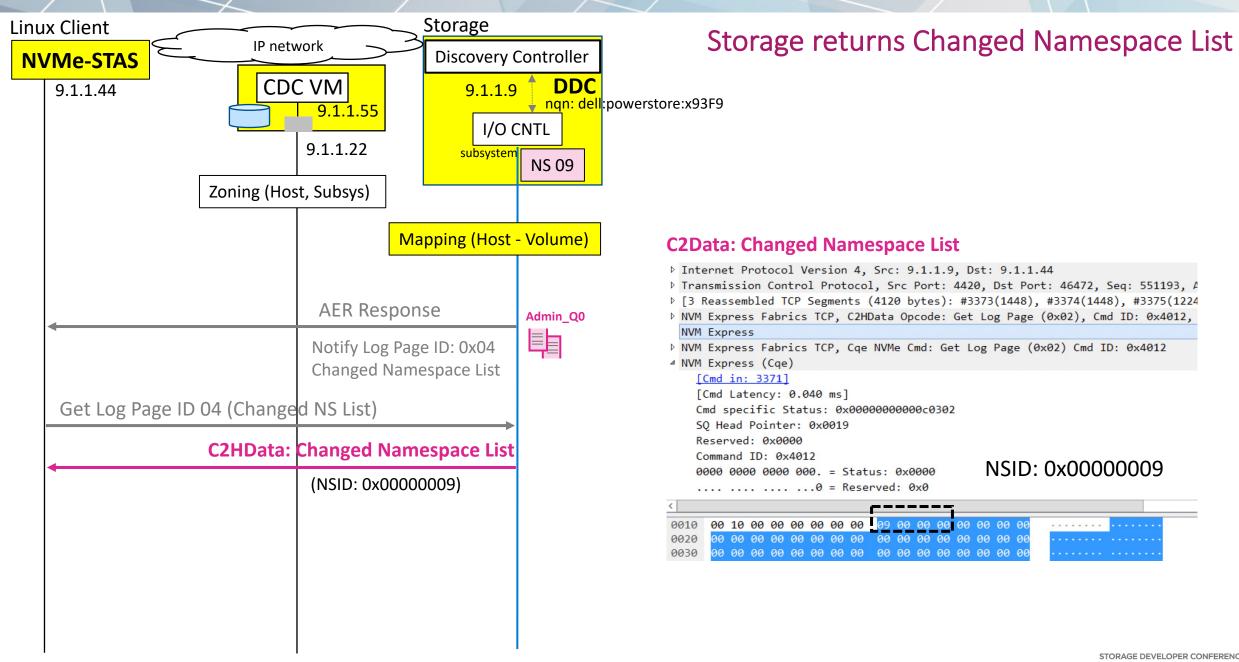


Host requests changed Namespace List

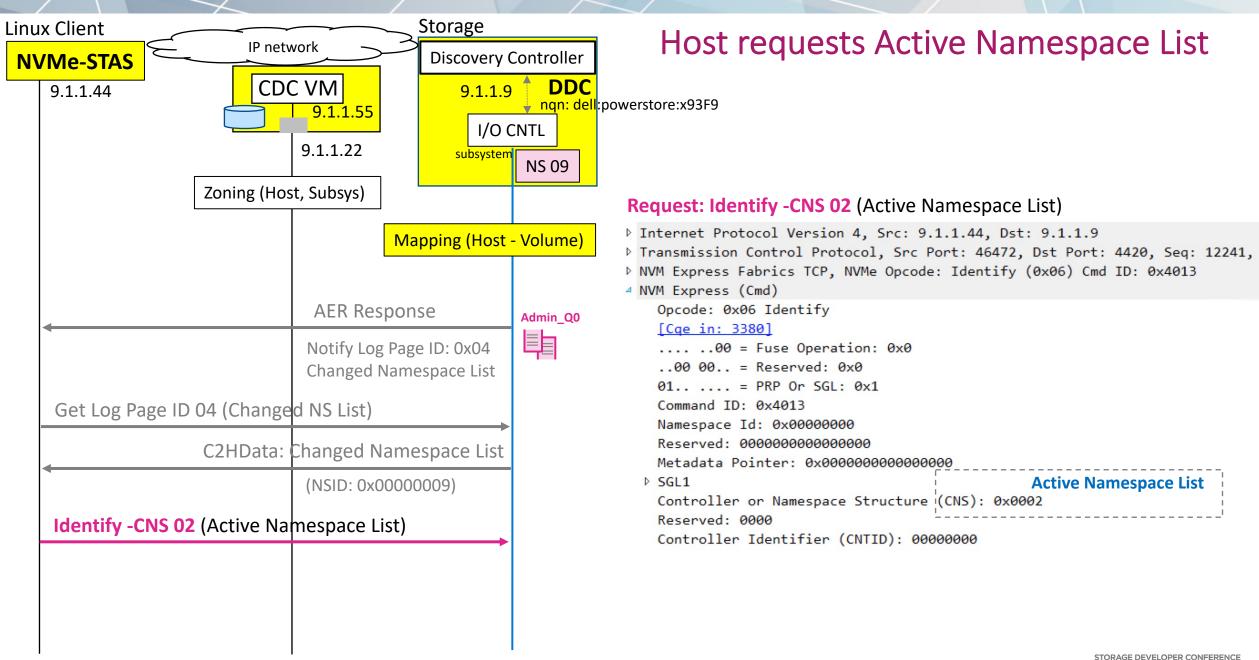
Get Log Page ID 04 (Changed NS List)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 9.1.1.9 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46472, Dst Port: 4420, Seq: 12169, A NVM Express Fabrics TCP, NVMe Opcode: Get Log Page (0x02) Cmd ID: 0x4012 [Cmd Qid: 0 (AQ)] Pdu Type: CapsuleCommand (4) Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 ▷ Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 Pdu Header Length: 72 Pdu Data Offset: 0 Packet Length: 72 ▲ NVM Express (Cmd) Opcode: 0x02 Get Log Page [Cge in: 3375]00 = Fuse Operation: 0x0 ..00 00.. = Reserved: 0x0 01.. = PRP Or SGL: 0x1 Command ID: 0x4012 Namespace Id: 0xffffffff Reserved: 0000000000000000 Metadata Pointer: 0x0000000000000000 ▶ SGL1 Log Page Identifier: 0x04: Changed Namespace List Number of Dwords Lower: 0x03ff: [0x3ff 1023] ▲ Reserved and RAE bits: 0x00 0... = Retain Asynchronous Event: False Number of Dwords Upper: 0x0000: [0x3ff 1023]

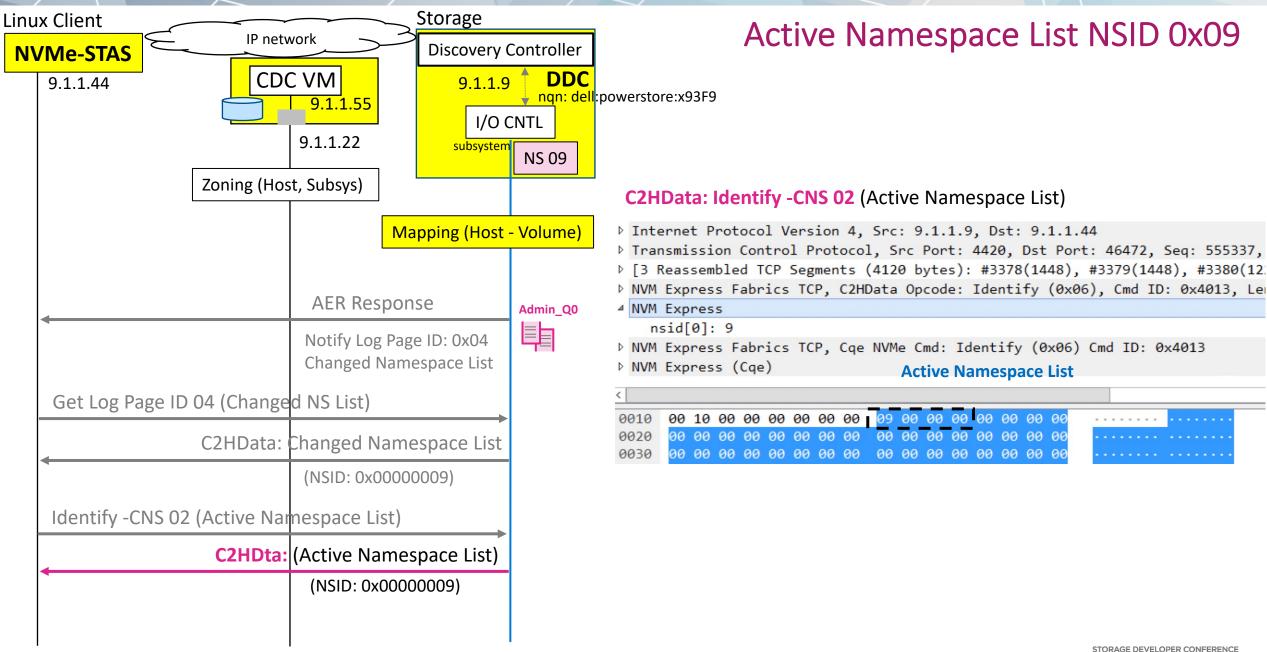




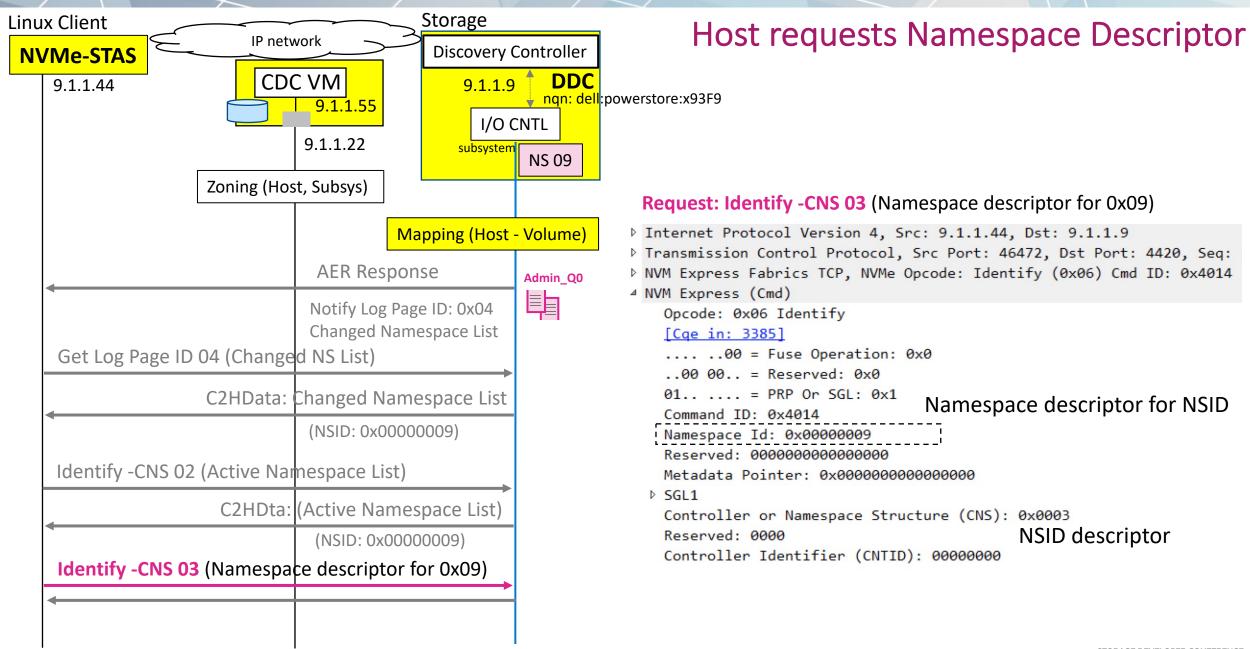






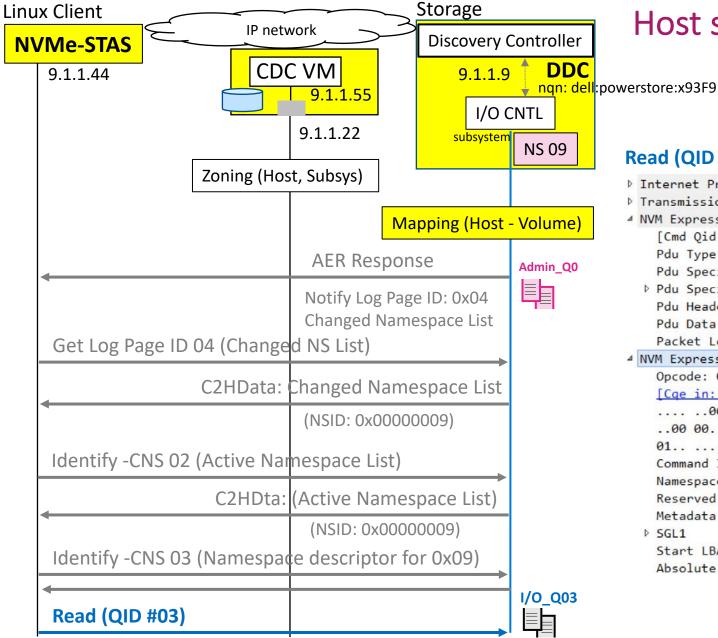








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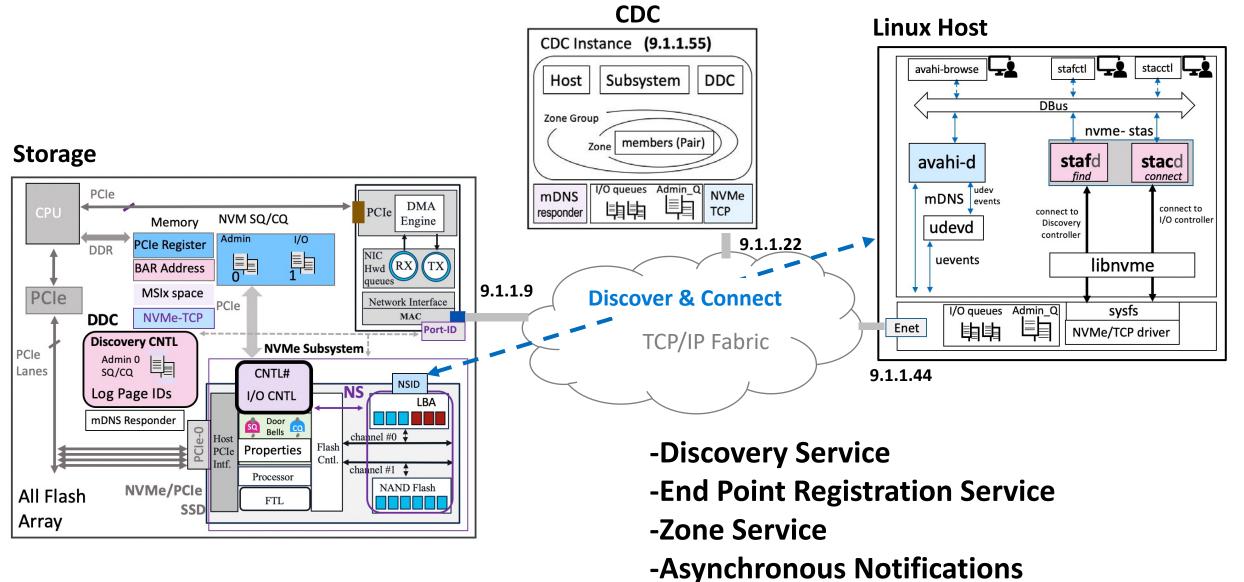
Host sends Read Request over I/O queue

Read (QID #03)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.1.1.44, Dst: 9.1.1.9 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46478, Dst Port: 4420, Seq: 1225 ▲ NVM Express Fabrics TCP, NVMe Opcode: Read (0x02) Cmd ID: 0x1021 [Cmd Qid: 3 (IOQ)] Pdu Type: CapsuleCommand (4) Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 ▷ Pdu Specific Flags: 0x00 Pdu Header Length: 72 Pdu Data Offset: 0 Packet Length: 72 ▲ NVM Express (Cmd) Opcode: 0x02 Read [Cae in: 3588]00 = Fuse Operation: 0x0 ..00 00.. = Reserved: 0x0 01.. = PRP Or SGL: 0x1 Command ID: 0x1021 Namespace Id: 0x00000009 Reserved: 0000000000000000 Metadata Pointer: 0x0000000000000000 SGL1 Start LBA: 0x0000000000000000 Absolute Number of Logical Blocks: 0x0008



NVMe/TCP Fabric with CDC



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Agenda

- 1. Data Center Storage Architecture
- 2. NVMe/FC Architecture
- 3. NVMe/TCP Architecture

Appendix

- NVMe Evolution
- NVMe/PCIe Architecture
- NVMe/FC Packets
- NVMe/RoCEv2 Architecture
- NVMe Advanced Features

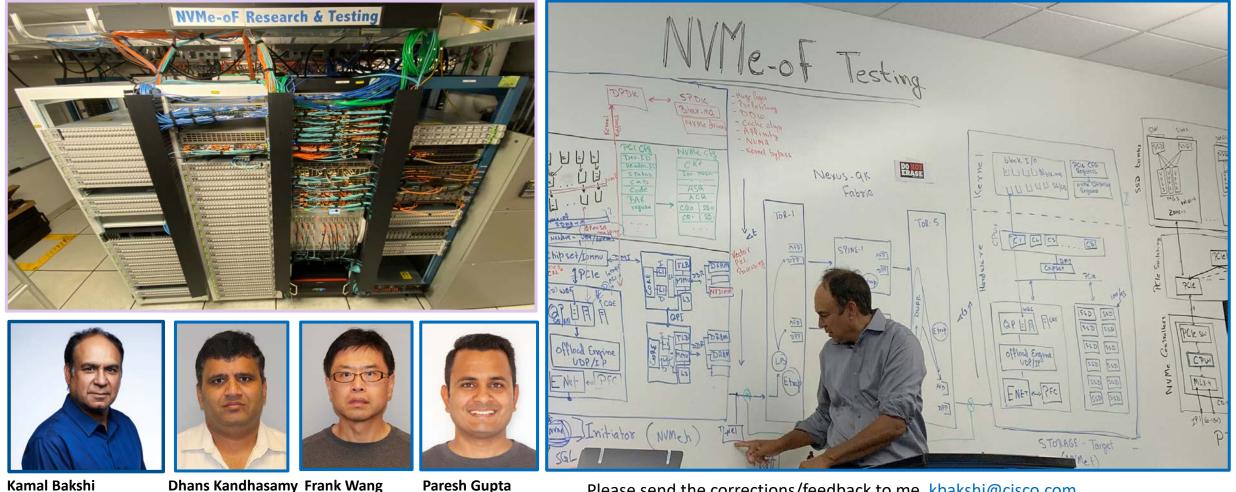
https://www.ciscolive.com/on-demand/on-demand-library.html?search=kamal%20bakshi#/

(Cisco Live video session that covers the above Appendix topics)



Cisco NVMe-oF Research Center

For the past couple of years we have been extensively testing NVMe transports related technologies at Cisco DC Proof of Concept lab. For more information please reach out to Cisco.



Technical Leader

Technical Leader

Please send the corrections/feedback to me, kbakshi@cisco.com



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Director TME

Director Storage

Other related sessions from the same presenter

4 moments V



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl7eD3MLCK4



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fInsXmQiUHA



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaeFo5L6lsw

****Cisco Storage Transport Fabric -NVMe Anywhere****

Learn how to deploy any NVMe-oF transport (NVMe/FC, NVMe/RoCEv2, NVMe/TCP) on Cisco networking fabric.

0-Cisco Nexus 9000 switch packet walk https://lnkd.in/gVqMm-TZ 1-Deploy NVMe Technology Anywhere https://lnkd.in/gV-g2kJ3 2-Cisco NVMe Storage Transport Solutions https://lnkd.in/gdb6SZ_M 3-Enabling NVMe-IP with Cisco Nexus 9k https://lnkd.in/gM_M8maw 4-Cisco ASIC On-Chip Smart Buffering https://lnkd.in/gHEsZmkv 5-Deep Dive Cisco MDS 64G ASIC https://lnkd.in/gth8VCnJ 6-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: Overlay Transport https://lnkd.in/gcRcxi8 7-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: Zero-Trust Security https://lnkd.in/gtNkQZ3 8-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: Traffic Congestion https://lnkd.in/g9XSvYn 9-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: Intent based NVMe https://Inkd.in/gpPFrHy 10-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo-Flow Analytics https://lnkd.in/gMagW3J 11-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo-DPP Prioritization https://lnkd.in/gPN9Kin 12-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: RoCEv2 QoS: https://lnkd.in/gPiAbSR 13-Cisco NVMe-oF Demo: RoCEv2 PFC: https://lnkd.in/gnfaVaa 14-NVMe-RoCEv2 trouble shooting: Viavi https://lnkd.in/gcdX2BSS 15-NVMe packets analysis: Teledyne https://lnkd.in/gixiizJ 16-Cisco Datacenter 400G packet walk https://lnkd.in/gD45 4Aa





Please take a moment to rate this session.

Your feedback is important to us.



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Additional Information

Appendix

- NVMe Evolution
- NVMe/PCIe Architecture
- NVMe/FC Packets Example
- NVMe/RoCEv2 Architecture
- NVMe Advanced Features



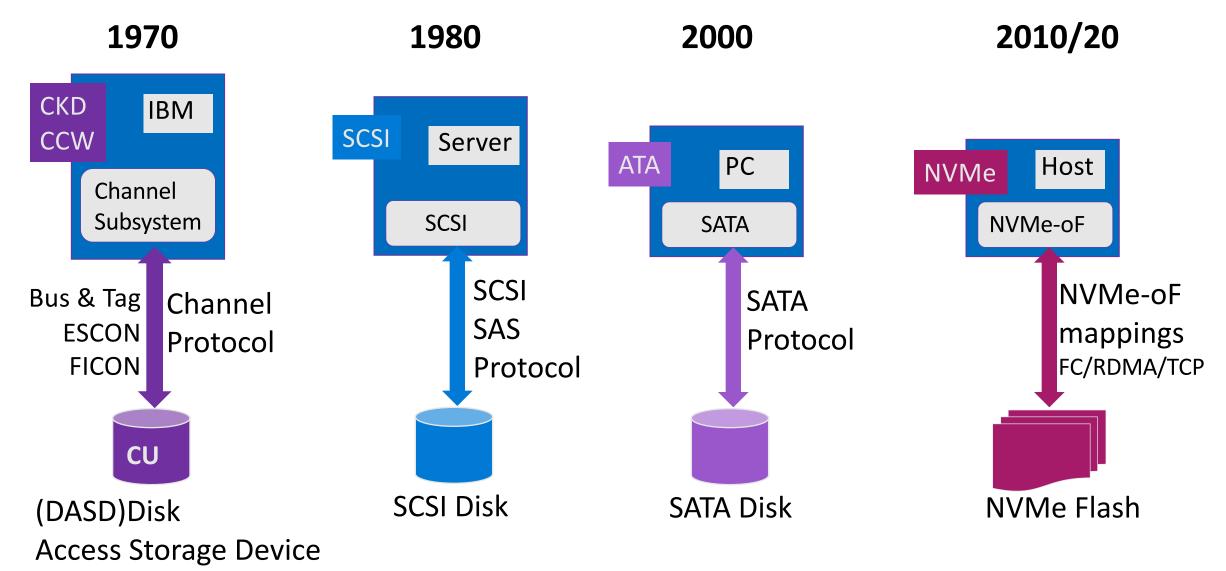


NVMe Evolution



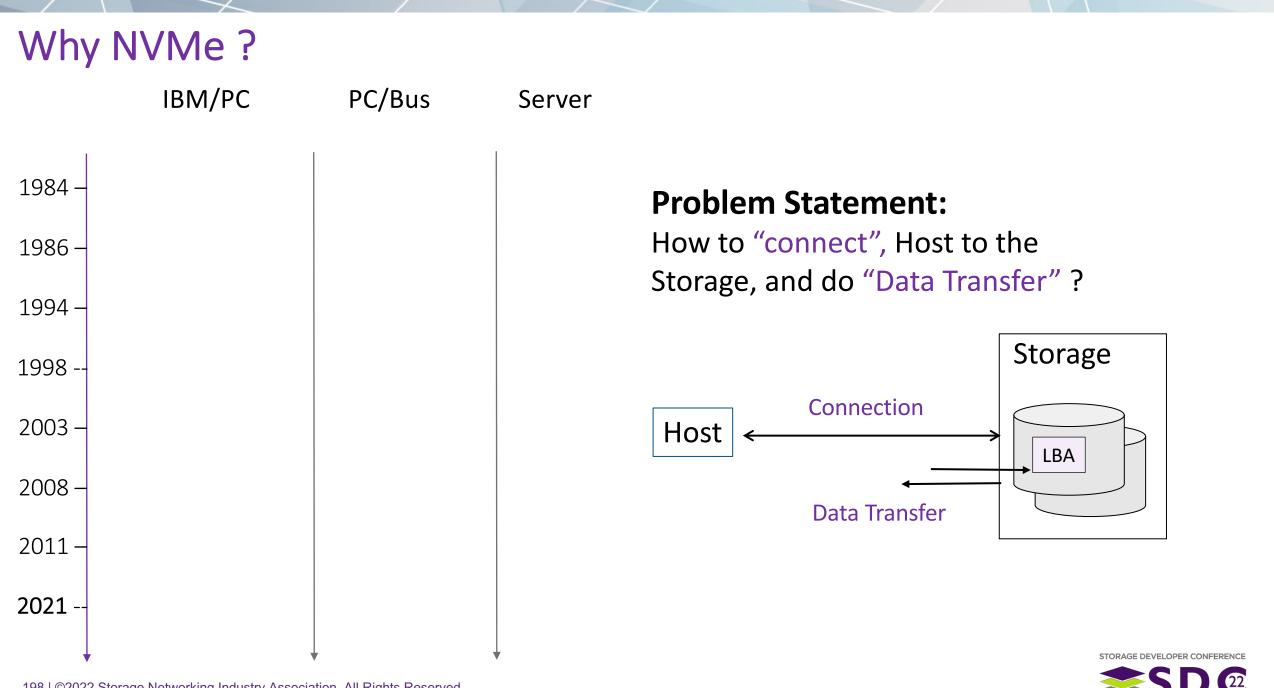
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50,000 feet view of NVMe

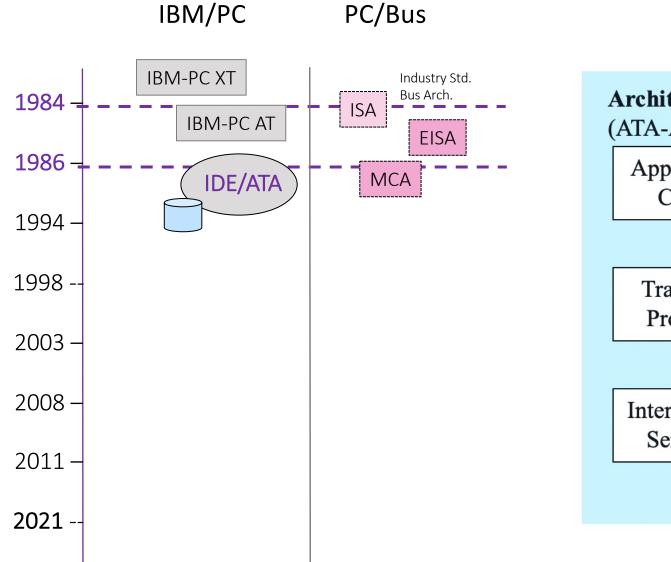


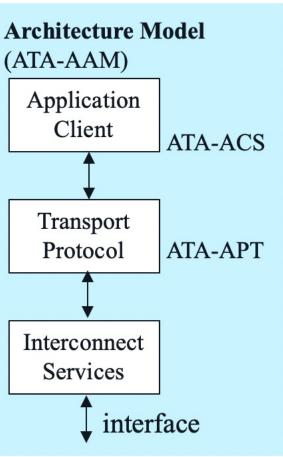


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ATA (Advance Technology Attachment)



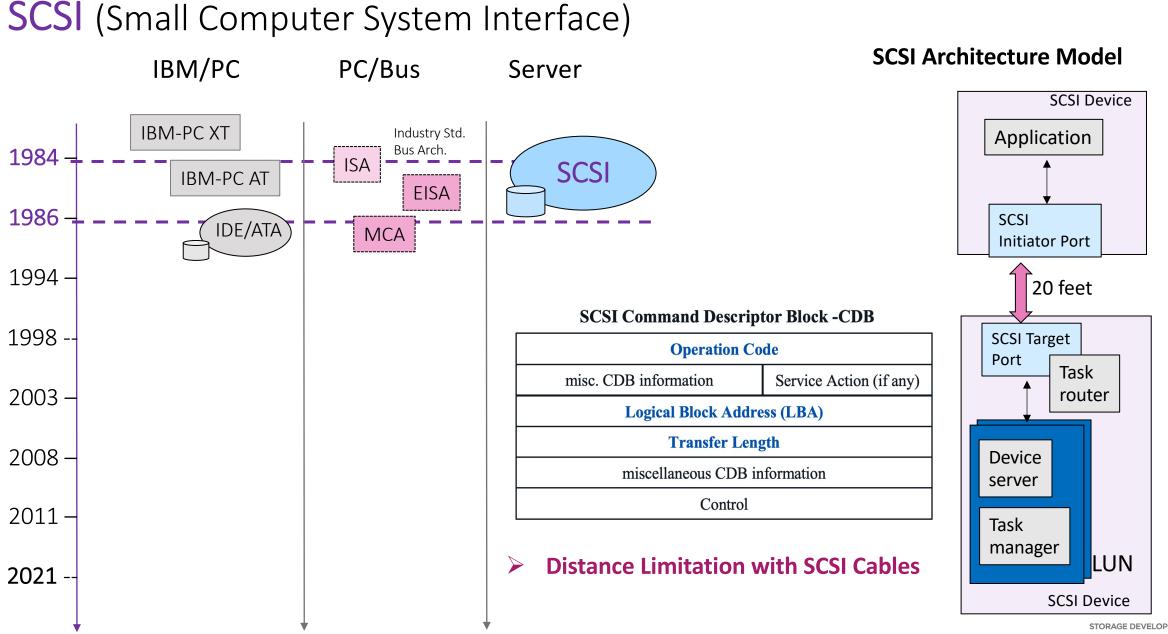


Write Sector Command Input

Field	Description
Feature	N/A
Count	# of Logical Sectors
LBA	Logical Block Address
Command	30h



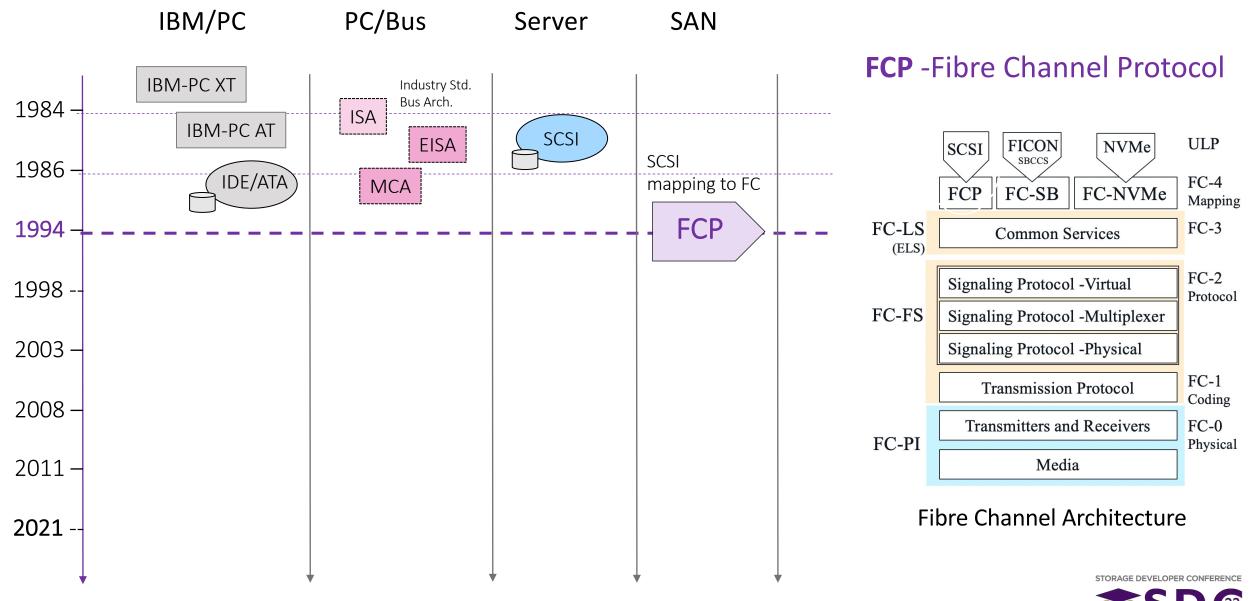
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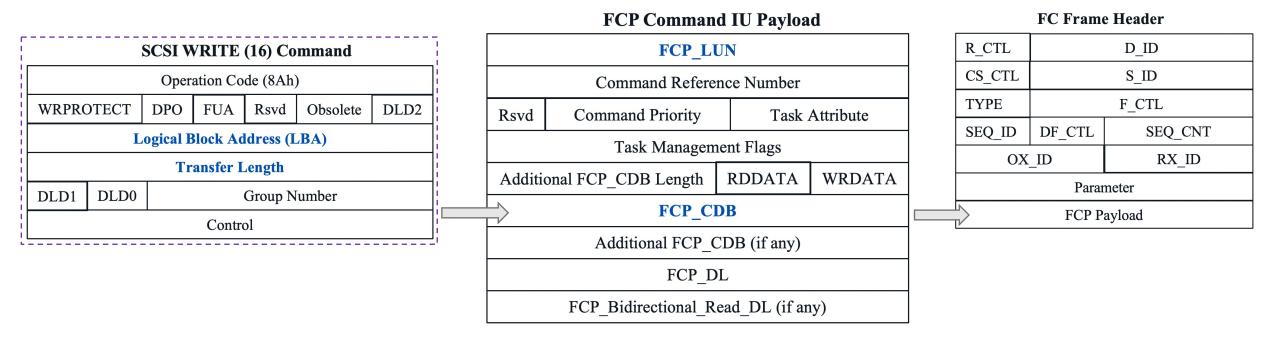
FCP (Fibre Channel Protocol)



FCP (SCSI Protocol mapped into Fibre Channel)



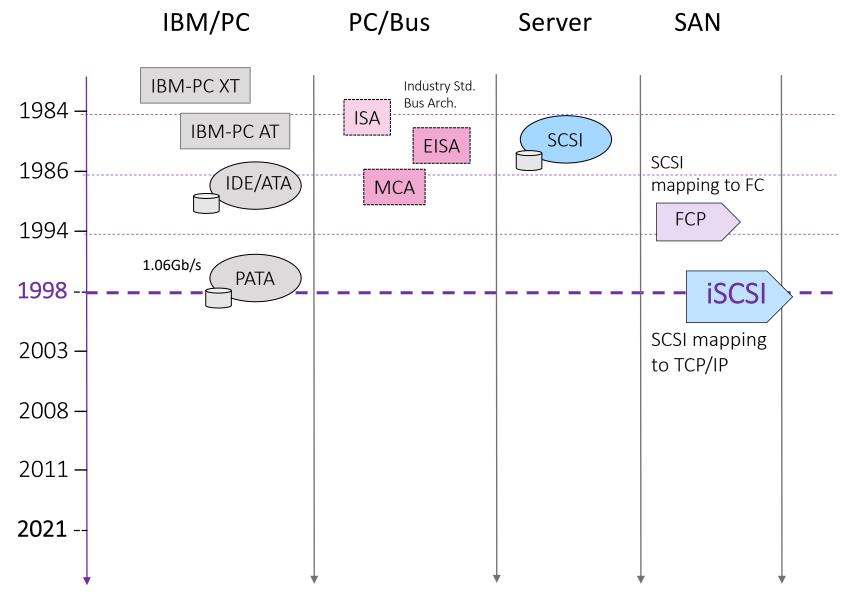
SOF FC Frame header Payload CRC EOF





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iSCSI (SCSI over TCP/IP)



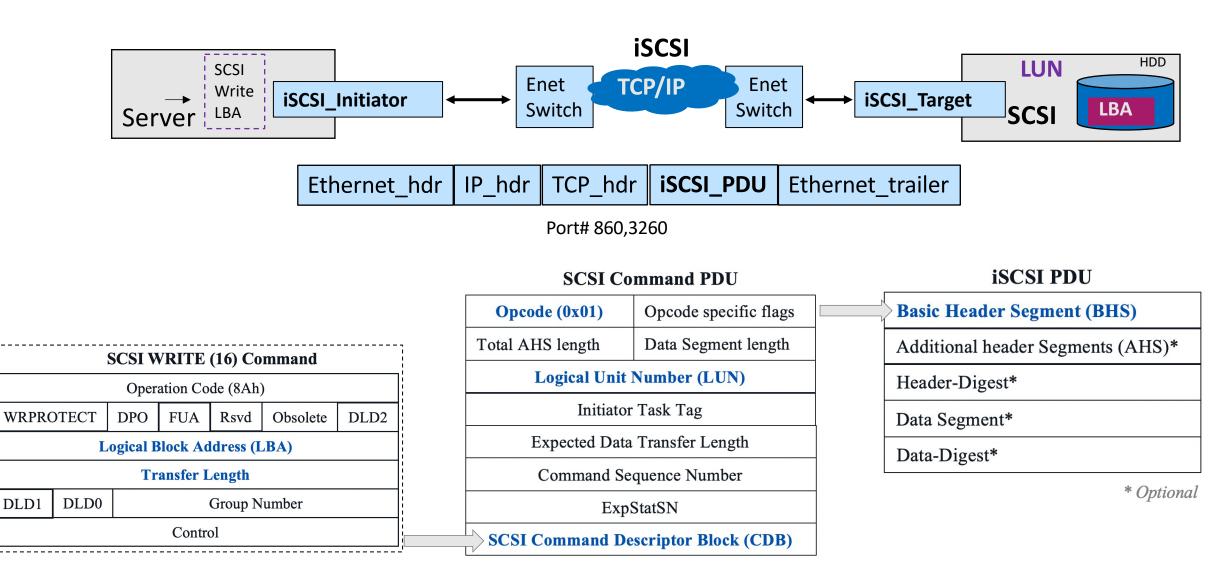
iSCSI Architecture

- •iSCSI Initiator
- •iSCSI Target
- "iqn" iSCSI Qualified Name
- •Login/Logout
- Task Management
- •iSNS Server (optional)
 - -Name Service
 - -Discovery Domain
 - -State Change Notification
- •Single_queue / Multi_queue(recent)



iSCSI (SCSI Protocol mapped into TCP/IP)

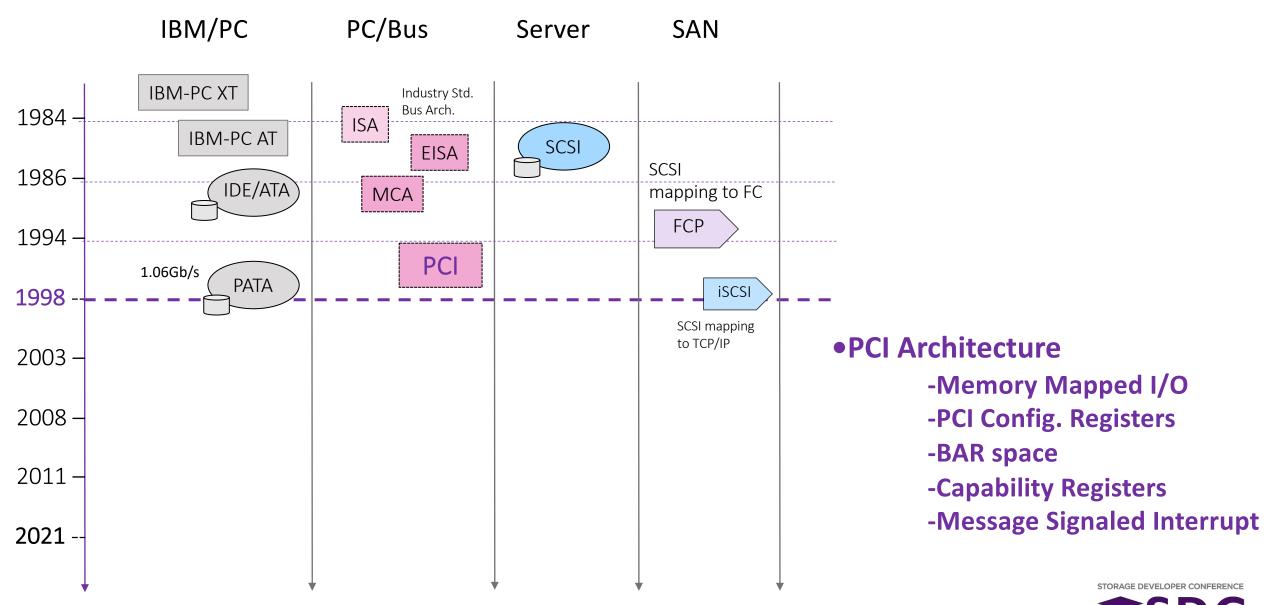
Issue: Limited Performance





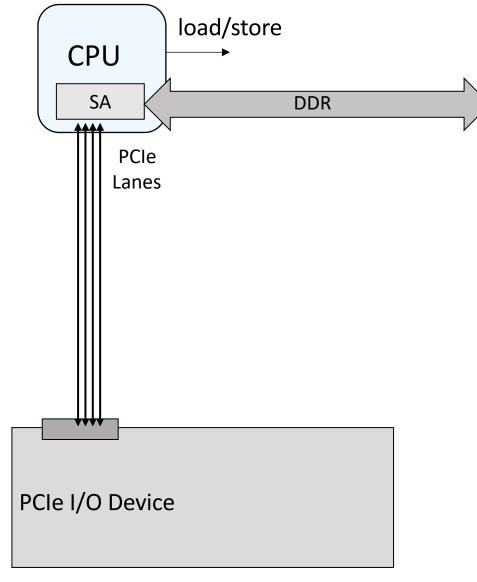
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PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect)



•With MMIO I/O devices are directly mapped into CPU main memory.

•No special set of special CPU instructions needed.



Main Memory

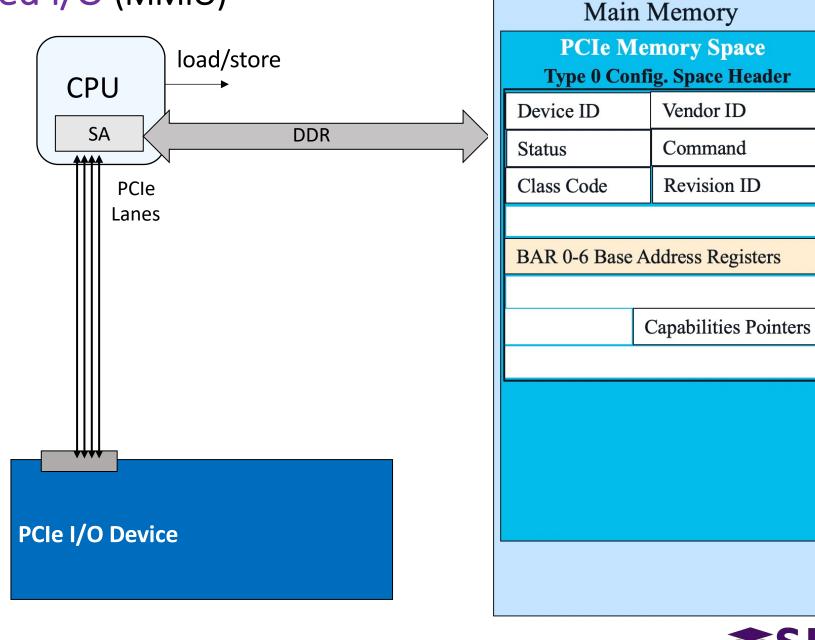


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•With MMIO I/O devices are directly mapped into CPU main memory.

•No special set of special CPU instructions needed.

•Each PCIe device has config. space in main memory.

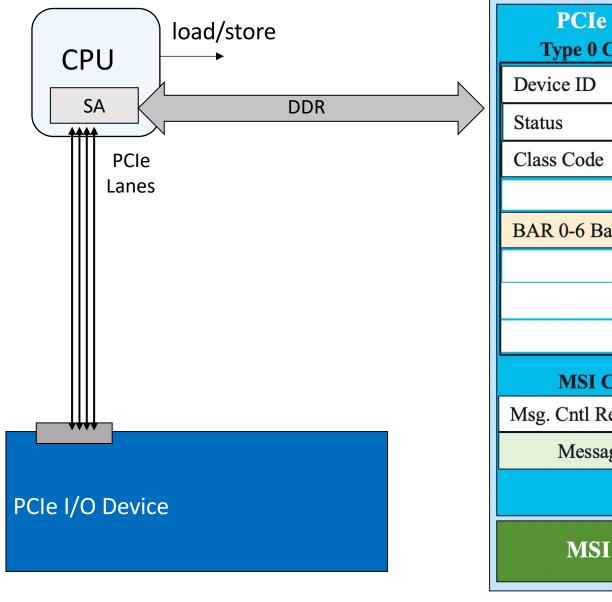




•With MMIO I/O devices are directly mapped into CPU main memory.

•No special set of special CPU instructions needed.

•Each PCIe device has config. space in main memory.



Main Memory **PCIe Memory Space Type 0 Config. Space Header** Vendor ID Command **Revision ID** BAR 0-6 Base Address Registers Capabilities Pointers **MSI Capability Registers** Msg. Cntl Reg. Next ID ID#05h Message Address Register Message Data Register **MSI Memory Space**

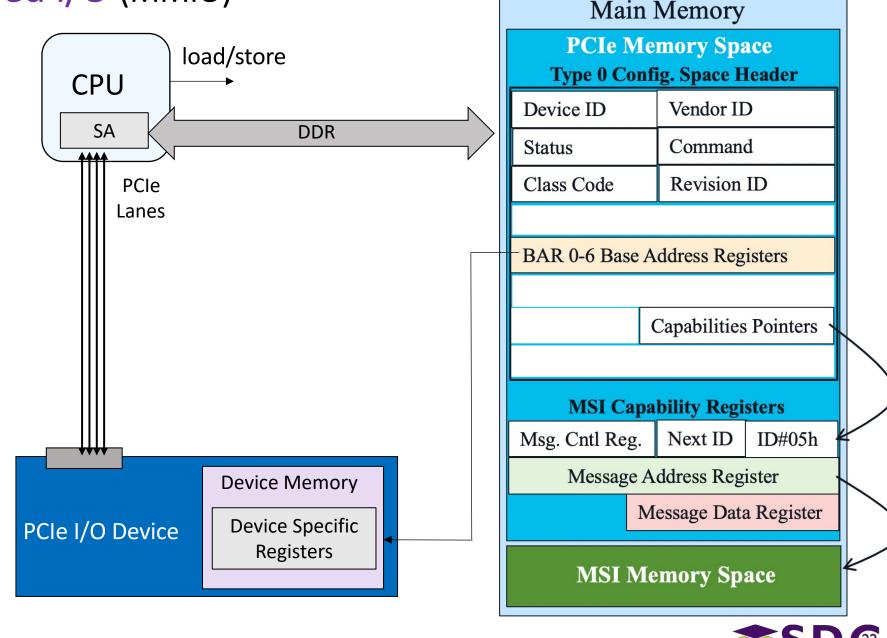
PCIe Memory Mapped I/O (MMIO)

•With MMIO I/O devices are directly mapped into CPU main memory.

•No special set of special CPU instructions needed.

• Each PCIe device has config. space in main memory.

•BAR registers map I/O device memory in the main memory



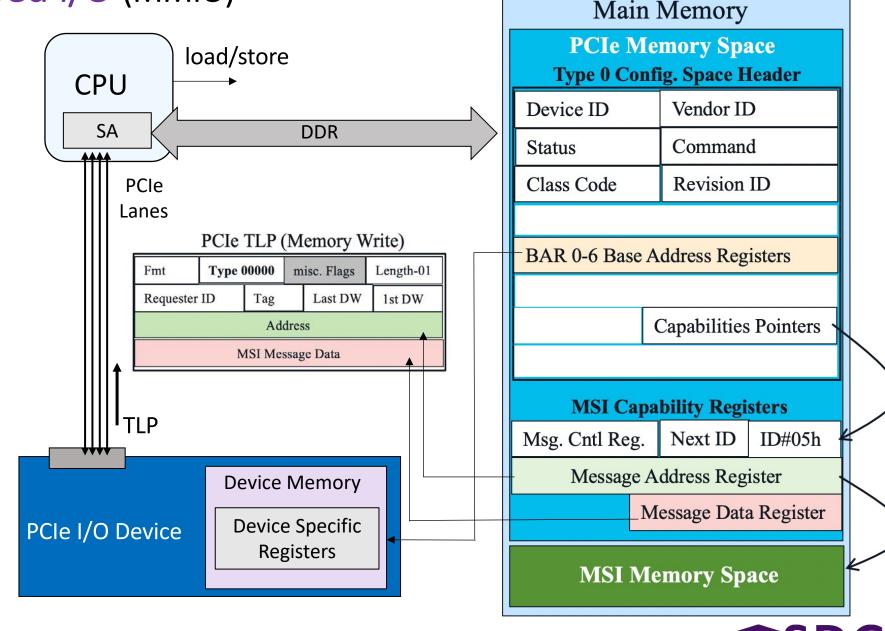
•With MMIO I/O devices are directly mapped into CPU main memory.

•No special set of special CPU instructions needed.

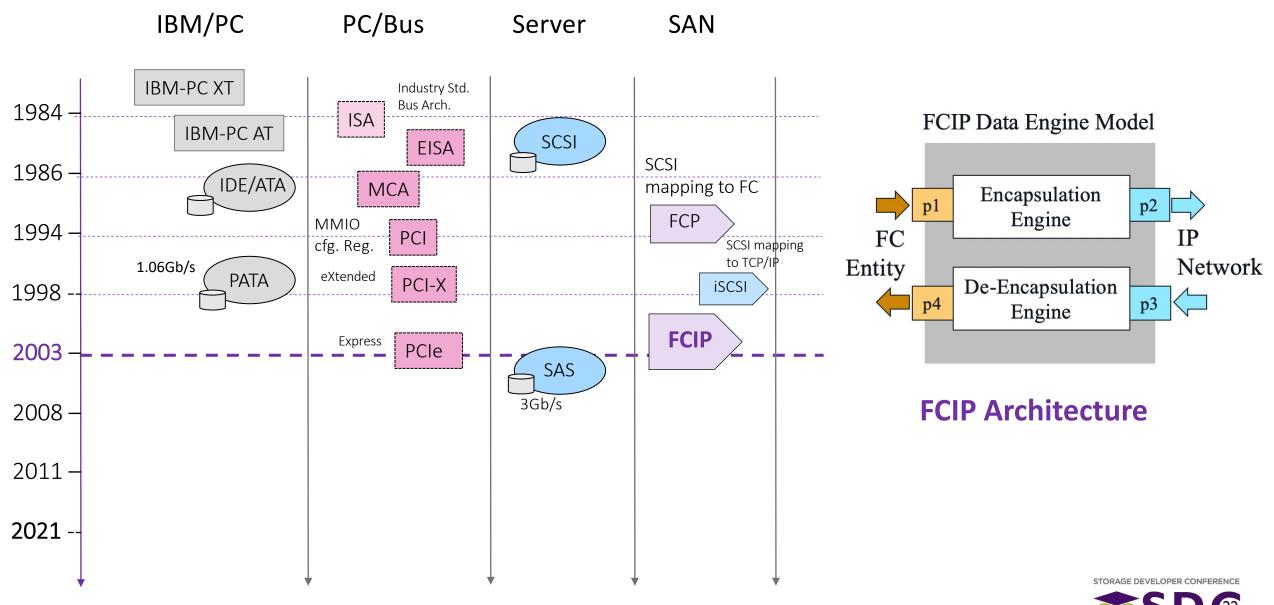
•Each PCIe device has config. space in main memory.

•BAR registers map I/O device memory in the main memory

•MSI Message Signaled Interrupt

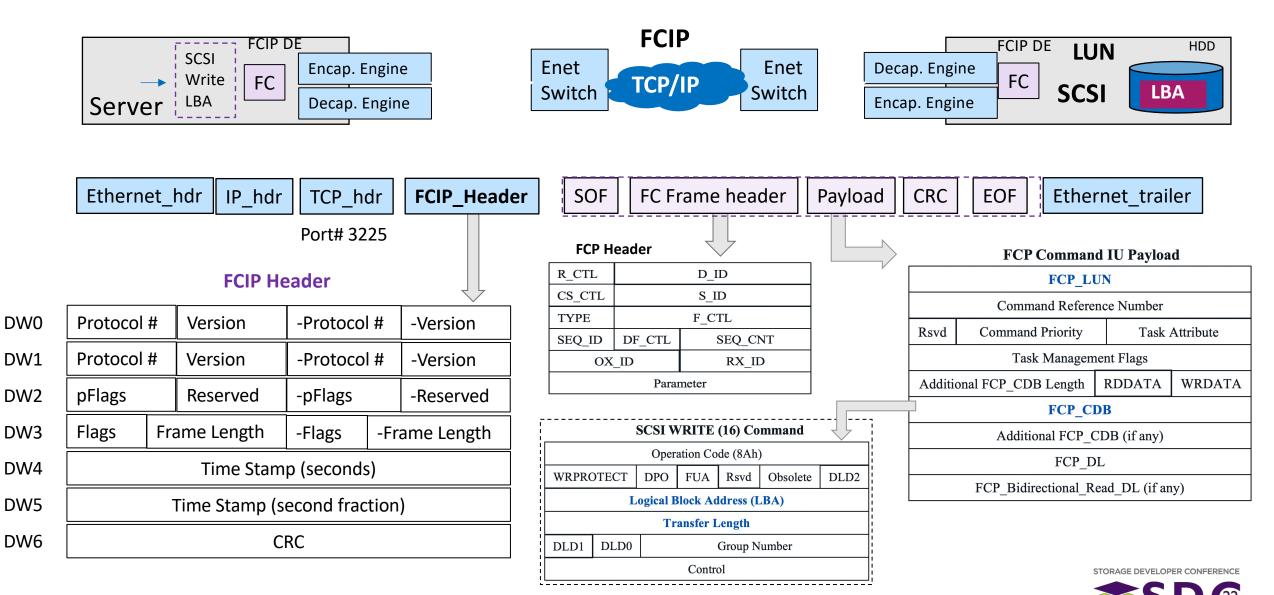


FCIP (Fibre Channel over IP)



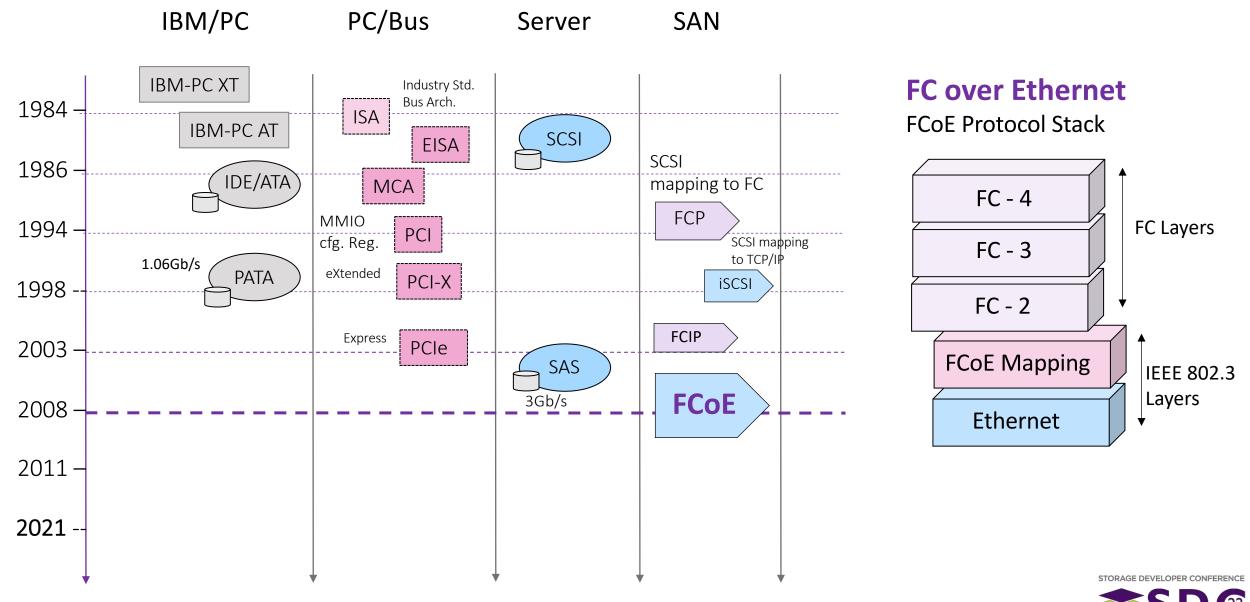
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FCIP (FC Encapsulated inside TCP/IP Protocol)



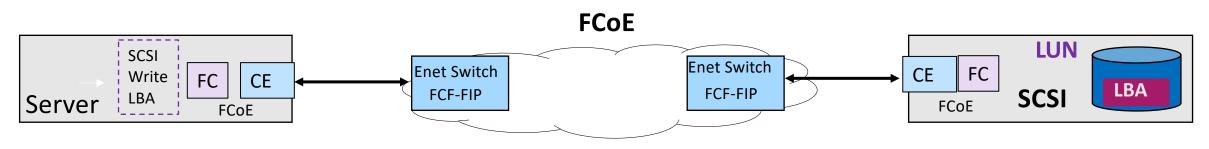
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FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)

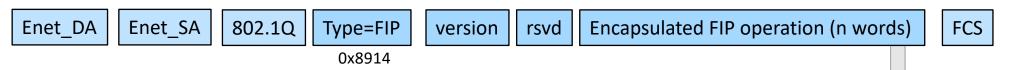


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FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)



FIP (FCoE Initialization Protocol) Frame Format



FIP Operation (code/subcode)

0001/01h Discovery Solicitation 0001/02h Discovery Advertisement 0002/01h Virtual Link Inst. Request 0002/02h Virtual Link Inst. Reply 0003/01h FIP Keep Alive 0003/02h FIP Clear Virtual Links 0004/01h FIP VLAN Request 0004/02h FIP VLAN Notification 0004/03h FIP VN2VN VLAN 0005/01h N_Port_ID Probe Request 0005/02h N_Port_ID Probe Reply 0005/03h N_Port_ID Claim Notification 0005/04h N_Port_ID Claim Response 0005/05h N_Port_ID Beacon FFF8h - FFFEh Vendor Specific

FIP Descriptor Types

0-Reserved, 1-Priority, 2-MAC Address 3-FC_MAC, 4-Name_Identifier, 5-Fabric, 6-Max FCoE Size, 7-FLOGI, 8-NPIV FDISC, 9-LOGO, 10-ELP, 11-Vx_Port ID, 12-EKA_ADV_Period, 13-Vendor_ID, 14-VLAN, 15-VN2VN Attributes, 16-127 Reserved, 128-Clear Virtual Links Reason Code.



FIP Subcode

DRASF

Ρ

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Reserved

FS

Ρ

Ρ

FIP Descriptor List

FIP Pad

С

r

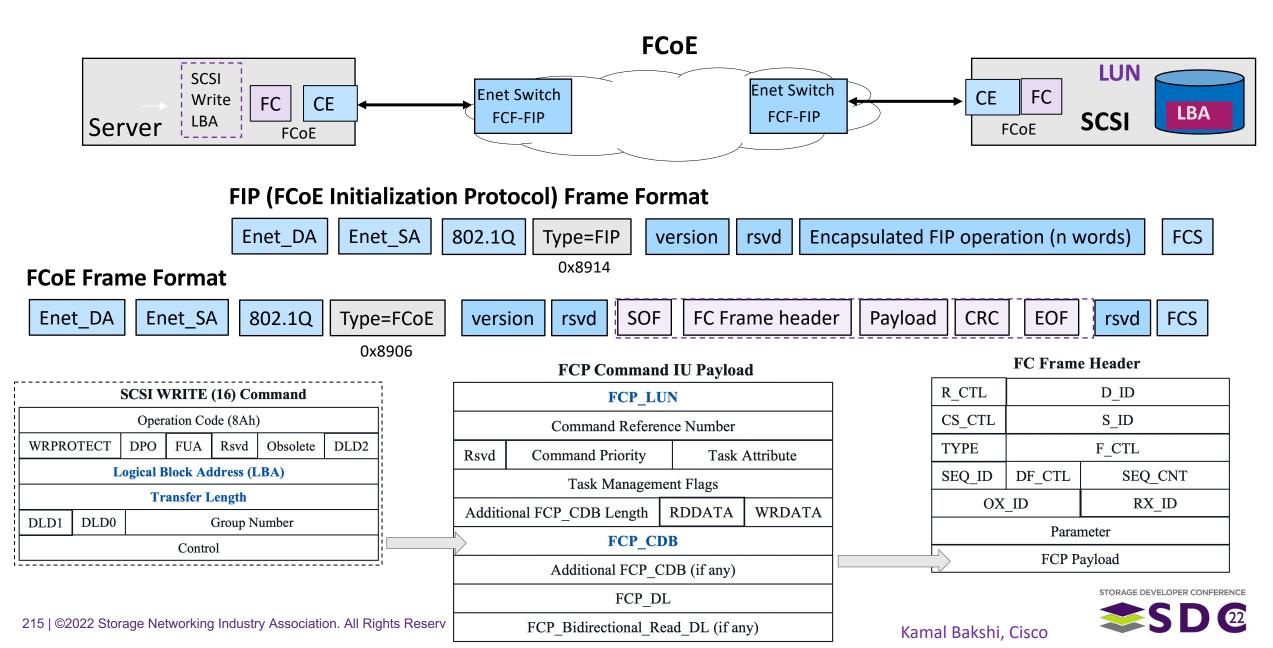
FIP Protocol Code

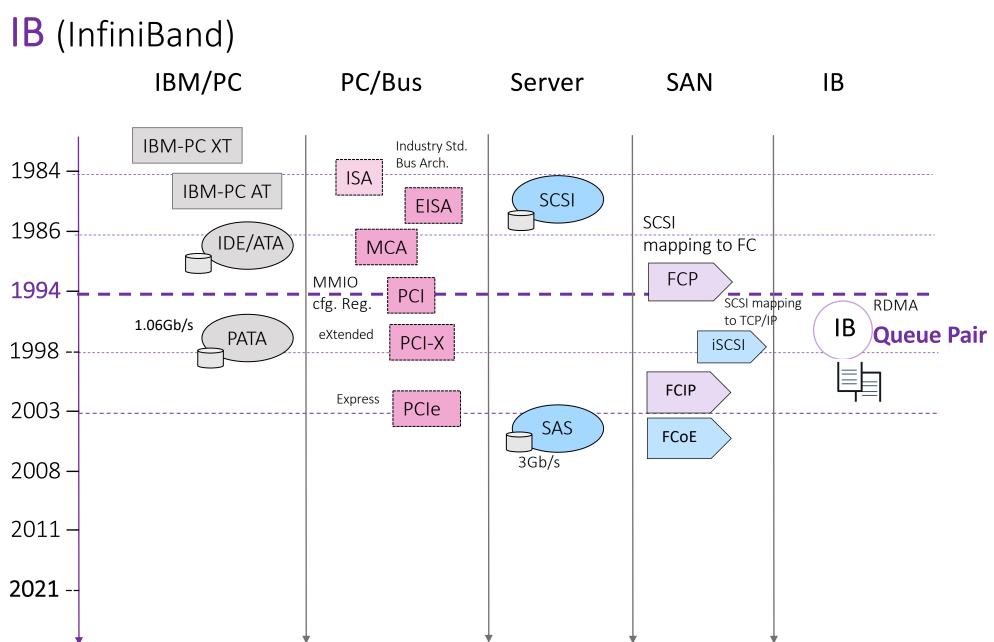
FIP Descriptor List

Length

FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)

Issue: Scaling of FCoE protocol to multi-hops





"Initially the IBTA vision for IB was simultaneously a replacement for PCI in I/O, Ethernet in the machine room, cluster interconnect and Fibre Channel."

...Wikipedia



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InfiniBand (Queue Pair based Remote Direct Memory Access)





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InfiniBand (Queue Pair based Remote Direct Memory Access)

-Verb API

-RDMA Read/Write

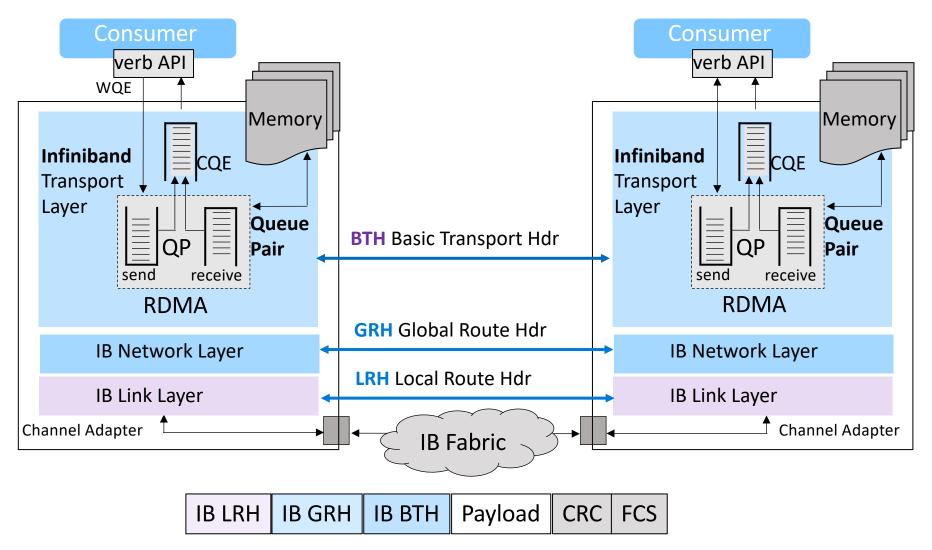
-Message Send/Receive

-Kernel Bypass

-Queue Pair

-Completion Queue

-Work Queue Element

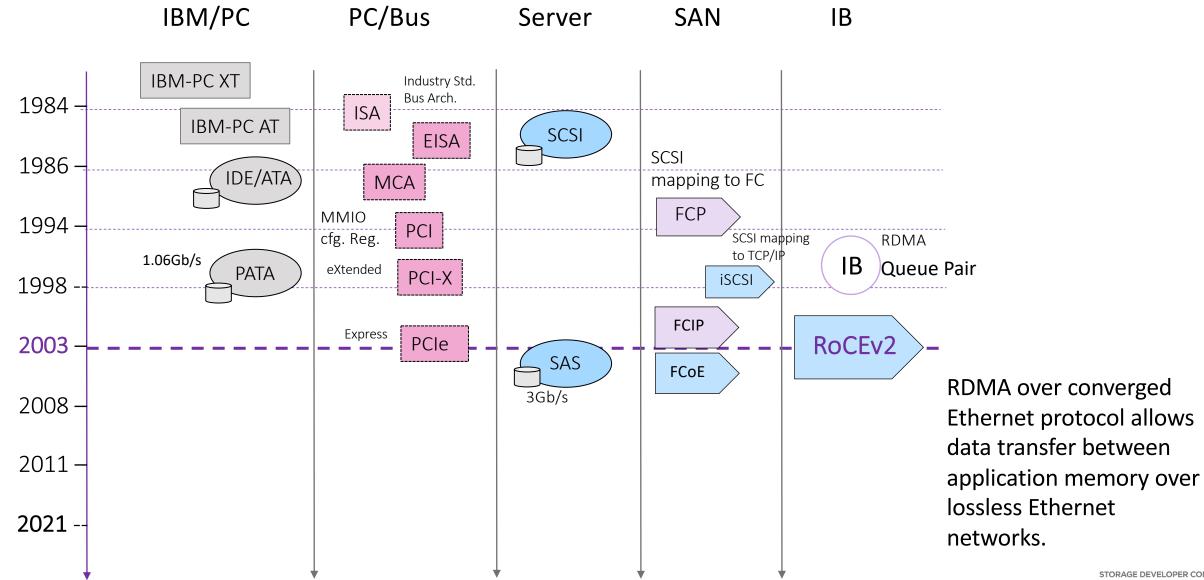


Infiniband Packet



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RoCEv₂ (RDMA over Converged Ethernet)







RoCEv2 (Architecture)

-Lossless Ethernet

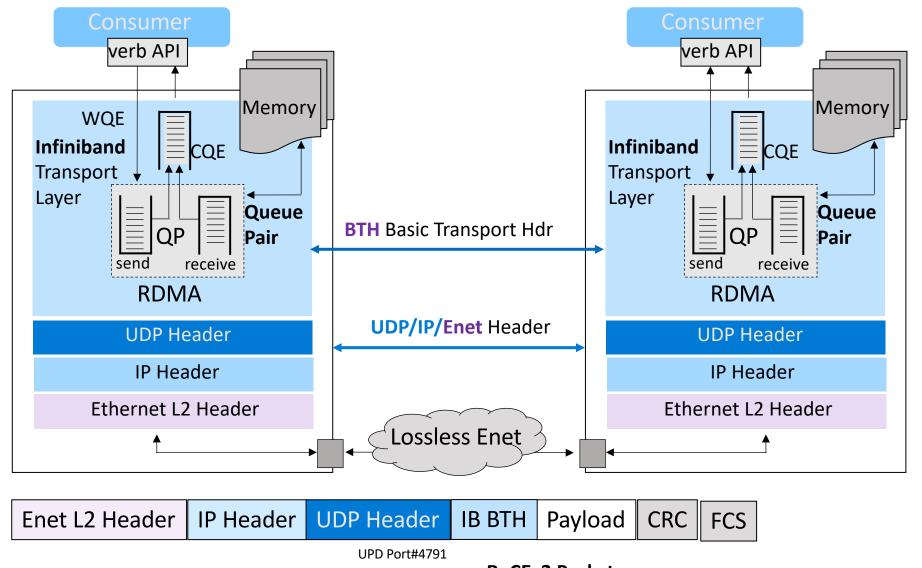
-PFC

-ECN

-DCQCN

-CNP (IBTH)

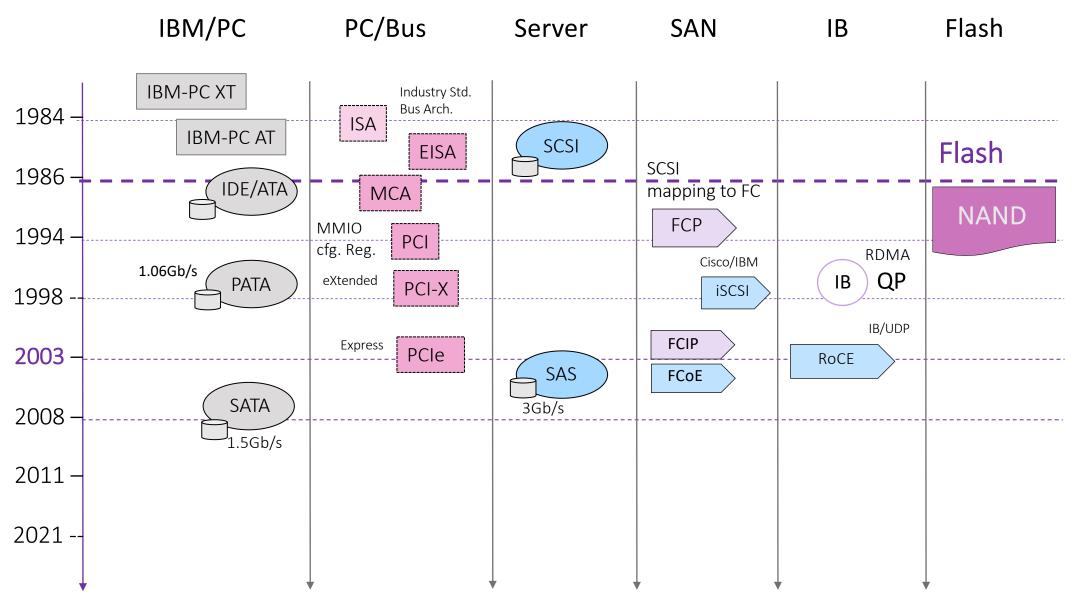
-Resilient RoCEv2



RoCEv2 Packet



Flash (Non Volatile Memory)



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Flash (Non Volatile Memory)

"Flash memory is an electronic non-volatile computer memory storage medium that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. The two main types of flash memory, NOR flash and NAND flash, are named for the NOR and NAND logic gates." ...Wikipedia

NOR vs NAND:

NOR flash is faster to read but takes longer to write or erase and is mostly used in consumer devices like smartphones. NAND has higher capacity and is cheaper as compared to NOR.

3D/V-NAND (Levels/Layers)

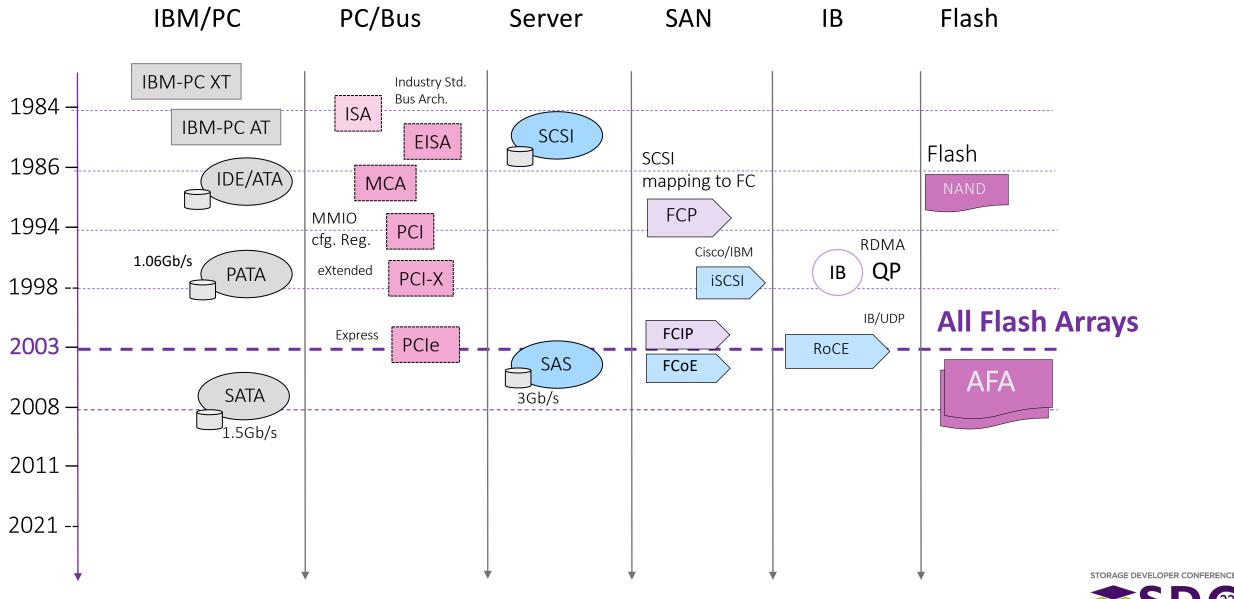
SLC single level cell stores one bit per cell, MLC multi level cell stores two bits per cell, TLC triple level cell stores three bits per cell, QLC quad level cell stores 4 bits per cell.
In 2D/planner NAND memory cells are connected in horizontal fashion but in 3D NAND they are stacked vertically in layers. (48, 64, 96, 128...144-230...256-layers...1000-layers!)

Storage Class Memory -SCM

- •PCRAM: Phase Change Random Access Memory (Intel/Optane is based on PCRAM)
- •ReRAM: Resistive Random-Access Memory
- •MRAM: Magnetic Random-Access Memory
- •STT-MRAM: Spin-Transfer Torque Magnetic Random-Access Memory
- •Z-NAND: Samsung



SSD (Solid State Drive)

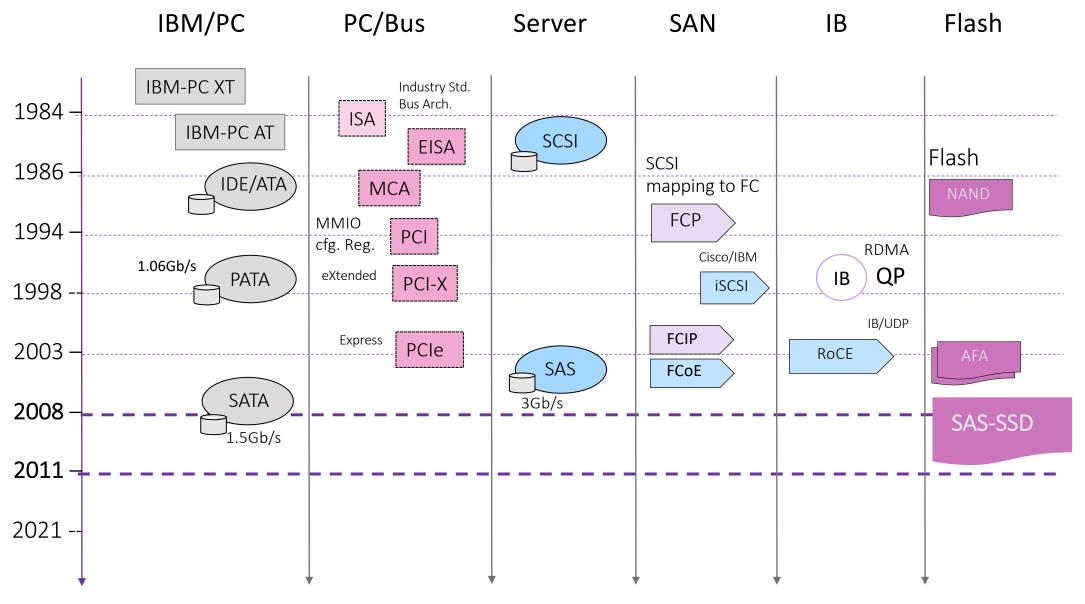


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Kamal Bakshi, Cisco

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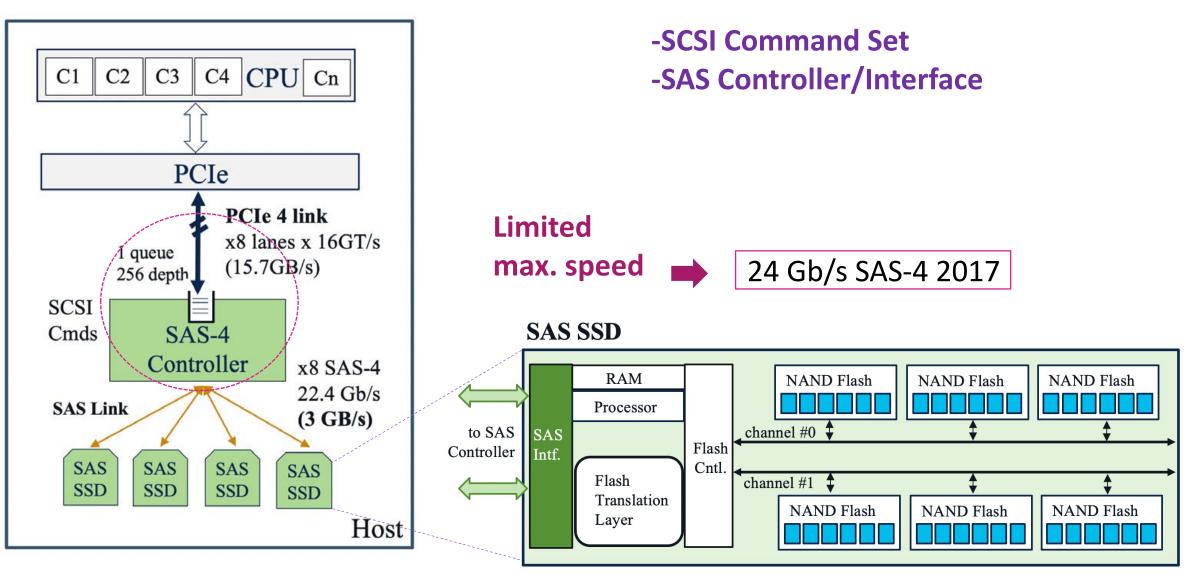
SSD SAS (Serial Attached SCSI)



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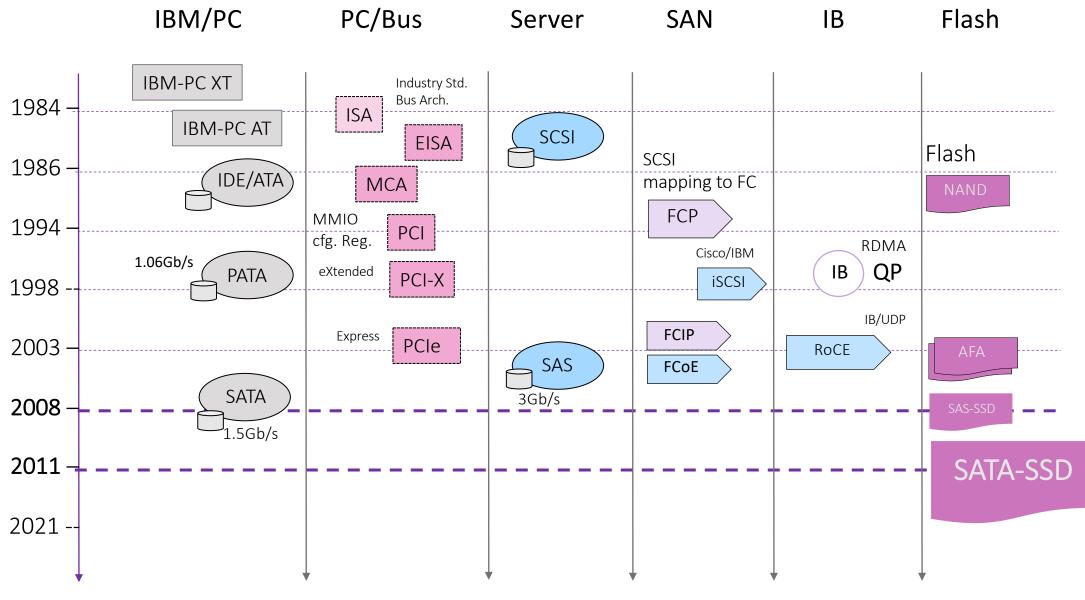
SAS-4 SSD (Maximum Throughput 3GB/s)





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SSD SATA (Serial ATA)



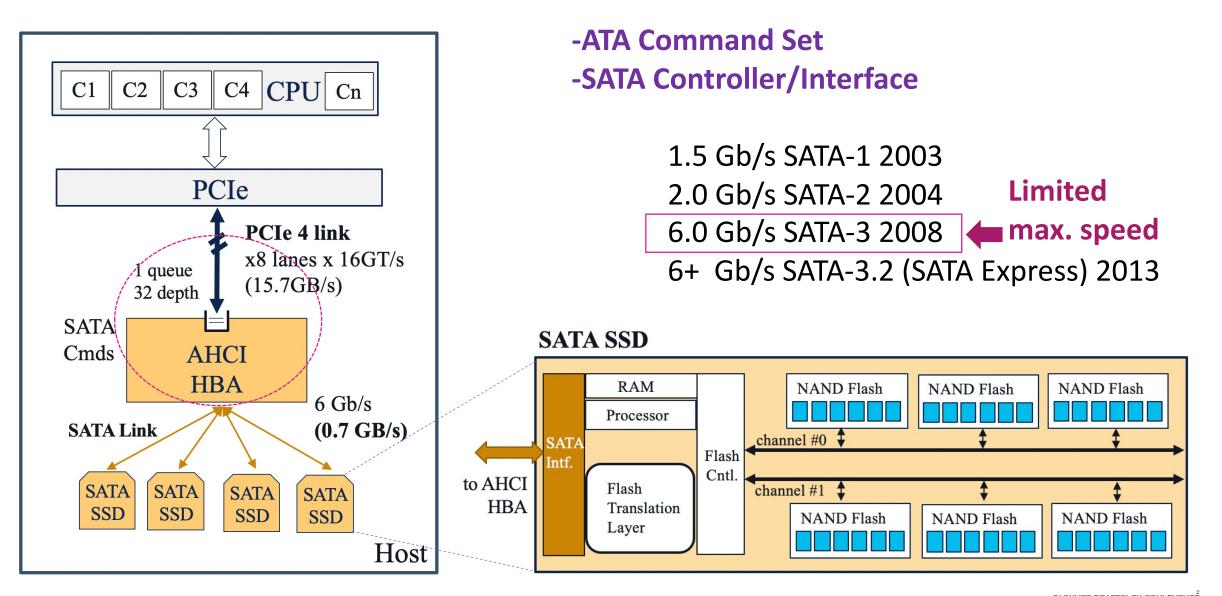
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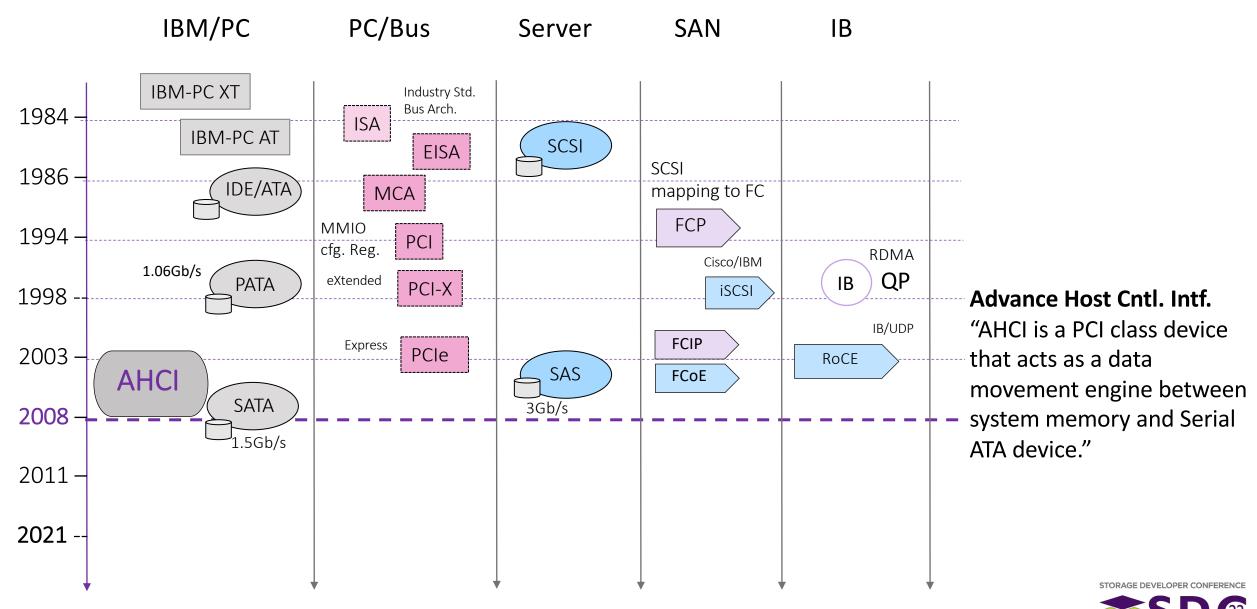
SATA SSD (Maximum Throughput 750MB/s)





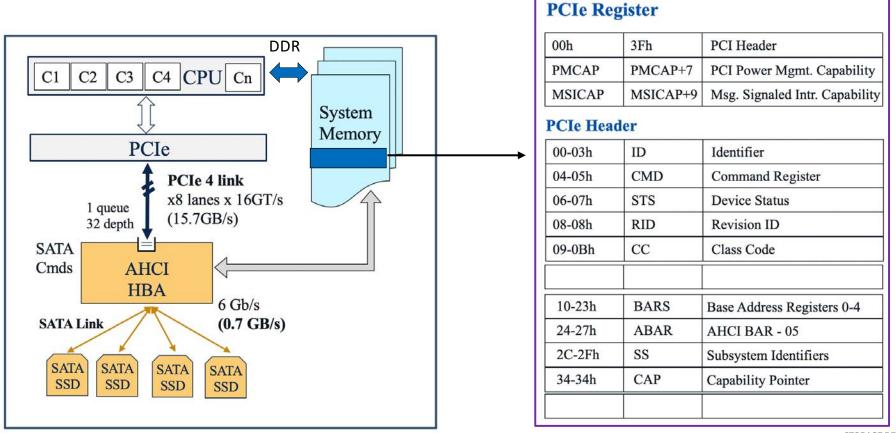
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AHCI (Advance Host Controller Interface)



AHCI Advantages

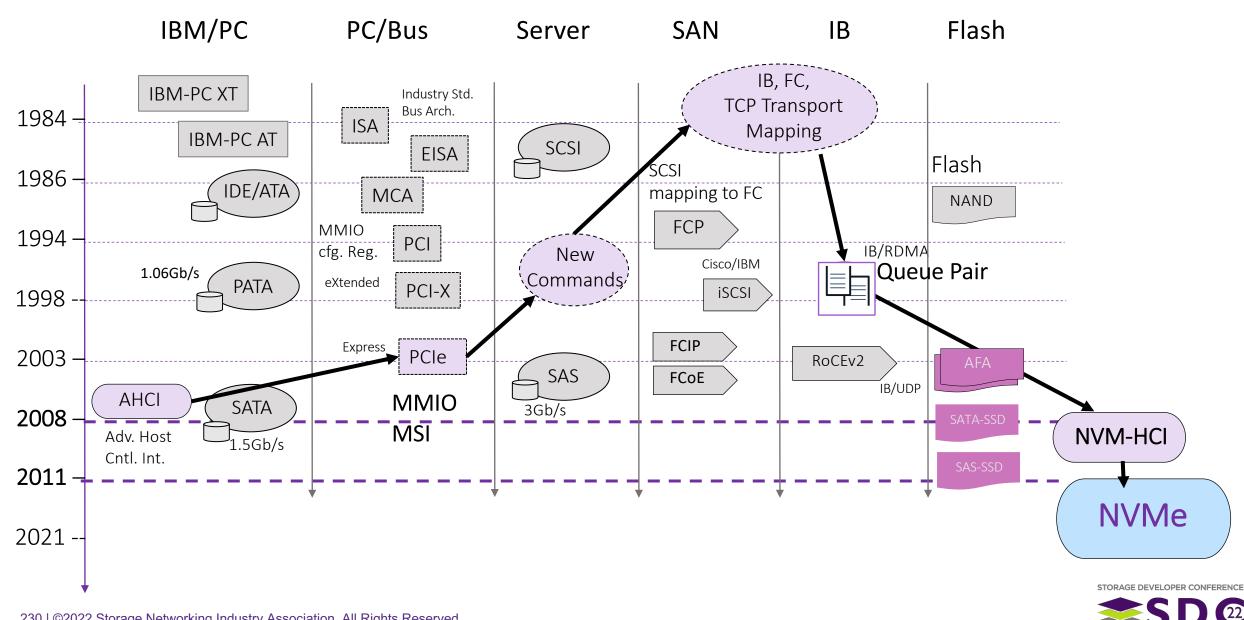
-AHCI device allows data movement between system memory and SATA device -It makes HBA implementation simpler as they are not required to parse ATA commands -Data transfers between SATA device and system memory uses DMA thus offloading the CPU -AHCI also enables hot-plugging





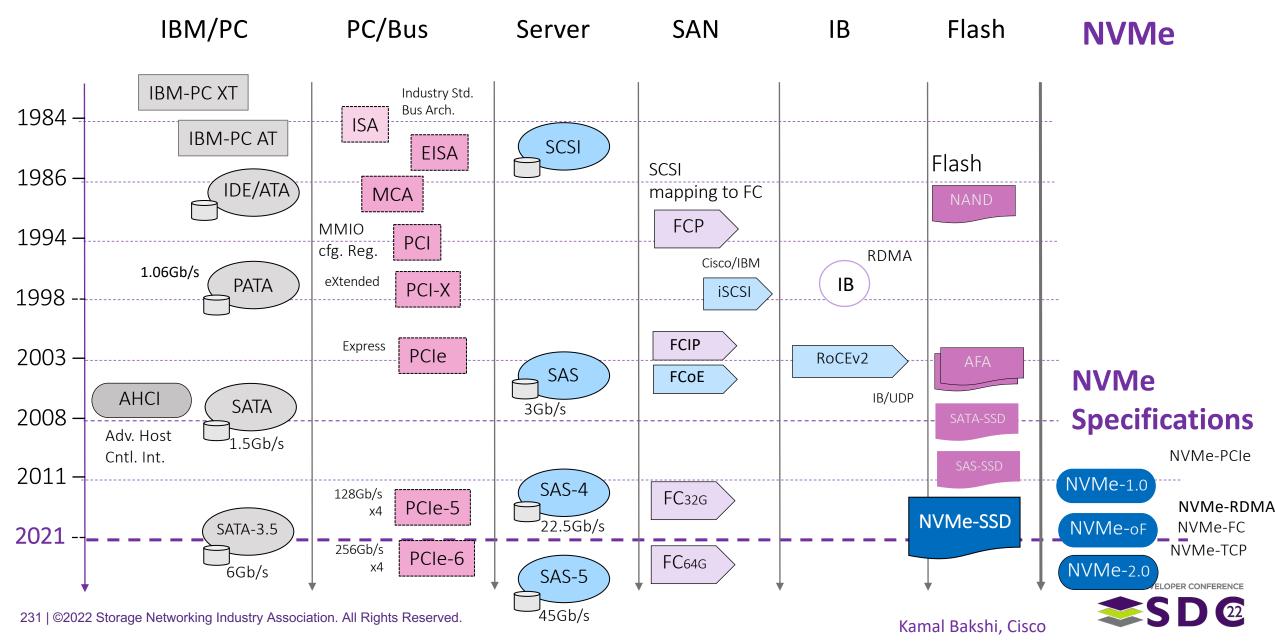
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Best of all worlds....

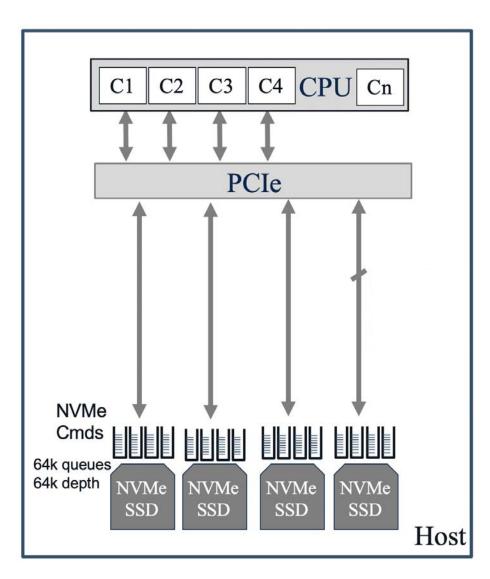


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NVMe (Non Volatile Memory Express)



NVMe SSD Form Factors (M.2)



M.2 is a form factor specification for internally mounted SSDs. Formerly known as Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF) and comes in various widths and lengths.



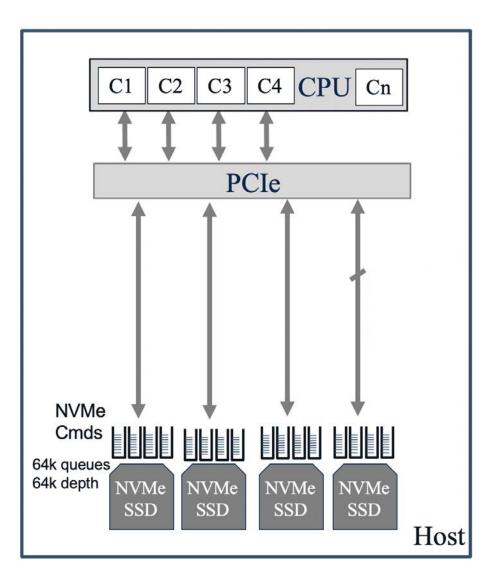


Dimensions 16mm x 20mm 22mm x 30mm 22mm x 80mm 22mm x 110mm



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NVMe SSD Form Factors (U.2)



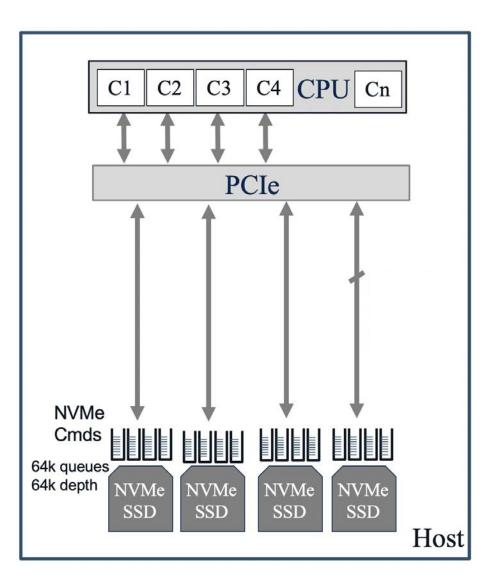
U.2 is defined as compliance with the PCI Express SFF-8639 Module specification, and no longer typically references SAS or SATA SSDs.



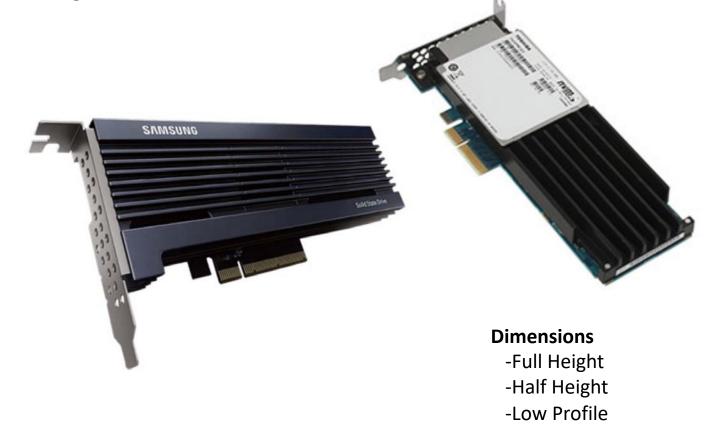
Dimensions 2.5-inch(7mm) [69.85x100x7 mm] 2.5-inch(15mm) [69.85x100x15mm]



NVMe SSD Form Factors (AIC)



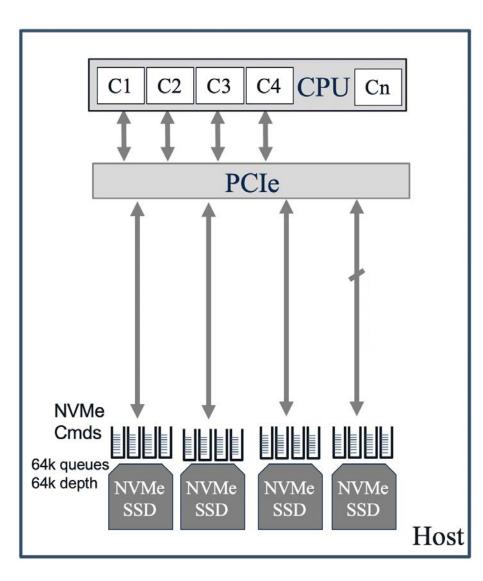
An Add-in Card (AIC) is a solid-state device that utilizes a standard card form factor such as a PCIe card. In addition, the larger size allows for the potential to add computational function to the storage device.





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NVMe SSD Form Factors (EDSFF)



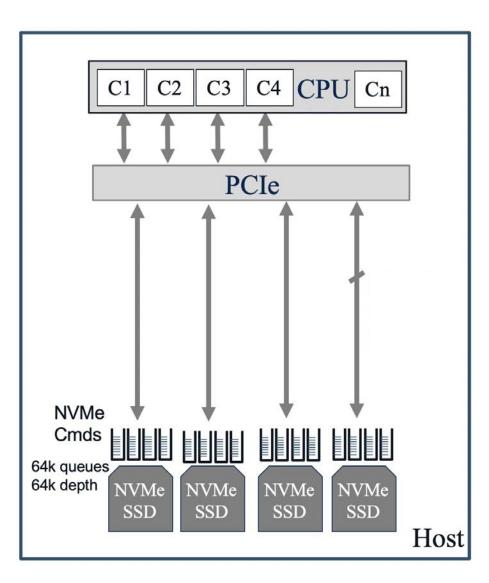
EDSFF stands for Enterprise and Data Center Standard Form Factor. The family of specifications were developed by a group of 15 companies working together to address the concerns of data center storage, and are now maintained by SNIA as part of the SFF Technology Affiliate Technical Work Group (SFF TA TWG).



Dimensions (thickness) E1.L (long) 9.5mm, 18mm E1.S (short) 5.9mm, 8.01mm, 9.5mm, 15mm, 25mm E3.S (short) 7.5mm, E3.S 2T 16.8mm E3.L (long) 7.5mm, E3.L 2T 16.8mm

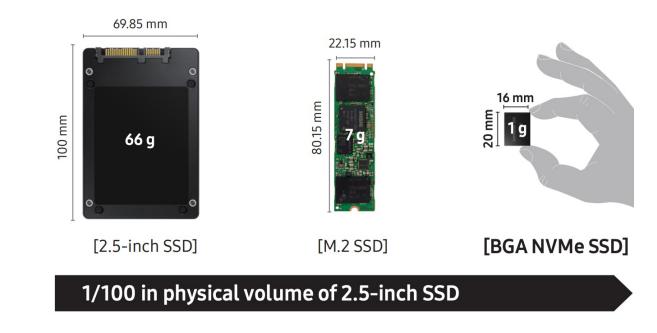


NVMe SSD Form Factors (BGA)



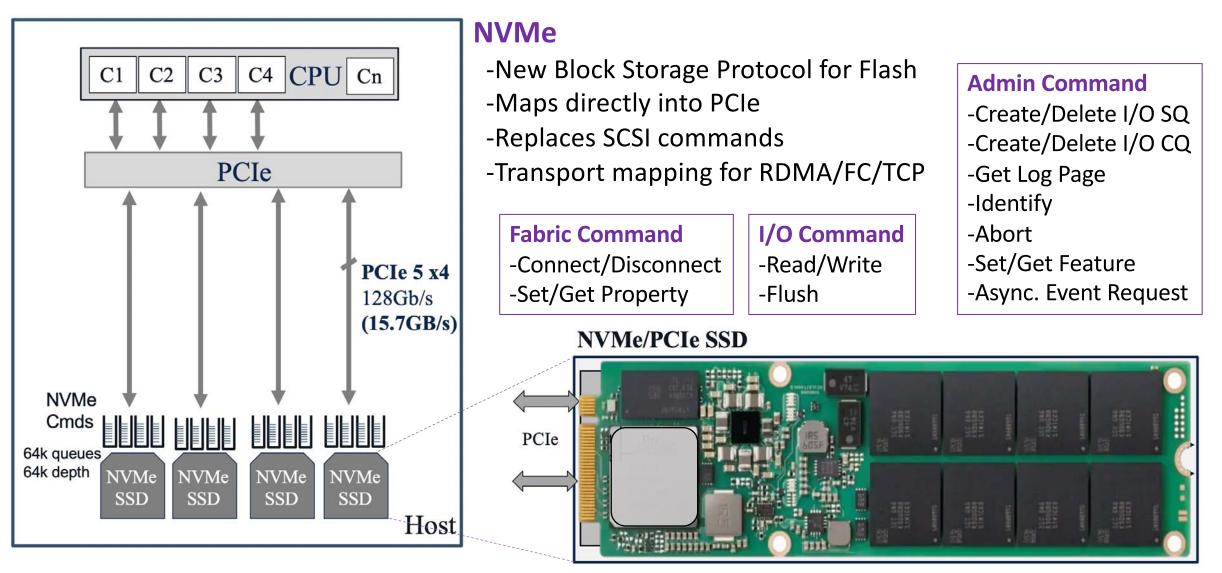
In 2016 Samsung started to mass produce the industry's first NVMe PCIe solid state drive (SSD) in a single ball grid array (BGA) package, for use in next-generation PCs and ultra-slim notebook PCs.

The world's first 512 GB BGA NVMe SSD





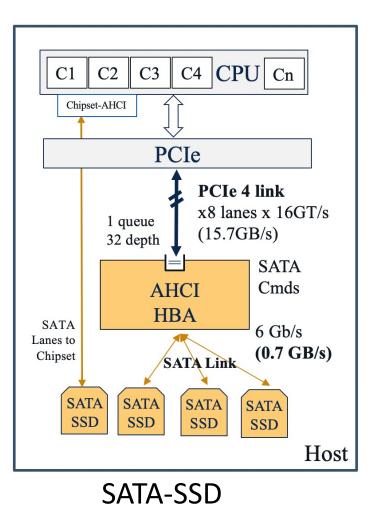
NVMe SSD (15GB with PCIe-5)

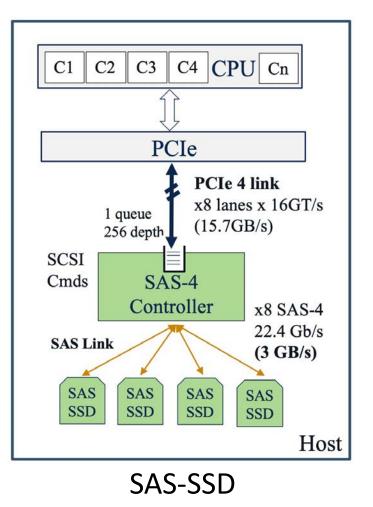


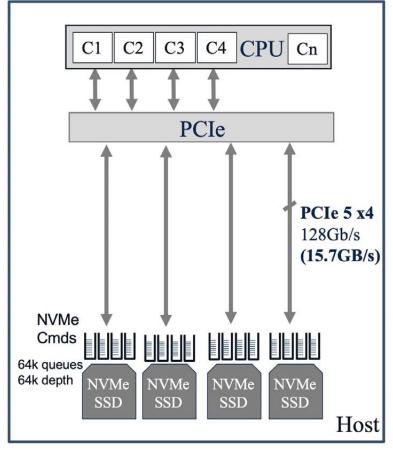
M.2 form factor



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PCIe/NVMe-SSD



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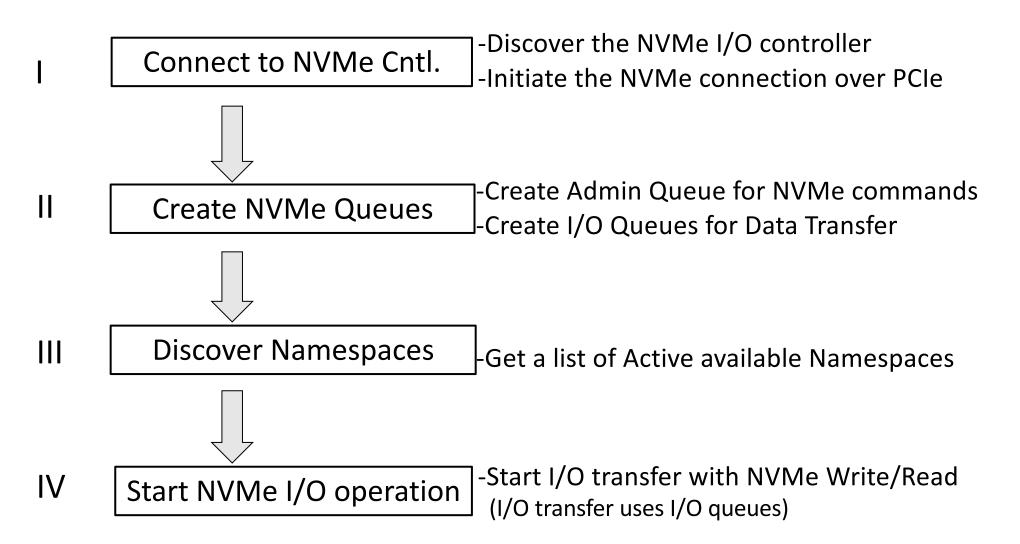


NVMe-PCI Architecture



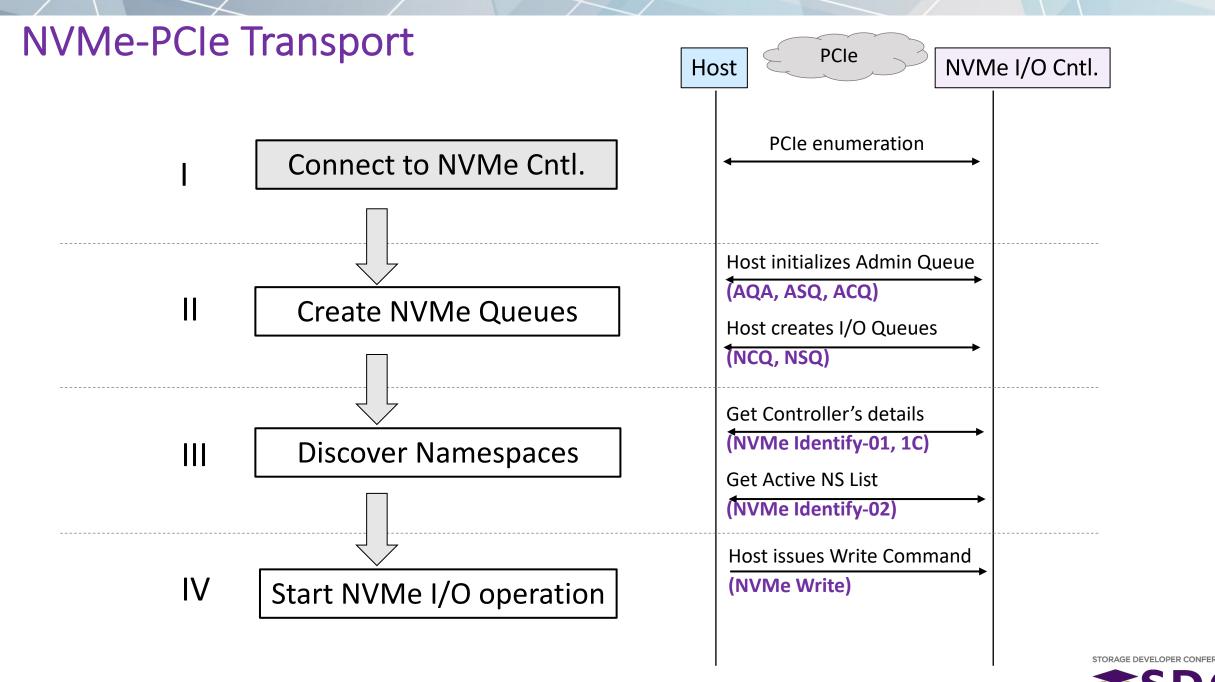
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NVMe-PCle Transport

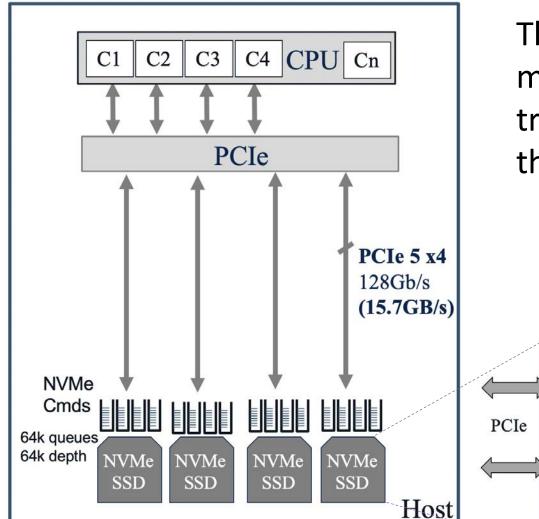




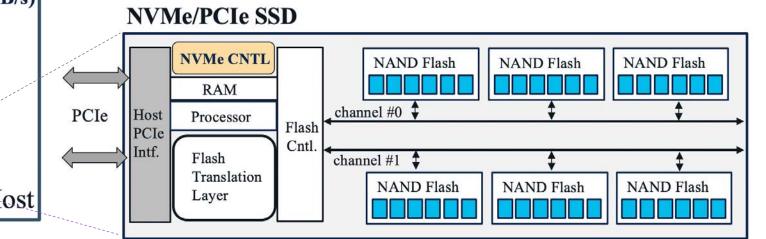
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NVMe-PCIe Transport



The PCIe transport provides reliable mechanisms for memory mapped data transfer of Admin and I/O command data through memory mapped I/O transactions.NVMe-PCIe spec. 1.0

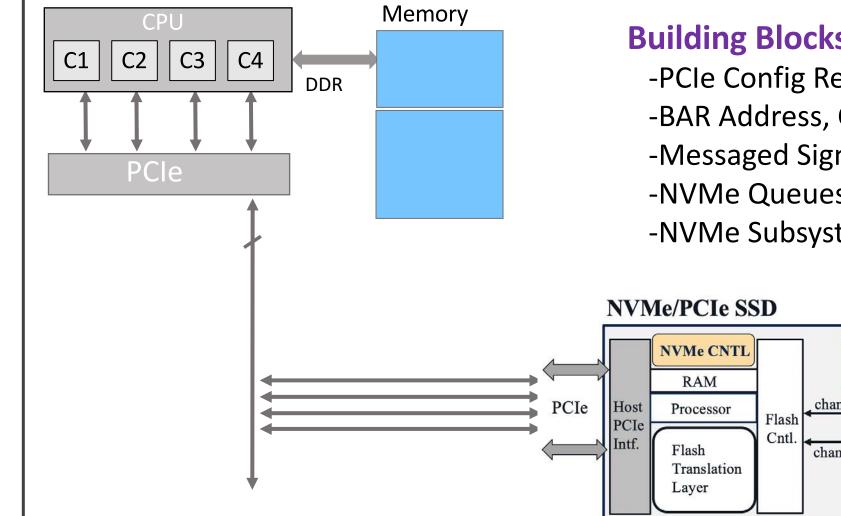




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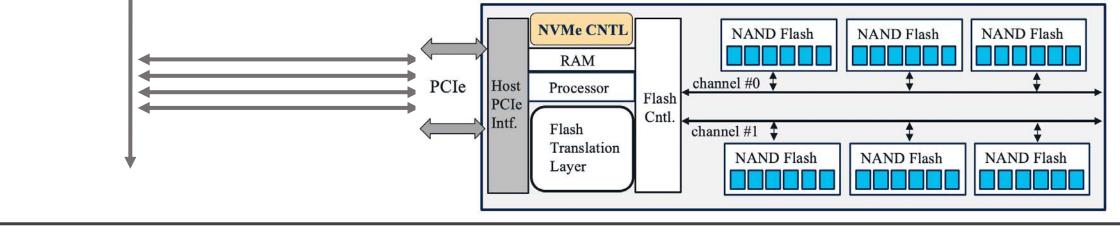
NVMe-PCIe Transport

A memory model is one in which commands, responses and data are transferred between fabric nodes by performing explicit memory read and write operations



Building Blocks of NVMe

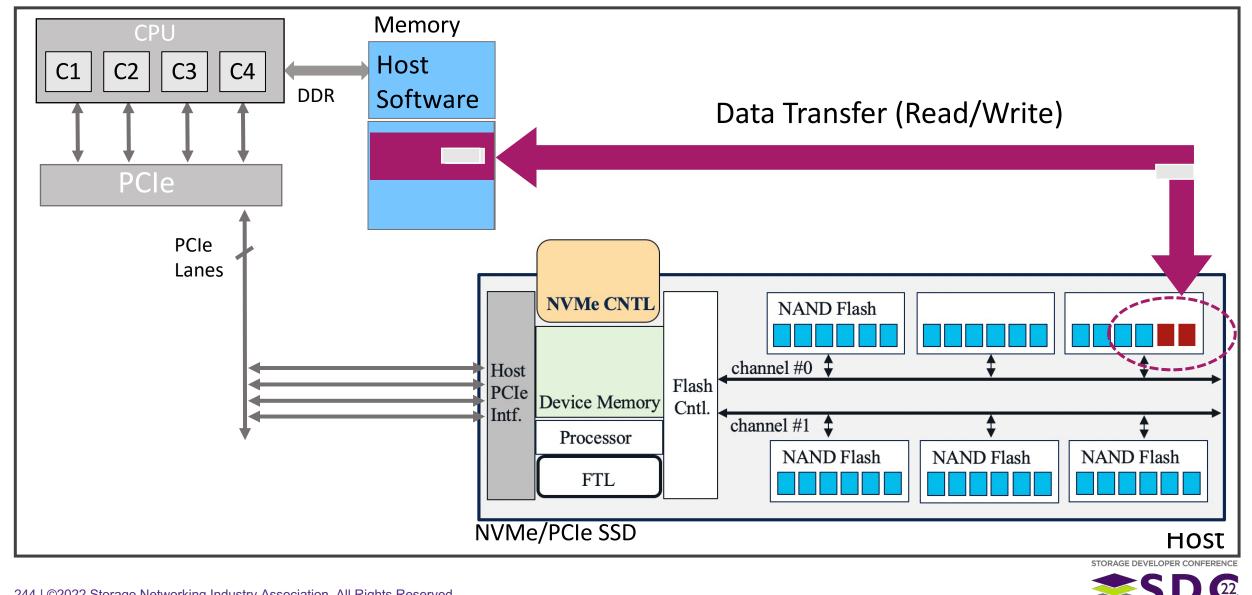
- -PCle Config Registers
- -BAR Address, Capability Pointers
- -Messaged Signaled Interrupt, Doorbell
- -NVMe Queues, Admin/IO (SQ/CQ)
- -NVMe Subsystem/Controller





NVMe-PCle Transport

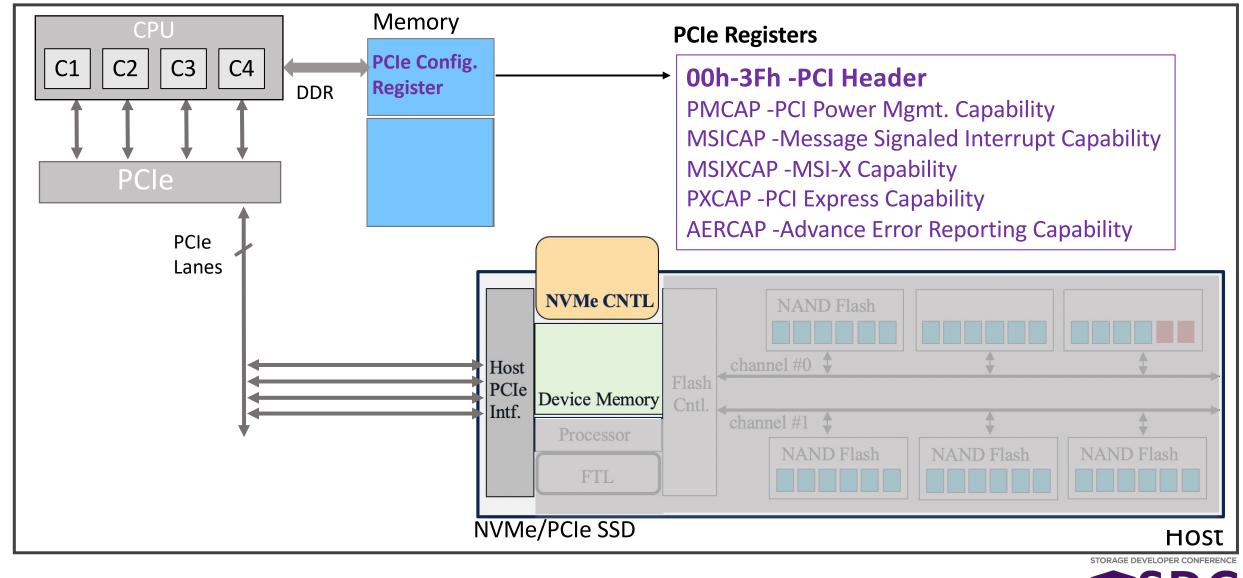
How does Data Transfer Works?



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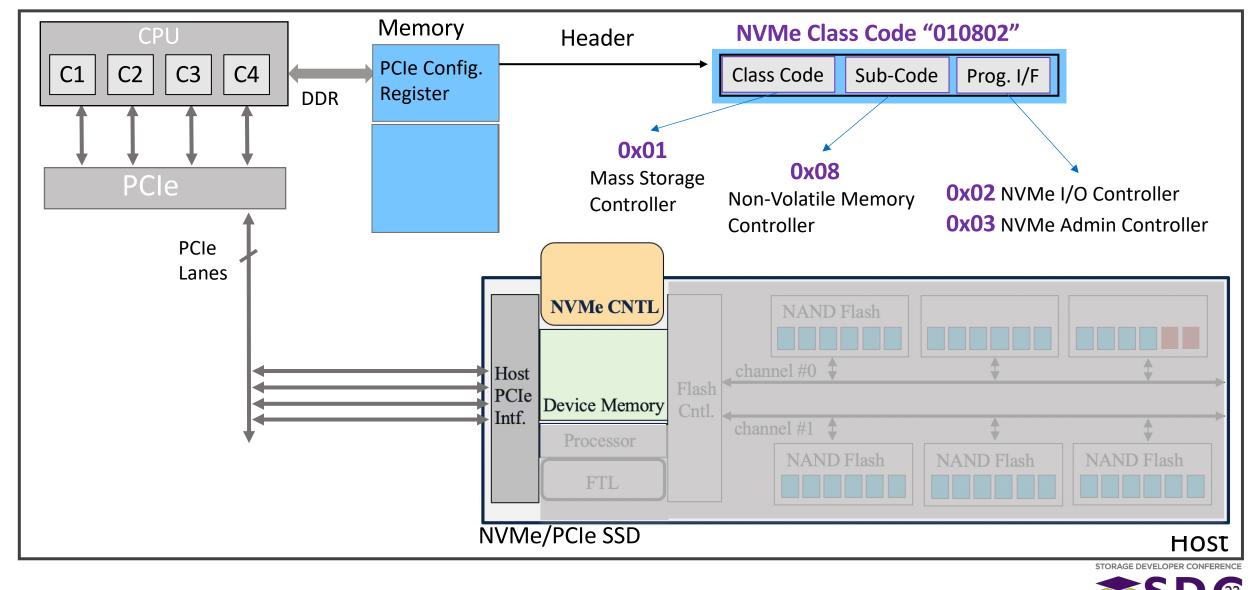
NVMe-PCle (Registers)

PCIe devices have set of registers that are mapped to memory locations



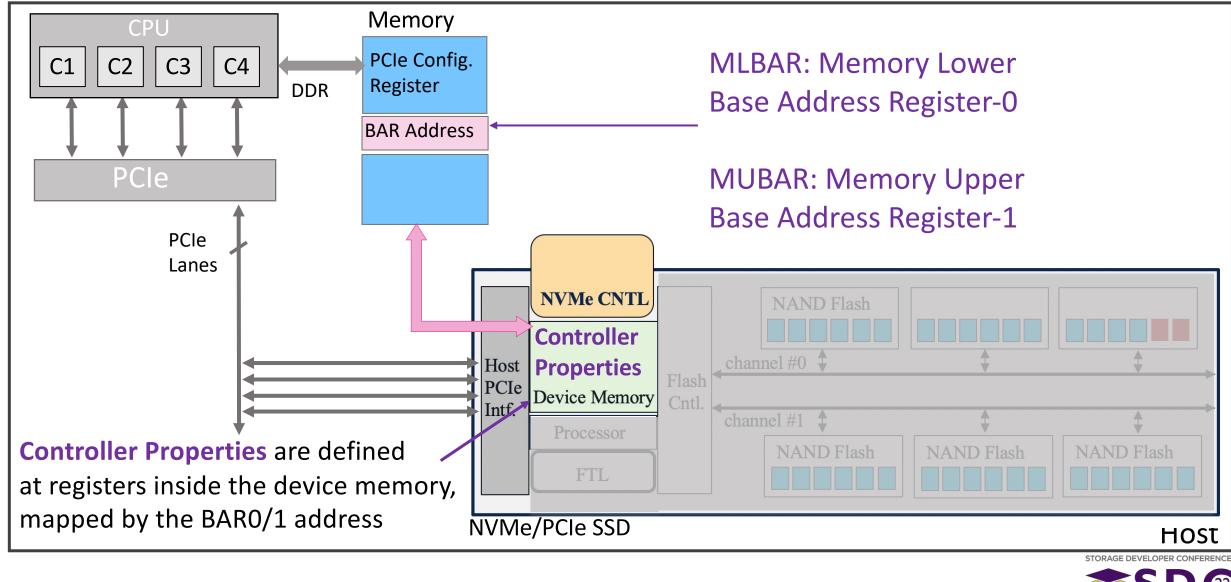
NVMe-PCle (Registers)

During PCIe enumeration "Class Code" is read



NVMe-PCle (Registers)

BAR registers maps Device Memory Registers into CPU memory



NVMe-PCle (Properties)

Controller Properties Register ? Memory CPL 1- CPU issues memory read command PCIe Config. C1 2- System Agent inside CPU knows this address Register is mapped to a PCIe Device Memory Space **BAR Address** 3- SA sends the packet to PCIe Transport Layer Controller **PCIe TLP Properties** 4- Device reply is extracted and given to CPU 3 **NVMe CNTL** NAND Flash Controller Host **Properties** PCIe **Device Memory** Intf. channel #1 NAND Flash NAND Flash NAND Flash MMIO: Memory Mapped I/O NVMe/PCIe SSD HOST

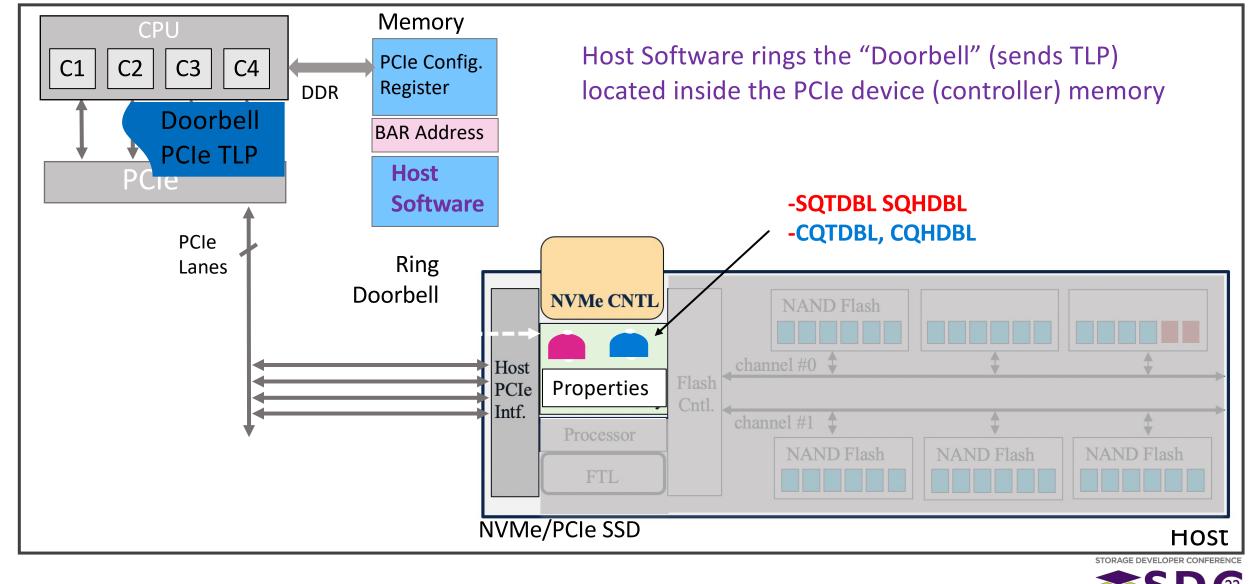


How does CPU reads the



NVMe-PCle (Doorbell)

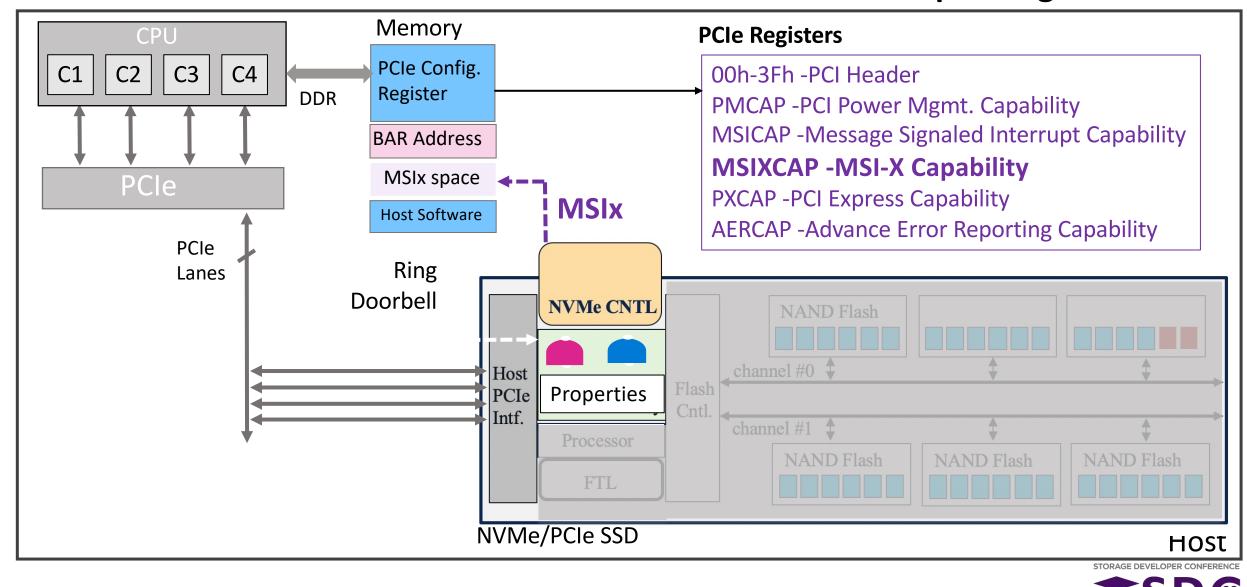
How does "Host Software" informs Controller about pending tasks?



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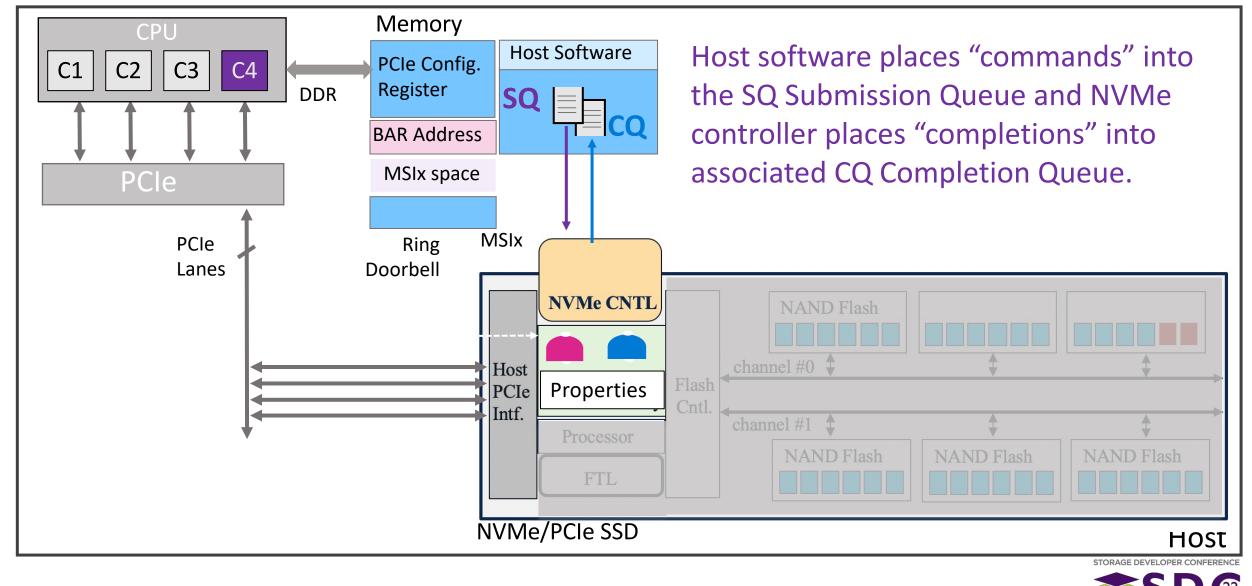
NVMe-PCle (MSIx)

How does "Controller" informs Host about pending tasks ?



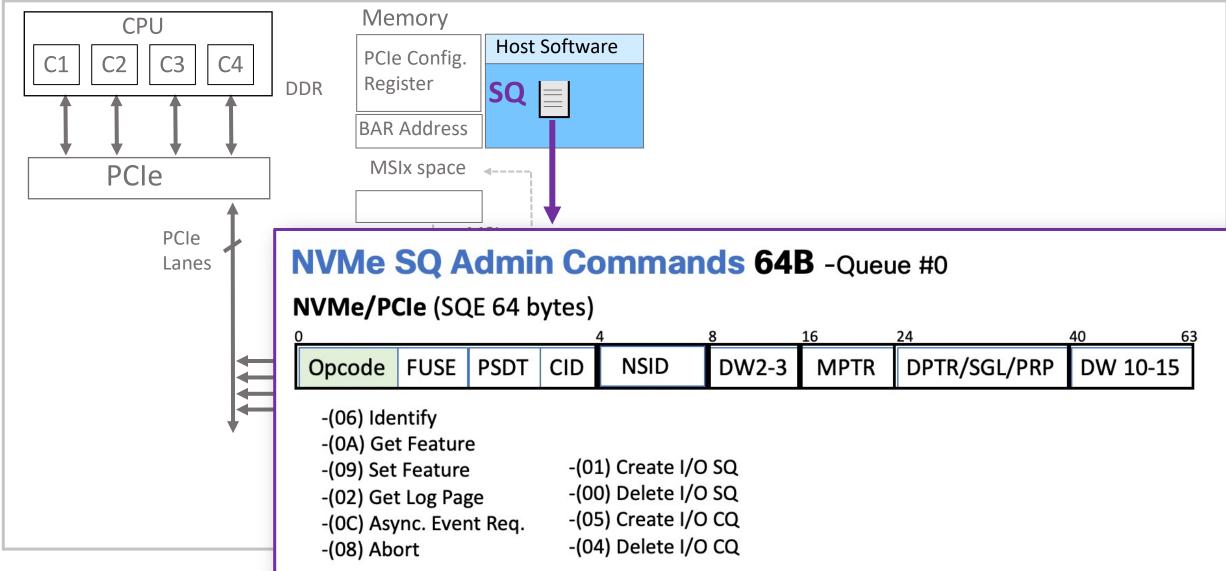
NVMe-PCle (SQ/CQ Pair)

NVMe is based on a paired Submission and Completion Queue mechanism.



NVMe-PCIe (SQE)

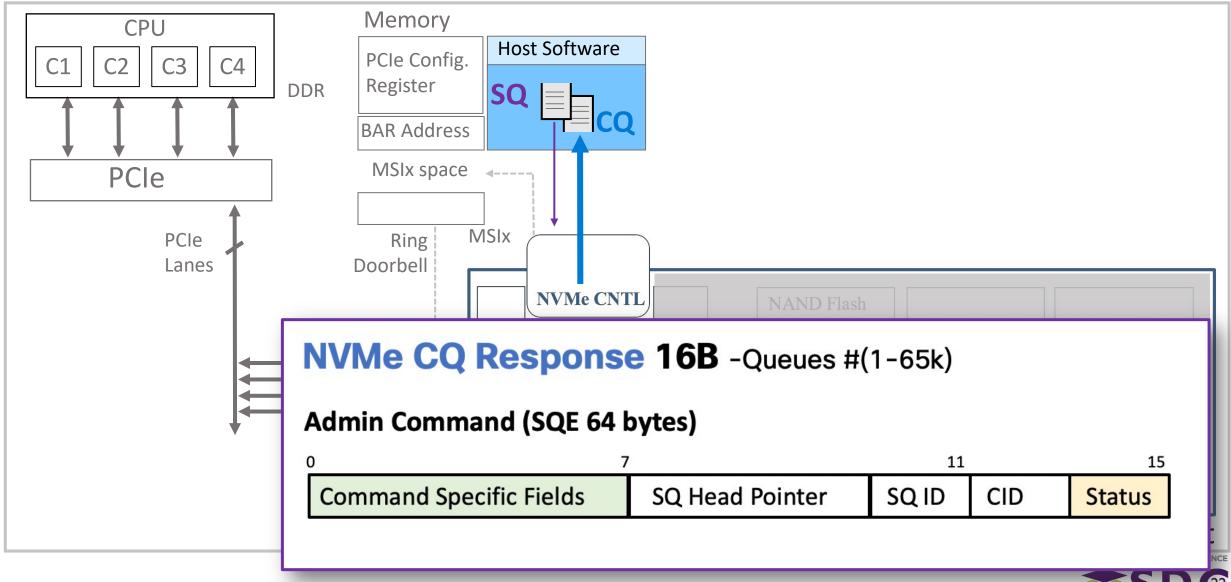
Submission Queue Entry





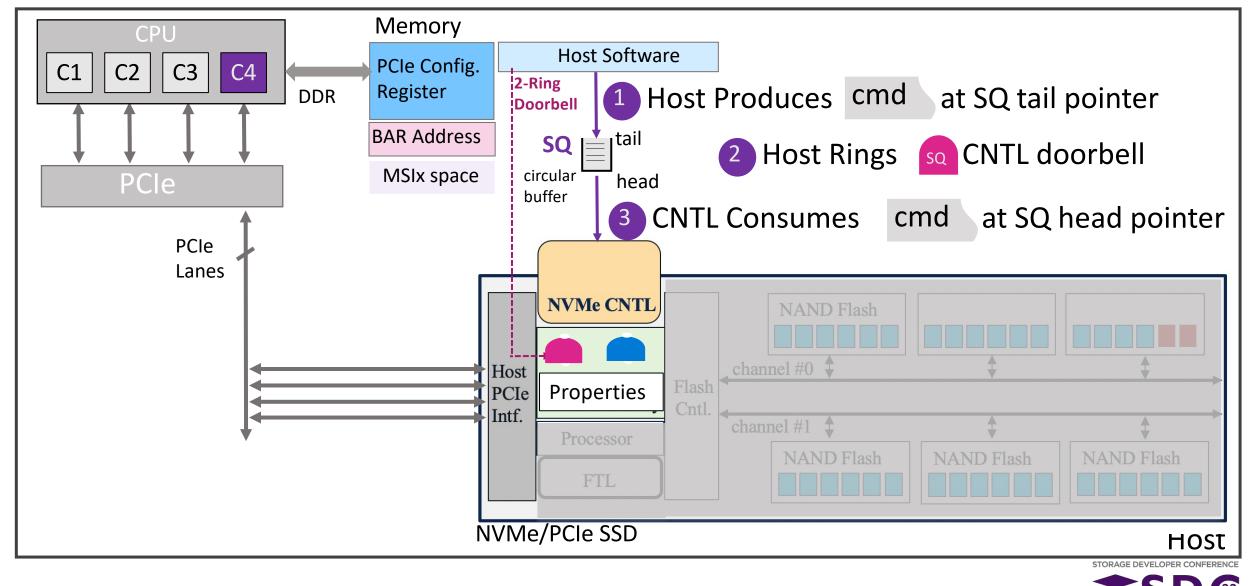
NVMe-PCle (CQE)

Completion Queue Entry



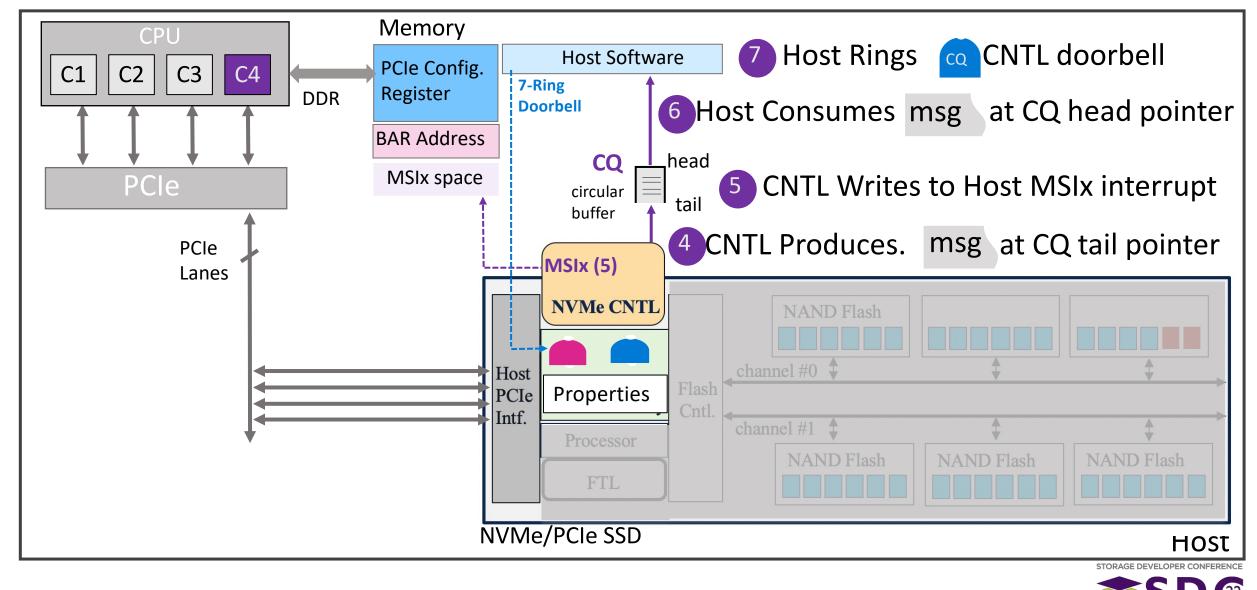
NVMe-PCIe (Host to CNTL)

NVMe Queuing mechanism details



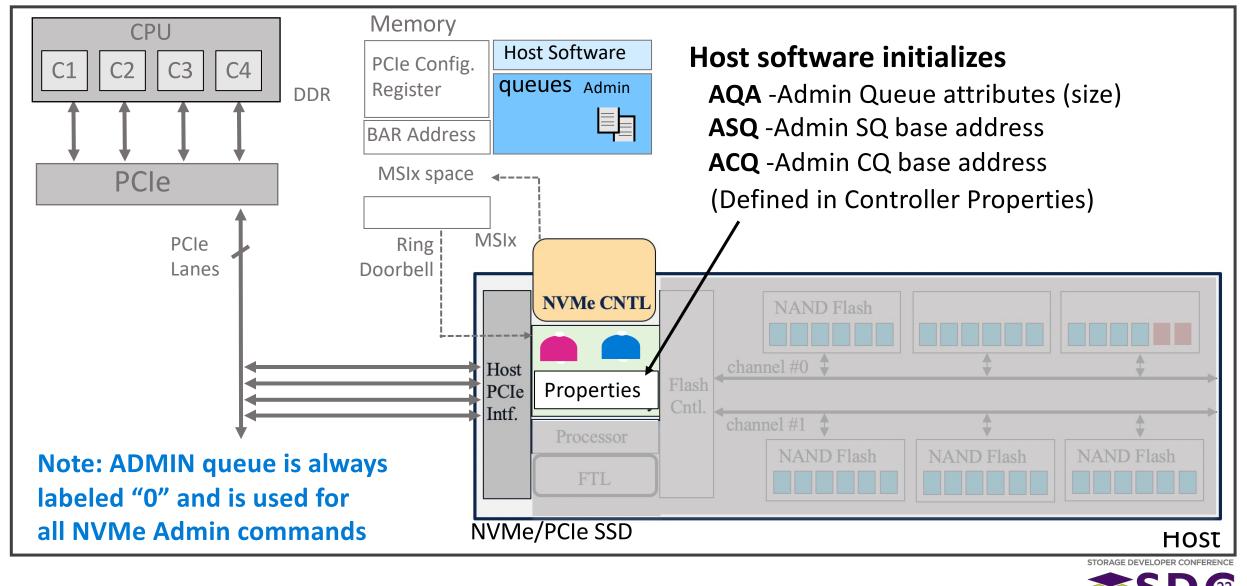
NVMe-PCle (CNTL to Host)

NVMe Queuing mechanism details



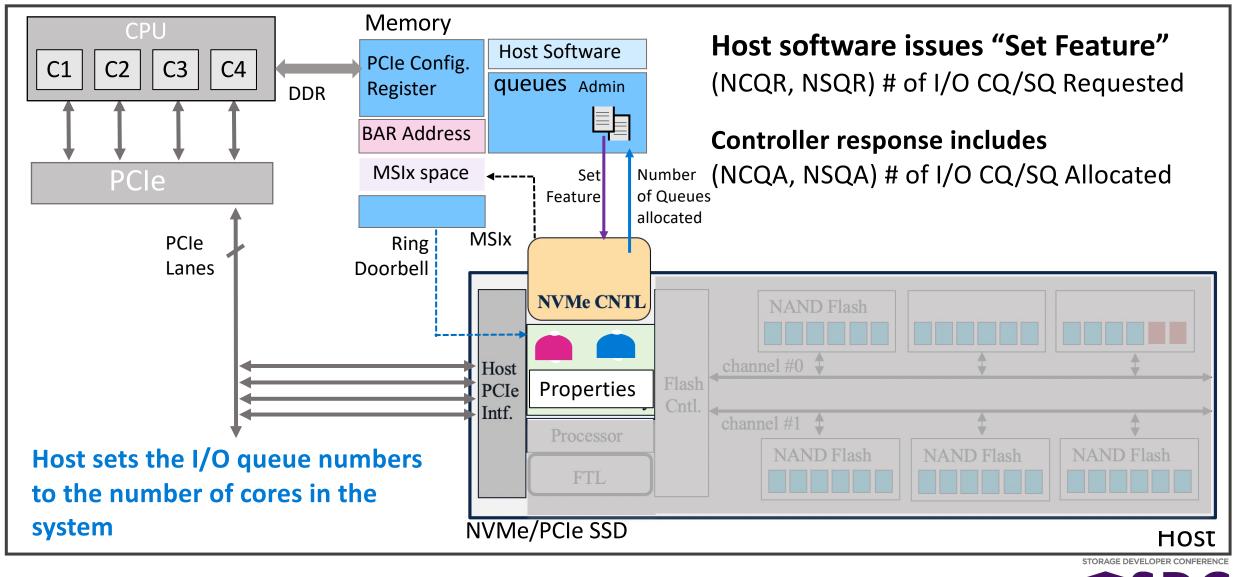
NVMe-PCle (Admin_Q)

Admin queues are created first and are used for "Administrative Tasks"



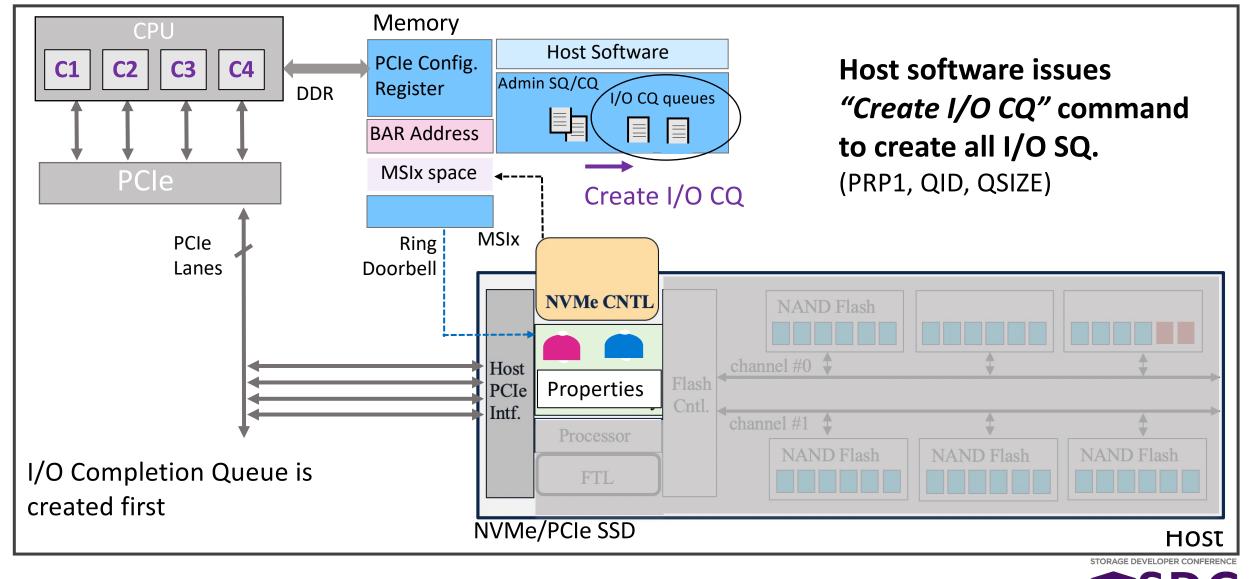
NVMe-PCle (I/O queues)

Using Admin Queues Host starts the I/O queues creation process



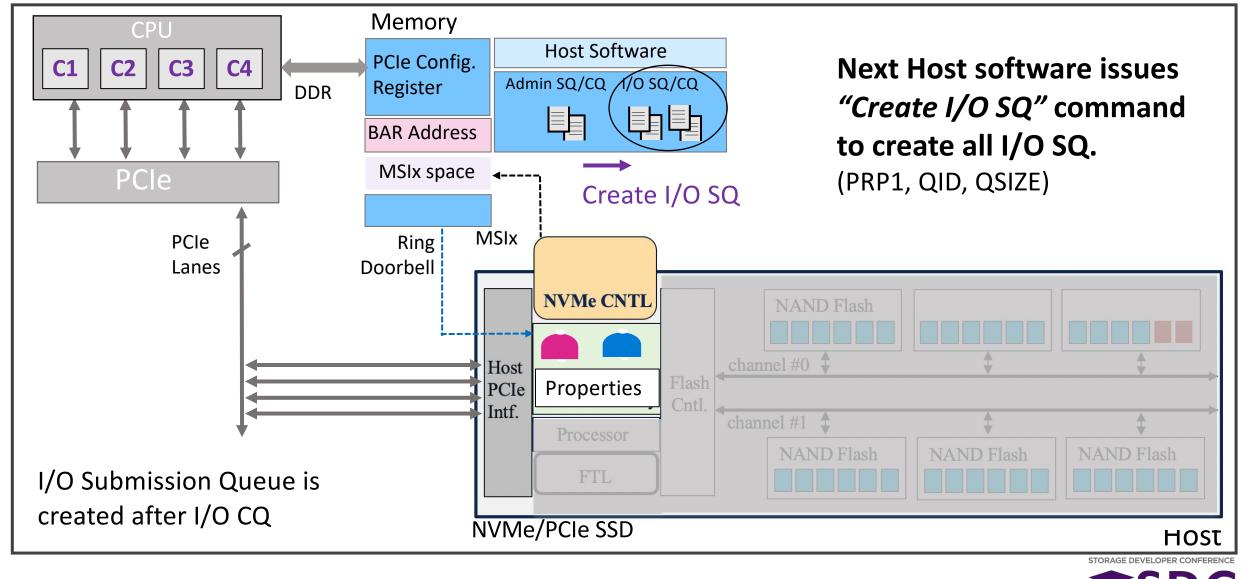
NVMe-PCle (I/O queues)

Primary purpose for I/O queues is to transfer data (read/write)



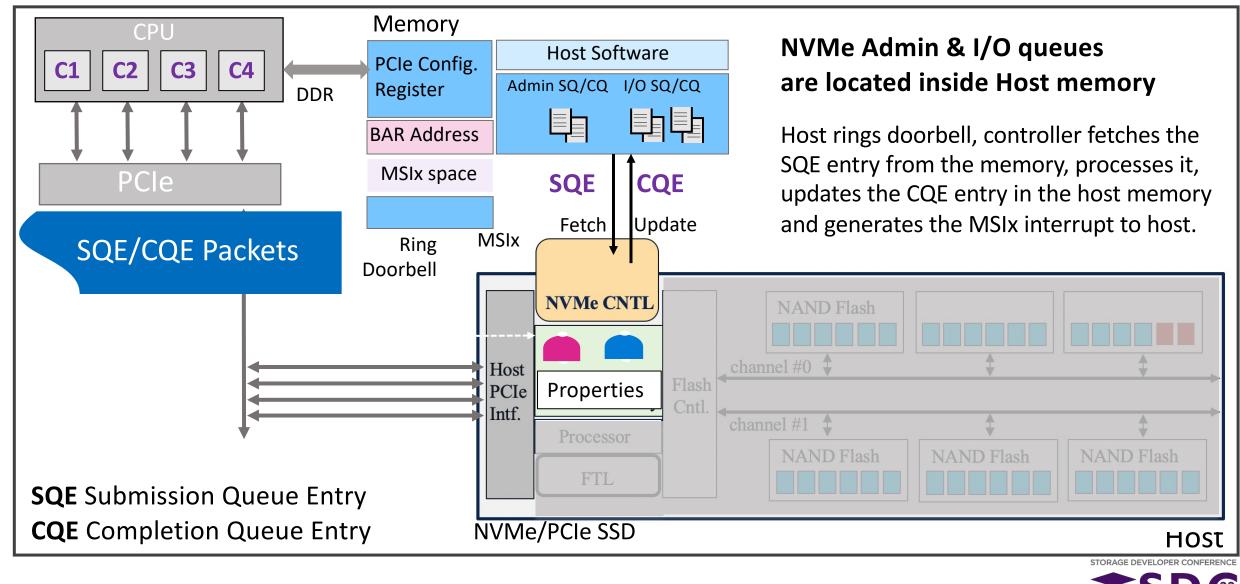
NVMe-PCle (I/O queues)

Primary purpose for I/O queues is to transfer data (read/write)



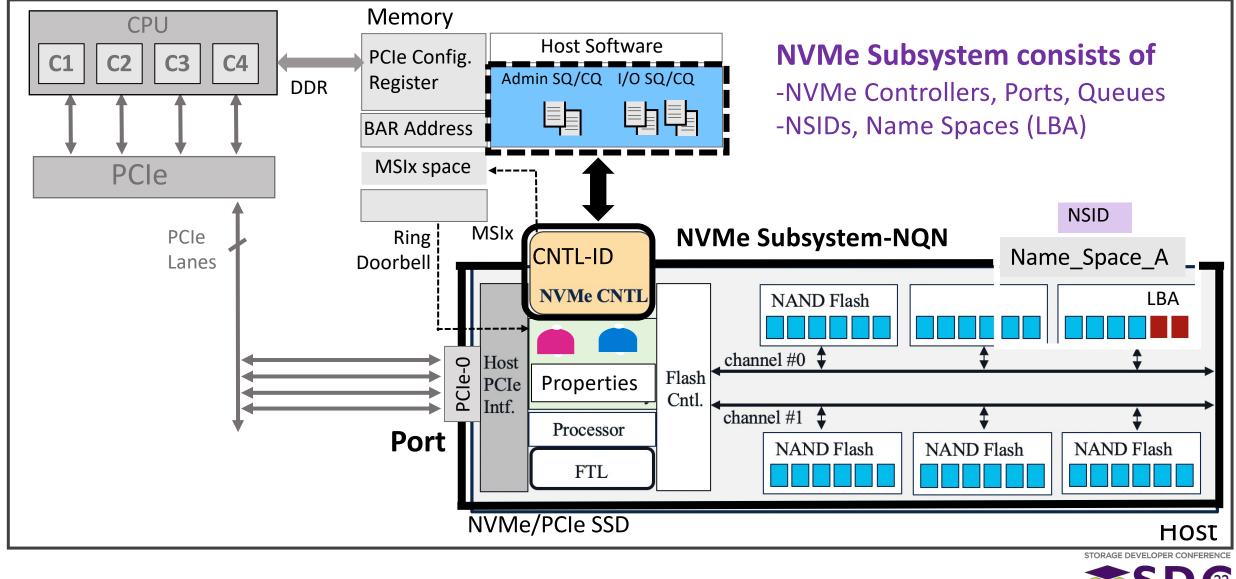
NVMe-PCle (MMIO)

Data transfer mechanism for Admin and I/O command data through memory MMIO



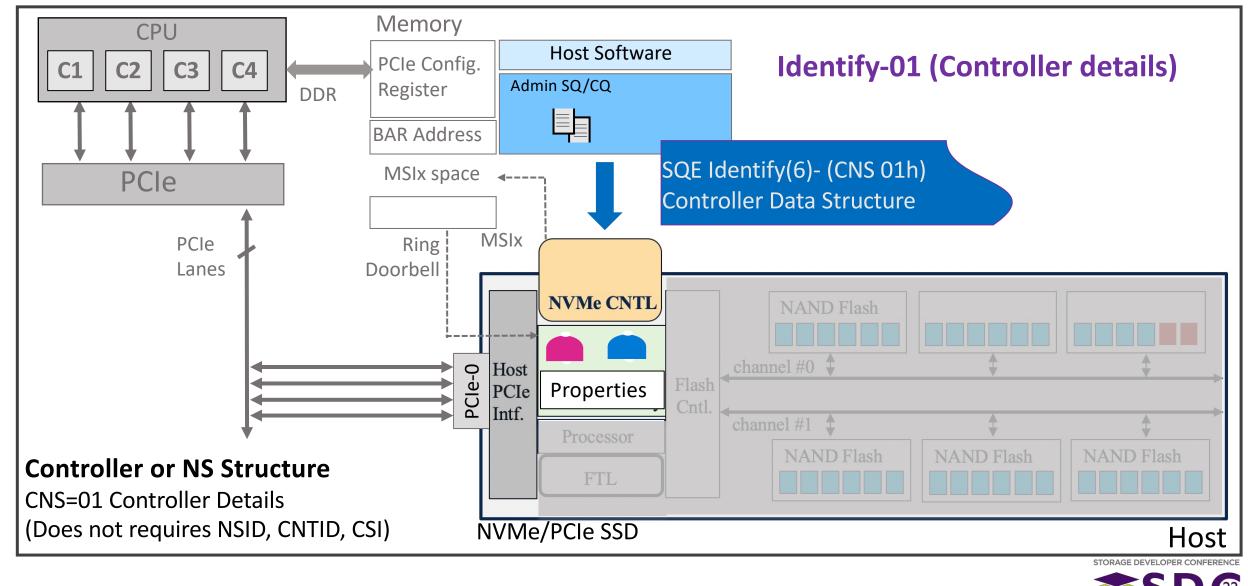
NVMe-PCle (NVMe Subsystem)

What is NVMe Subsystem?

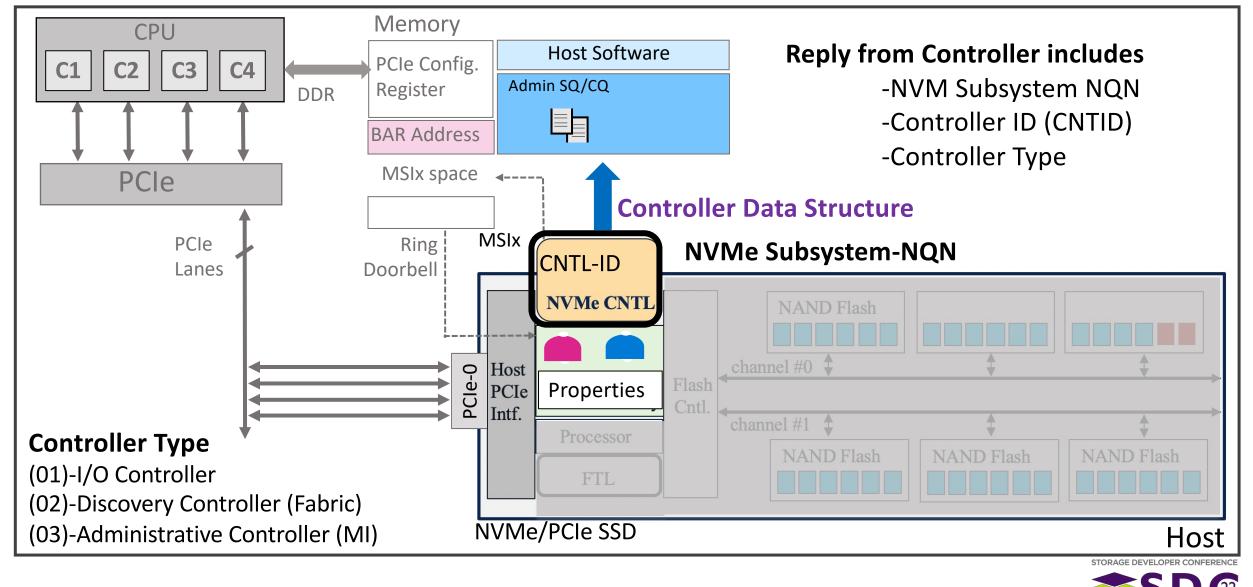


NVMe-PCle (Identify-01)

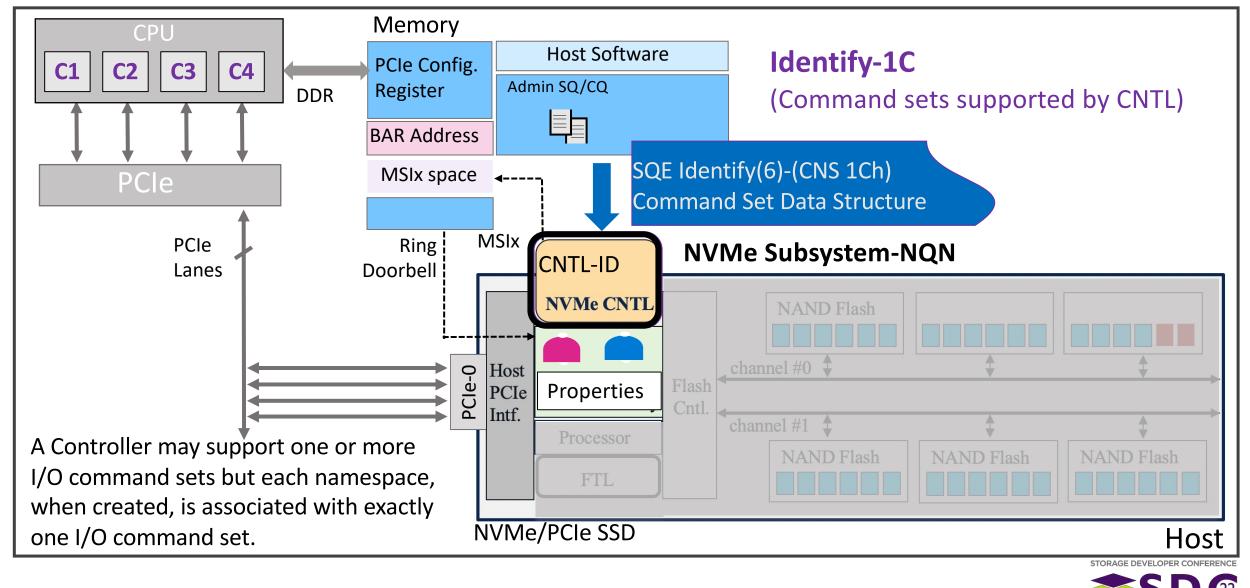
Host issues series of "Identify" commands to get NVMe Subsystem details



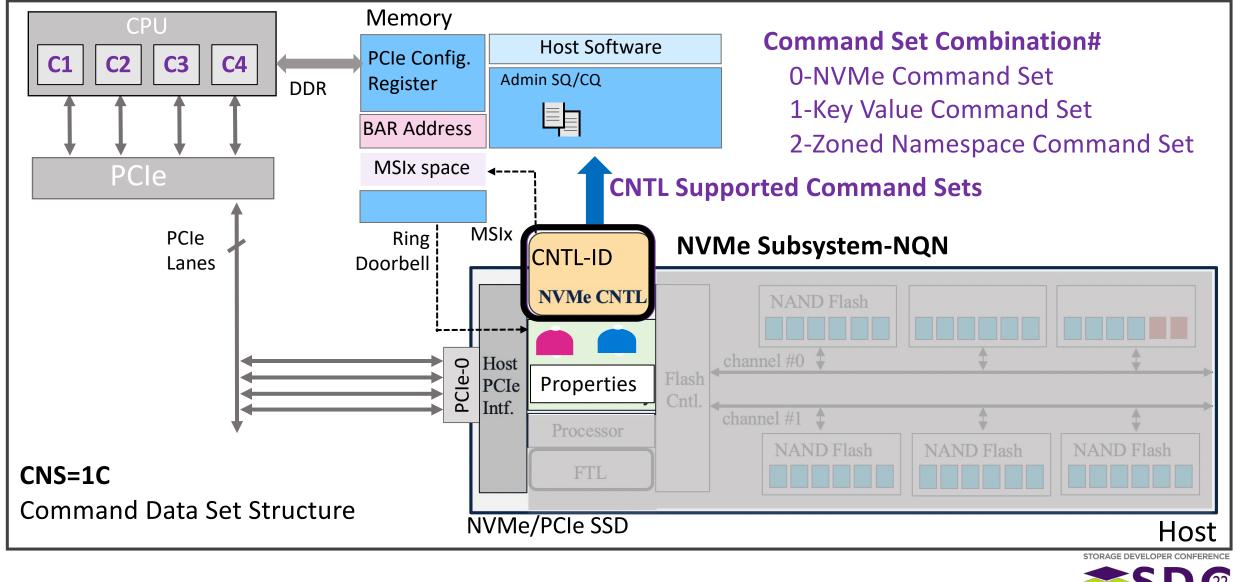
NVMe-PCle (Identify Reply-01)



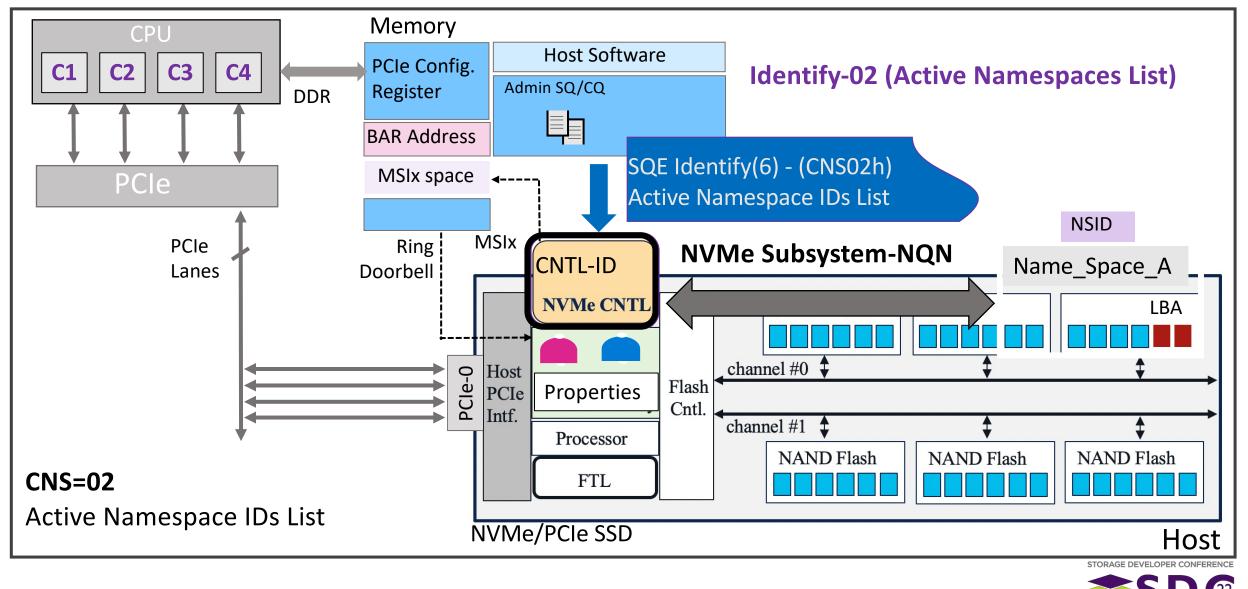
NVMe-PCle (Identify-1C)



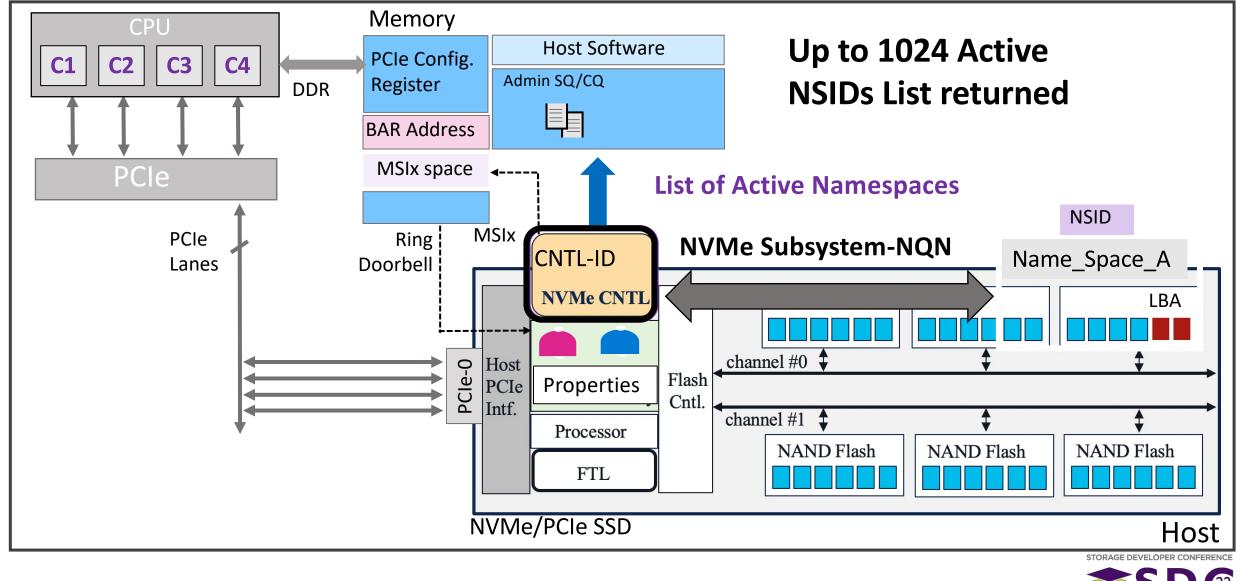
NVMe-PCle (Identify-1C Reply)



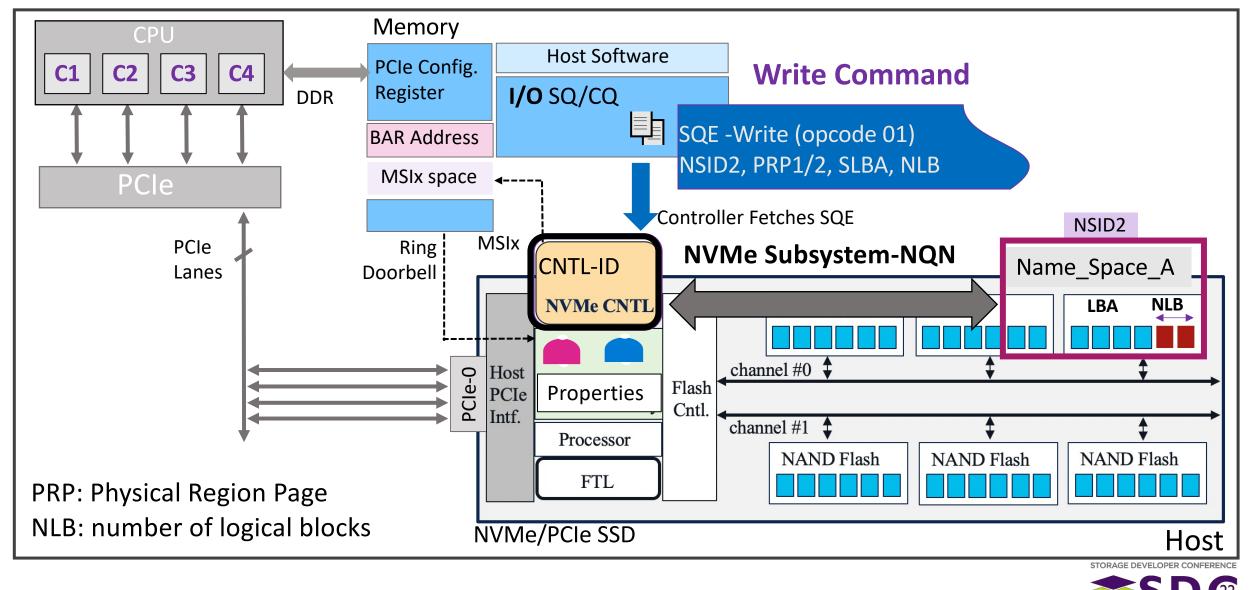
NVMe-PCle (Identify-07)



NVMe-PCle (Identify-07 Reply)

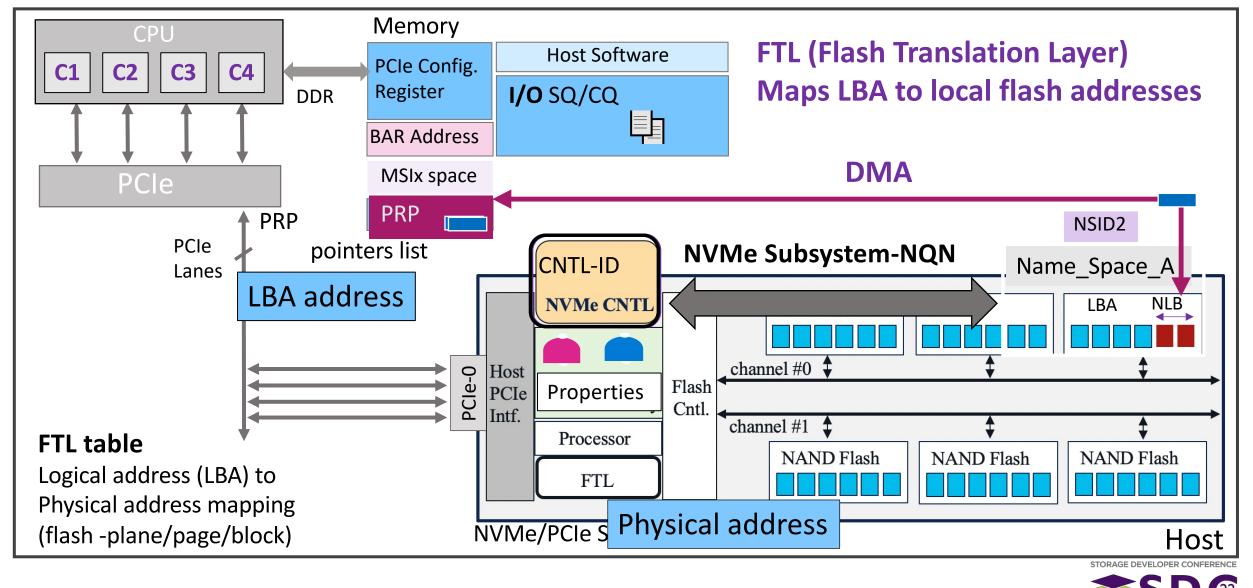


NVMe-PCle (SQE-Write)

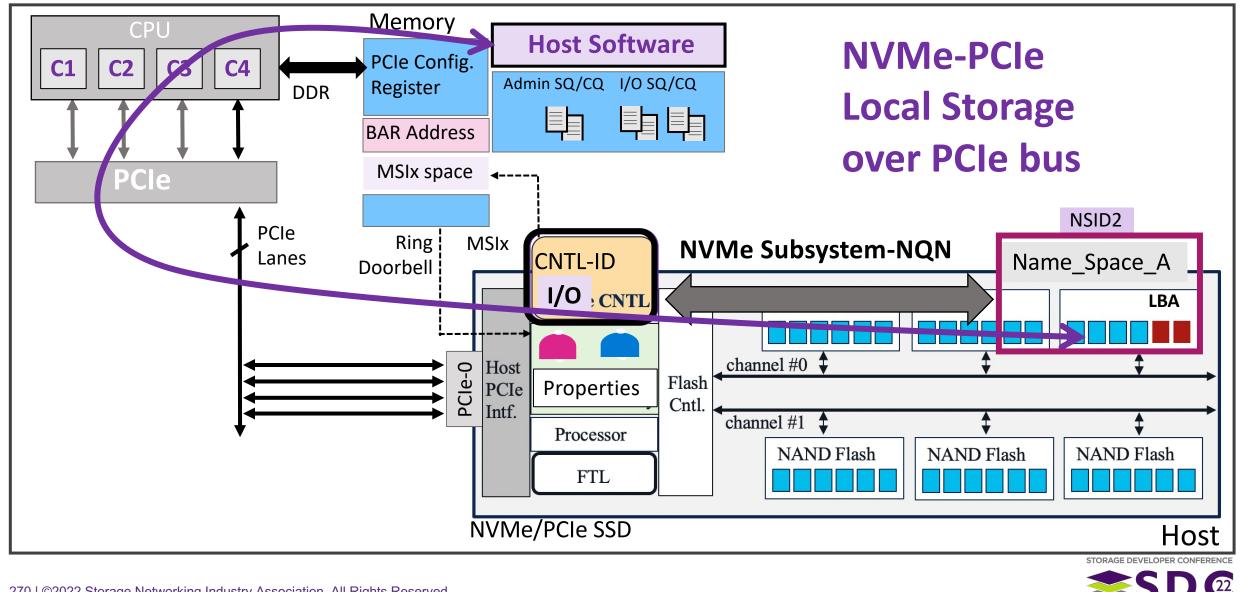


NVMe-PCle (DMA Data)

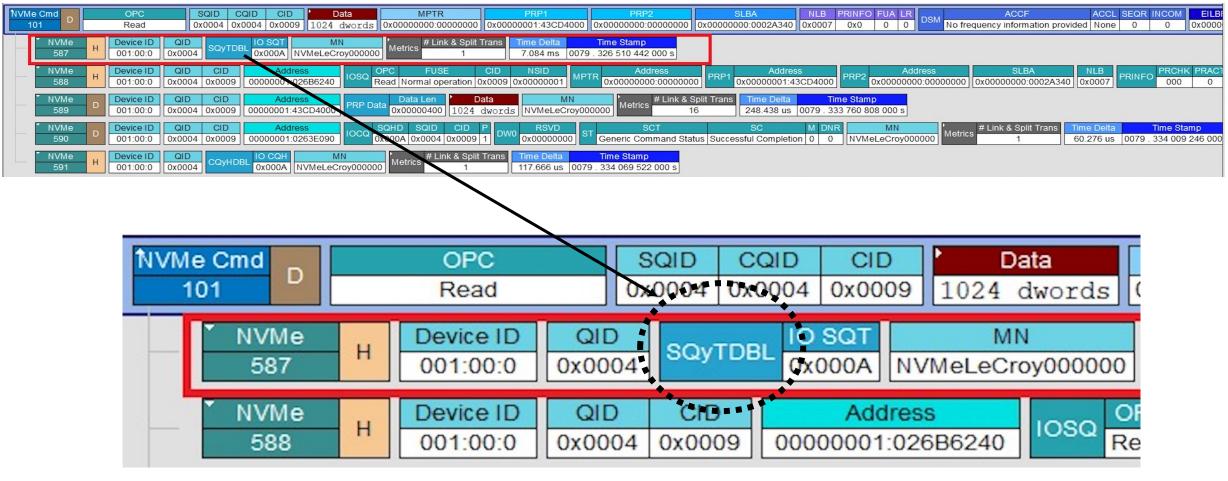
Controller Reads Data from PRP buffers and writes it to the Flash



NVMe-PCle



NVMe-PCIe Trace of a Doorbell Message



SQ Tail Doorbell

Trace: Courtesy of Teledyne Technologies



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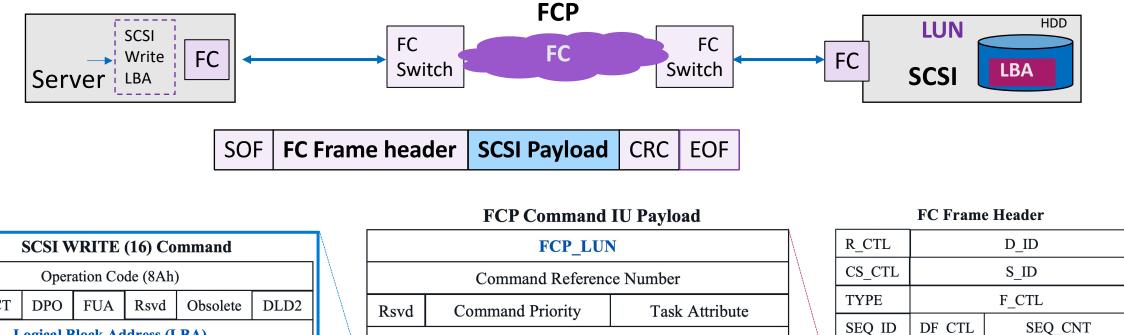


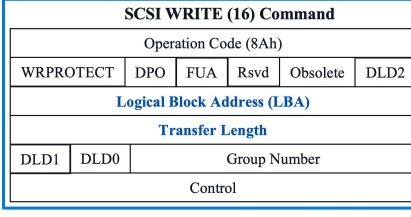
NVMe-FC Packet Examples

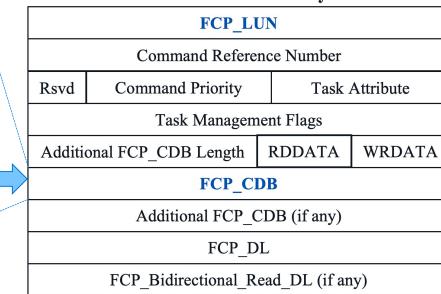


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FCP (SCSI Protocol mapped into Fibre Channel)









RX ID

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OX ID

Parameter

FCP Payload

FCP Protocol

FC4 Device Data

	R-CTL	Description
ROUTING	INFORMATION	Description
	Oh	Uncategorized information
	1h	Solicited Data
	2h	Unsolicited Control
	3h	Solicited Control
01	4h	Unsolicited Data
0h	5h	Data Descriptor
	6h	Unsolicited Command
	7h	Command Status
	8h	Extended Command Status
	Others	Reserved

FC4 Link Data

1	R-CTL	Description
ROUTING	INFORMATION	Description
	Oh	Uncategorized information
	1h	Solicited Data
	2h	Unsolicited Control
	3h	Solicited Control
3h	4h	Unsolicited Data
	5h	Data Descriptor
	6h	Unsolicited Command
	7h	Command Status
	Others	Reserved

		SOF	Fra	me Header	CRC	EOF		
	R_C	CTL			D_IC)		
(CS_	CTL/Pri			S_ID)		
	TY	PE			F_CT	Ľ		
	S	EQ_ID		DF_CTL		SEQ_	CNT	
			OX_I	D		RX_I	D	
				Par	ameter			
				Pa	yload			
+	•			!_				
	Тур	e of Pay	load	Data				
	00		BL	S				

Link Control

00

ROUTING	INFORMATION	Description	Abbr.
	Oh	Acknowledge_1	ACK_1
	1h	Acknowledge_0	ACK_0
	2h	Nx_Port Reject	P_RJT
	3h	Fabric Reject	F_RJT
	4h	Nx_Port Busy	P_BSY
Ch	5h	Fabric Busy to Data frame	F_BS
	6h	Fabric Busy to Link_Control frame	F_BS1
	7h	Link Credit Reset	LCR
	8h	Notify - obsolete	NTY
	9h	End - Obsolete	END
	others	reserved	

BLS Basic Link Service

F	R_CTL	Description							
ROUTING	INFORMATION	Descrip	uon						
	0h	No Operation	NOP						
	1h	Abort Sequence	ABTS						
	2h	Obsolete							
8h	4h	Basic_Accept	BA_CC						
	5h	Basic_Reject	BA_RJT						
	6h	Obsolete							
	Others	Reserved							

ELS Extended Link Service

	R_CTL	
ROUTING	INFORMATION	Description
	0001b	Solicited Data ^a
00101	0010b	Request
0010b	0011b	Reply
	Others	Reserved

FLOGI, PLOGI, PRLI, PRLO, FPIN... STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



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01

08

18

1B

1C

28

ELS

FCP

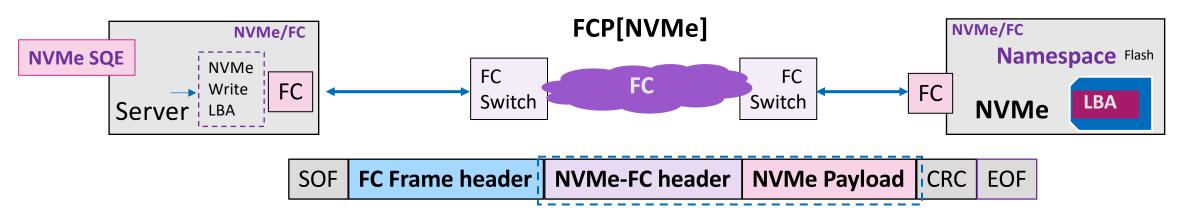
FC-SB

CH-CU FC-SB

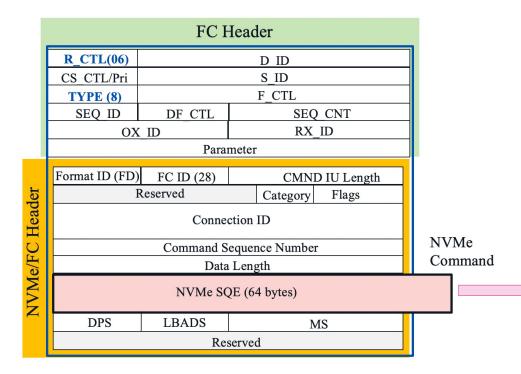
CU-CH FC-SB

NVMe/FC

NVMe/FC Packets



SQE



		В	Byte 3				Byte	2			- 1	Byte 1						Byte	e 0 .			
Bytes	DWORD	31 30 29 2	8 27 26	25 24	23	22 21	20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13	12 11	10	98	7	6 5	5	4	3	2	1 0)
3-0	DW 0		Comr	mand Id	entif	ier (Cl	D)			PSDT		reserved		FUSE		C)pc	ode	e (OI	PC)		
7-4	DW 1							Nam	espace	Identifi	er (NSID)										
11-8	DW 2							Com	nmand S	pecific l	DW	ORD 2										
15-12	DW 3		Command Specific DWORD 3																			
19-16	DW 4																					
23-20	DW 5	Meta Data Pointer (MPTR)																				
27-24	DW 6							De	ta Daini		'D\											
31-28	DW 7								sed on F	t er (DPT PSDT	K)											
35-32	DW 8								DT-00 [F	-												
39-36	DW 9							PS	DT-01/1	U[SGL]												
43-40	DW 10							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 10										
47-44	DW 11							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 11										
51-48	DW 12							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 12										
55-52	DW 13							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 13										
59-56	DW 14							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 14										
63-60	DW 15							Cor	nmand	Specific	DW	/ORD 15										



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NVMe/FC Packets

Initiator

	D	ata block
Description	R_CTL field	Content
Command request	06h	NVMe_CMND
Command request	06h	NVMe_CMND
Data-Out action	01h	NVMe_DATA
Confirm	03h	NVMe_CONF
Sequence Retransmission request	09h	NVMe_SR

<

1	Target
	laiget

NVMe/FC

		Data block
Description	R_CTL field	Content
Data-Out delivery request	05h	NVMe_XFER_RDY (Write)
Data-In action	01h	NVMe_DATA
Command response	07h	NVMe_RSP
Command response (NVMe_CONF IU request)	07h	NVMe_RSP
Extended response	08h	NVMe_ERSP
Extended response (NVMe_CONF IU request)	08h	NVMe_ERSP
Sequence Retransmission response	0Ah	NVMe_SR_RSP

Frame Header SOF Payload CRC EOF NVMe_CMND 00 R_CTL D_ID CS_CTL/Pri S_ID F_CTL TYPE SEQ_ID DF CTL SEQ_CNT RX_ID OX ID Parameter Bit Word 0 9 8 6 9 987 654321 0 8 5 615 0 CMND IU Length 0 Format ID (FDh) FC ID (28h) Reserved Category Flags 1 (MSB) 2 **Connection Identifier** (LSB) 3 Command Sequence Number 4 Data Length 5 6 NVM Submission Queue Entry (64 bytes) 21 22 DPS LBADS MS Reserved 23 **NVMe SQE**



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NVMe/FC Packets

NVMe_SR Request (Sequence Retry)

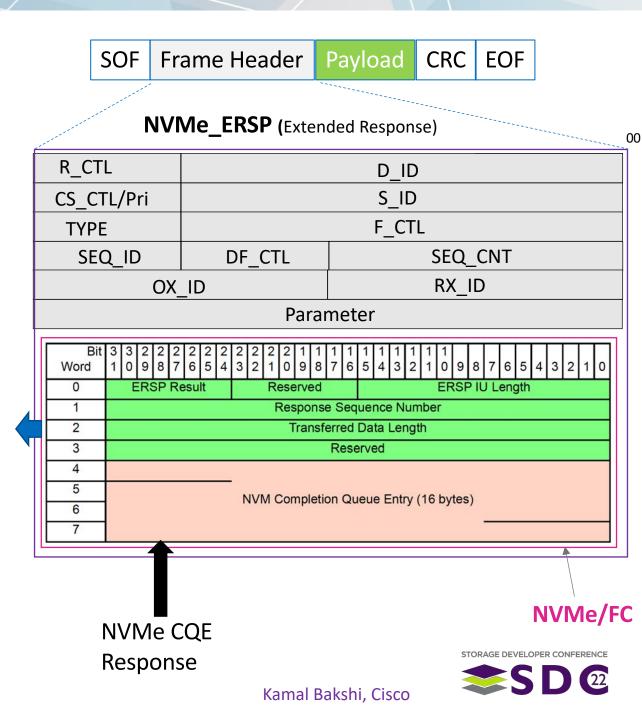
Bit	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Word	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0			FC	ID	(2	8h)				C	pc	od	e (011	1)				Re	ese	erve	ed				F	Ret	ry I	ર_ (СТІ	-	
1		Reserved																														

NVMe_SR Response

Bit Word	3 1	3 0	2 9	2 8	2 7	26	2 5	24	2 3	2	2	2 0	1 9	18	1 7	1 6	1 5	1 4	1 3	1	1 1	1 0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0			FC	ID	(2	8h))			C	pc	od	e (I	01ŀ	1)				R	ese	erv	ed						Sta	itus	;		
1															Re	ese	erve	ed														

NVMe_XFER_RDY (Transfer Ready)

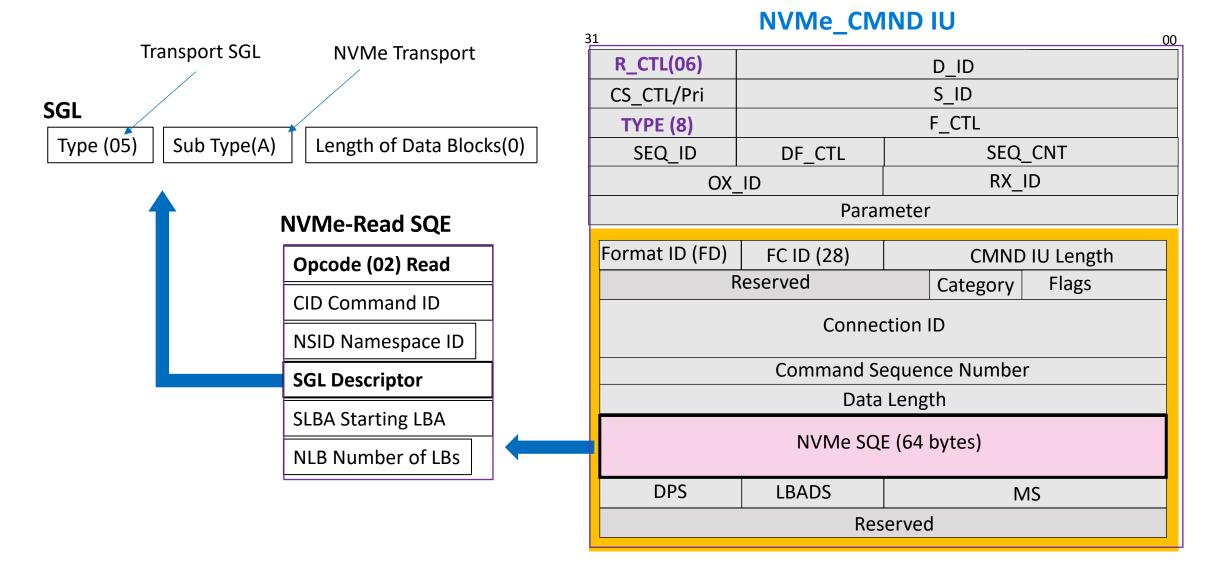
Γ	Bit	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
	Word	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	Relative Offset																															
Γ	1	Burst Length																															
	2	Reserved																															



Bit set to 1 **NVMe-FC Data Transfer** indicating Offset NVMe-Data present NVMe_Data IU **FCP** Dataset 31 00 **R_CTL(01)** D ID The start of the range is indicated by the CS_CTL/Pri S ID Parameter field in the first frame of F_CTL **TYPE (8)** the Sequence. Relative offset value multiple of x4 SEQ_CNT SEQ ID DF CTL RX_ID OX ID **Data Series** Parameter (offset) -Each frame in the Sequence is a continually increasing portion of the Data Series range. -The length of the range is the Sequence payload length. Data -If more than one NVMe DATA IU is used to transfer the data, the relative offset value in the Parameter field is used to ensure that the NVM data is reassembled in the proper order. dentity, namespace to bescriptor list, noto 010000004 102 VLUL Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x0000000; 2084 023E Len = 0x0800; Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x00000800/ Len = 0x0800; 2084 023E Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4ExtStatus 68 023E Success: NVMe Data is Read; NSID = 0x00000004; LBA = 0x00000000; NbBlocks = 132 023F Port(1,1,2) FCP FC4Cmd FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x00000000; Len = 0x0800; transferred as Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData 2084 023F Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x00000800; Len = 0x0800; 2084 023F FCP Data Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4Status 48 023F Good Status: Port(1,1,2) FCP FC4Cmd Read: NSID = 0x00000004: LBA = 0x00000008: NbBlocks = 132 0240 Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x00000000; Len = 0x0800; 2084 0240 Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4SData FC4SData; SCSI FCP; Offset = 0x00000800; Len = 0x0800; 2084 0240 Port(1,1,1) FCP FC4Status STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE Good Status: 48 0240



NVMe-FC Read Command IU





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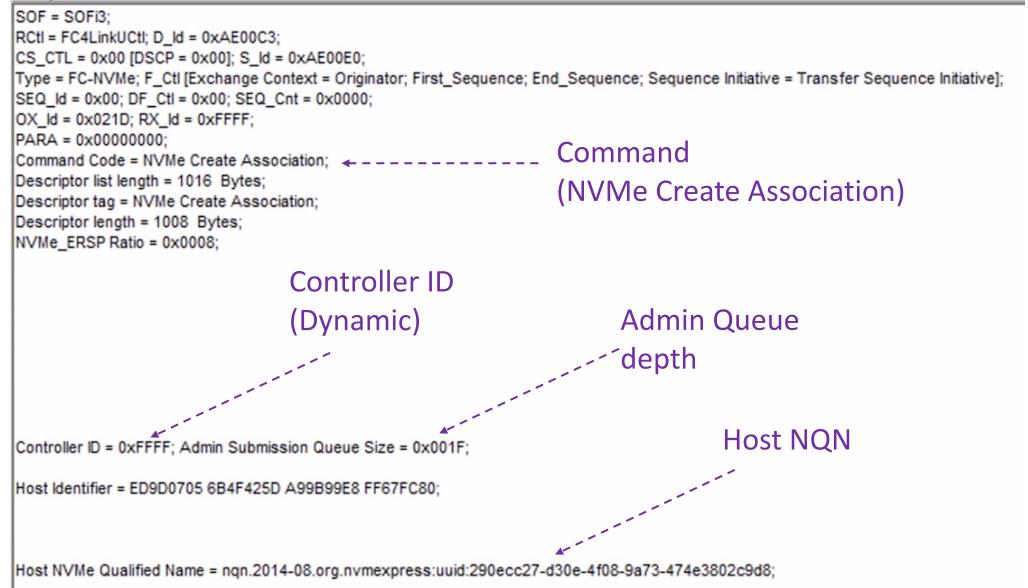
NVMe-FC (PRLI - Process Log In)

SOF = SOFi3; RCtI = ExtLinkReq; D_Id = 0xAE00C1; PRLI CS_CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S_Id = 0xAE00E0; Type = EX_LNK_SRV; F_CtI [Exchange Context="Originator; First_Sequence; End_Sequence; Sequence Initiative = Transfer Sequence Initiative]; SEQ_Id = 0x00; DF_CtI = 0x00; SEQ_Cot="0x0000; 0X_Id = 0x0203; RX_Id = 0xFFFF; PARA = 0x00000000; Command Code = PRLI (Interesting Event Found); Page Length = 16 Bytes; Payload Length = 20 Bytes; Type Code = SCSI FCP; Flags [Established Image Pair]; Originator Process_Associator = 0x00000000; Responder Process_Associator = 0x00000000; Service Parameters [Rec_Support; Task Retry Identification Requested; Retry; Confirm Completion Allowed; Initiator Function; RXferRdyDisabled]; CRC = 0x028125FE (Correct); EOF = EOFt;

> Service Parameter (Initiator Function = NVMe-FC/reply)



NVMe-FC (Create Association)





NVMe-FC (Accept Create Association)

```
SOF = SOFi3:
RCtl = FC4LinkSCtl; D_ld = 0xAE00E0;
CS CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S Id = 0xAE00C3;
Type = FC-NVMe; F_Ctl [Exchange Context = Responder; Last_Sequence; End_Sequence];
SEQ Id = 0x00; DF Ctl = 0x00; SEQ Cnt = 0x0000;
OX Id = 0x021D; RX Id = 0x00D1;
                                                      __Accept
PARA = 0x00000000:
Command Code = Accept: <
Descriptor list length = 48 Bytes;
Descriptor tag = NVMe Link Service Request Information;
Descriptor length = 8 Bytes;
Accepted Command Code = NVMe Create Association:
                                                                        NVMe Association ID
Descriptor tag = NVMe Association Identifier;
Descriptor length = 8 Bytes;
NVMe Association Identifier = 0x5FBF79822FA30000;
                                                                         NVMe Connection ID
Descriptor tag = NVMe Connection Identifier;
Descriptor length = 8 Bytes;
NVMe Connection Identifier = 0x5FBF79822FA30000;
CRC = 0x268BD28B (Correct);
EOF = EOFt:
```



NVMe-FC (Connect)

SOF = SOFi3: RCtl = FC4Cmd; D_ld = 0xAE00C3; CS_CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S_Id = 0xAE00E0; Type = SCSI FCP; F_Ctl [Exchange Context = Originator; First_Sequence; End_Sequence; Sequence Initiative = Transfer Sequence Initiative]; SEQ_Id = 0x01; DF_Ctl = 0x00; SEQ_Cnt = 0x0000; OX_Id = 0x020E; RX_Id = 0xFFFF; PARA = 0x00000000: Differentiator = FC-NVMe Cmd IU; CMD IU Length = 24 Words; Flags [Write = ->Data]; Fabric Command = Connect NVMe Connection Identifier = 0xE5B420ADBB500000; Command Sequence Number = 0x00000001; Data Length = 0×00000400 ; Opcode = Fabrics Cmd; Reserved = 0x40 (Unexpected Value Found); CID = 0x0000; Fabrics Cmd = Connect; 4 default queue size = 32Queue ID = 0 (Admin) SGL Entry 1 [Length = 0x00000400 Bytes; SGL Descriptor Type = Transport SGL Data Block descriptor, SGL Descriptor SubType = 0xA Reserved (Unexpected Value Found)]; Record Format = NVMe 1.2.1; Queue ID = 0x0000; Subm Queue Size = 32; Connect Attributes [Priority Class = Urgent]; Keep Alive Timeout = 0 ms;





NVMe-FC (Reply Identify Active Name Space List)

```
SOF = SOFi3;
RCtl = FC4SData; D_ld = 0xAE00E0;
CS_CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S_Id = 0xAE00C3;
Type = SCSI FCP; F_Ctl [Exchange Context = Responder; RO];
SEQ_Id = 0x81; DF_Ctl = 0x00; SEQ_Cnt = 0x0000;
OX_Id = 0x0239; RX_Id = 0x0353;
PARA = 0x00000000; Pld bytes = 0x0800;
NSID =04
                NSID = 05
```



NVMe-FC (Read command)

SOF FC headers NVMe-FC NVMe-CMD Payload CRC EOF

Index	Hex			Interpretation
SOF 000000	FB B5	56	56	SOF = SOFi3;
FCH 000000	06 AE	00	C3	RCtl = FC4Cmd; D_ld = 0xAE00C3;
FCH 000001	00 AE	00	EO	CS_CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S_ld = 0xAE00E0;
FCH 000002	08 29	00	00	Type = SCSI FCP; F_Ctl [Exchange Context = Originator; First_Sequence; End_Sequence; Sequence Initiative = Transfer Sequence Initiative]
FCH 000003	01 00	00	00	SEQ_Id = 0x01; DF_Ctl = 0x00; SEQ_Cnt = 0x0000;
FCH 000004	02 3F	FF	FF	0X_ld = 0x023F; RX_ld = 0xFFFF; NVMe-CMD "Read"
FCH 000005	00 00	00	00	PARA = 0x00000000;
FCP 000000	FD 28	00	18	Differentiator = FC-NVMe Cmd IU; CMD IU Length = 24 Words;
FCP 000001	00 00	00	02	Flags [Read = <-Data];
FCP 000002	SF BF	79	82	NVMe Connection Identifier = 0x5FBF79822FA30002
FCP 000003	2F A3	00	02	
FCP 000004	00 00	00	02	Command Sequence Number = 0x00000002;
FCP 000005	00 00	10	00	Data Length = 0x00001000;
NVMe 00000	02 40	51	00	Opcode = Read; PRP or SGL_= SGL: CID = 0x0051;
NVMe 00001	04 00	00	00	NSID = 0x00000004;NSID
NVMe 00002	00 00	00	00	
NVMe 00003	00 00	00	00	
NVMe 00004	00 00	00	00	Metadata SGL Segment Pointer = 0x00000000; SLB
NVMe 00005	00 00	00	00	
NVMe 00006	00 00	00	00	SGL Entry 1 [NLB
NVMe 00007	00 00	00	00	INLD
NVMe 00008	00 10	00	00	Length = 0x00001000 Bytes;
				SGL Descriptor Type = Transport SGL Data Block descriptor, SGL Descriptor SubType = 0xA Reserved (Unexpected Value Found)];
NVMe 00010	00 00	00	00	Starting LBA = 0x00000000;
NVMe 00011	00 00	00	00	
NVMe 00012	07 00	00	00	Number of Logical Blocks = 0x08; PRInfoAction = Pass;
NVMe 00013	00 00	00	00	Dataset Management [Access Latency = None; Access Frequency = Unknown];
NVMe 00014	00 00	00	00	Expected Initial Block Ref Tag = 0x00000000;
NVMe 00015	00 00	00	00	Expected Block App Tag = 0x0000; Expected Block App Tag Mask = 0x0000;
FCP 000000	00 00	00	00	
FCP 000001	00 00	00	00	
End 000000	6E 0E	7A	10	CRC = 0x6E0E7A10 (Correct);
End 000001	95 75	75	FD	EOF = EOFt;



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NVMe-FC (Read NSID)

SOF = SOFi3: RCtl = FC4Cmd; D ld = 0xAE00C3; CS_CTL = 0x00 [DSCP = 0x00]; S_Id = 0xAE00E0; Type = SCSI FCP; F_Ctl [Exchange Context = Originator; First_Sequence; End_Sequence; Sequence Initiative = Transfer Sequence Initiative]; SEQ_Id = 0x01; DF_Ctl = 0x00; SEQ_Cnt = 0x0000; OX_Id = 0x0240; RX_Id = 0xFFFF; PARA = 0x00000000: Differentiator = FC-NVMe Cmd IU; CMD IU Length = 24 Words; Flags [Read = <-Data]; NVMe Connection Identifier = 0x5FBF79822FA30002; ---- Read = SGL Command Sequence Number = 0x00000003; Data Length = 0x00001000; Opcode = Read; PRP or SGL = SGL; CID = 0x0052; NSID = 0x00000004; ----- NSID Metadata SGL Segment Pointer = 0x00000000; Starting LBA SGL Entry 1 [Length = 0x00001000 Bytes; SGL Descriptor Type = Transport SGL Data Block descriptor; SGL Descriptor SubType = 0xA Reserved (Unexpected Value Found)]; Starting LBA = 0x00000008; ----- Number of Logical Blocks Number of Logical Blocks = 0x08; PRInfoAction = Pass; Dataset Management [Access Latency = None; Access Frequency = Unknown]; Expected Initial Block Ref Tag = 0x00000000; Expected Block App Tag = 0x0000; Expected Block App Tag Mask = 0x0000; CRC = 0x263126B3 (Correct); EOF = EOFt;

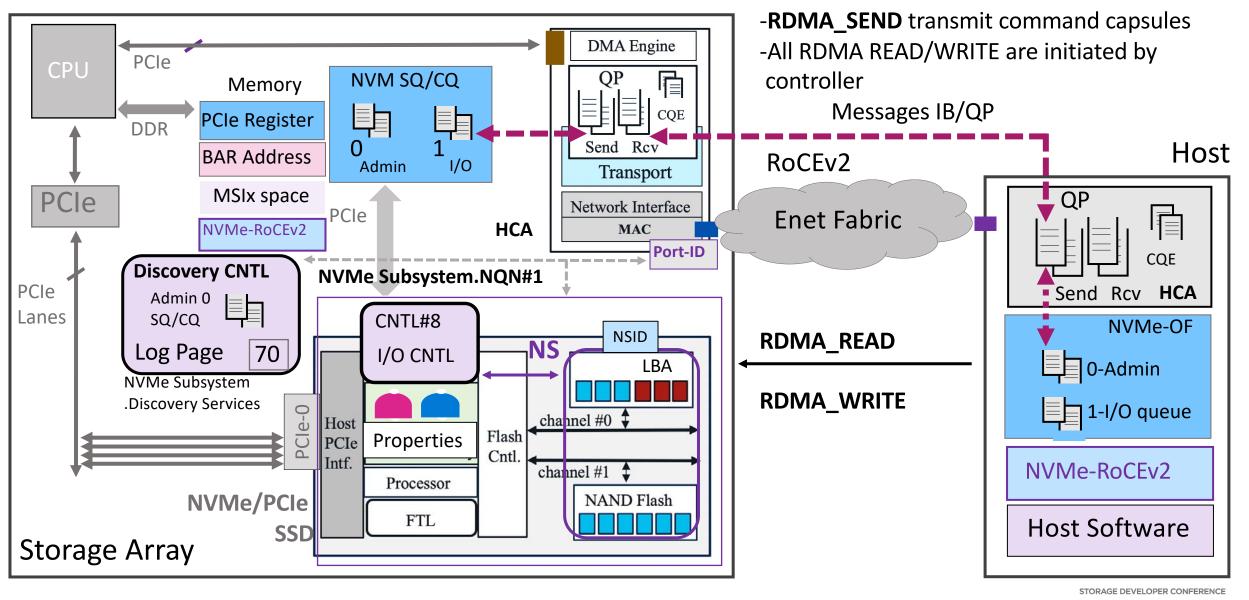


NVMe/RoCEv2 Flows

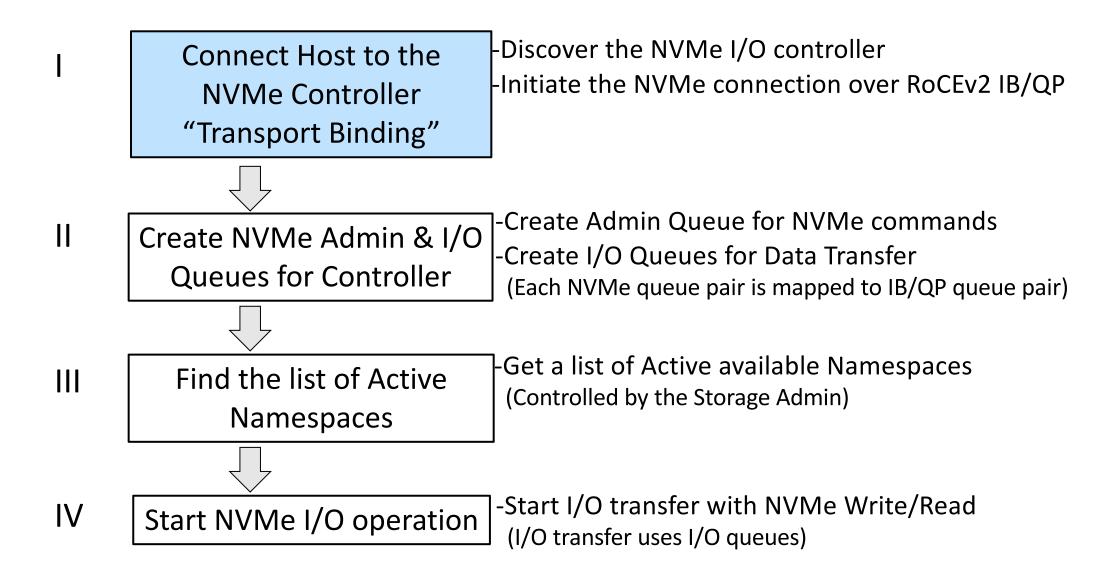


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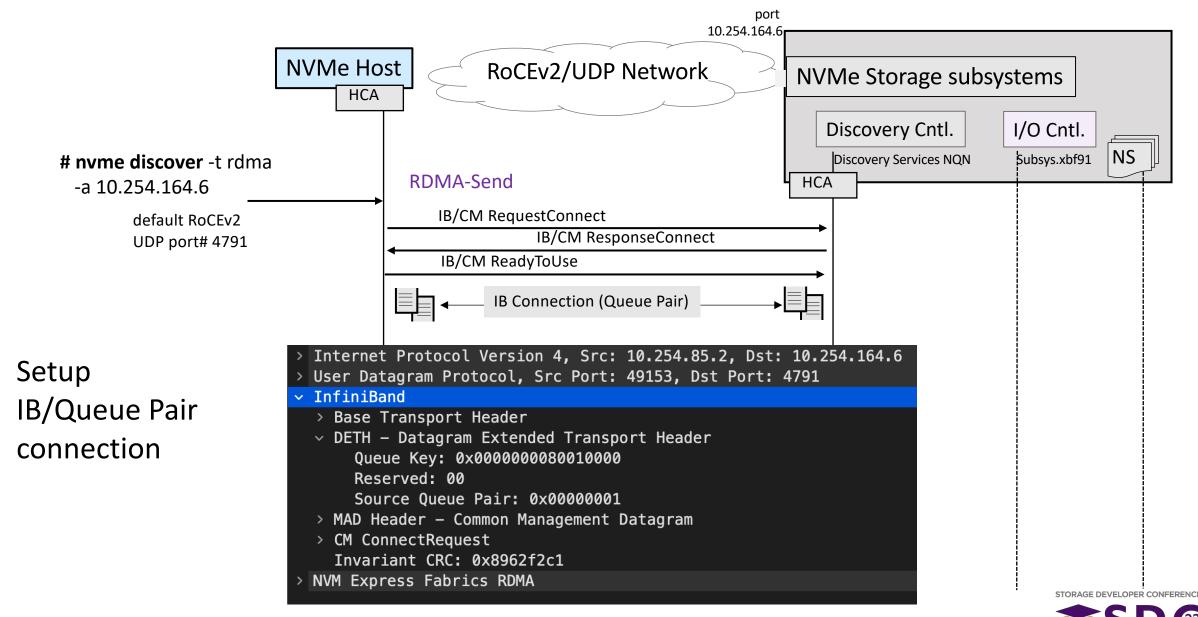
RoCEv2_Queues mapping to NVMe_Queues

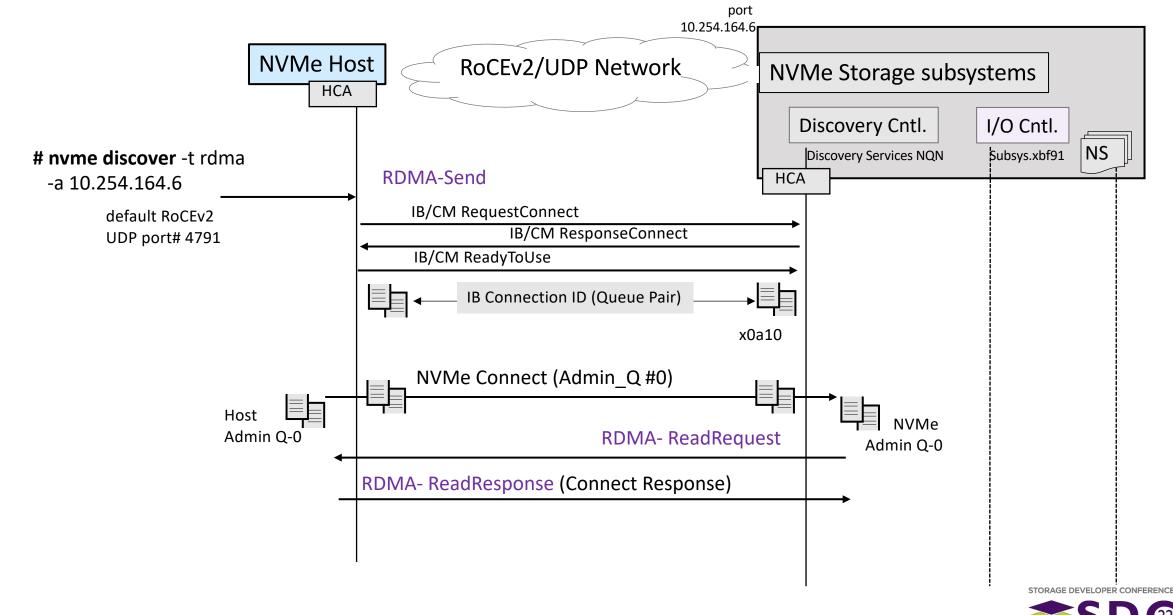


NVMe-RoCEv2 Transport

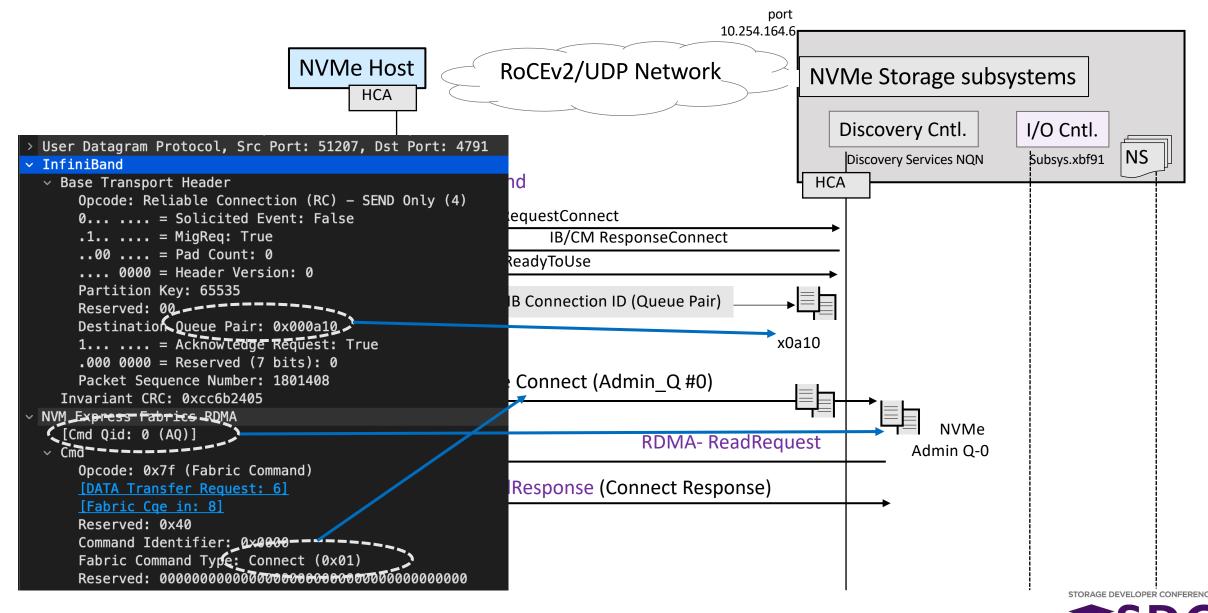


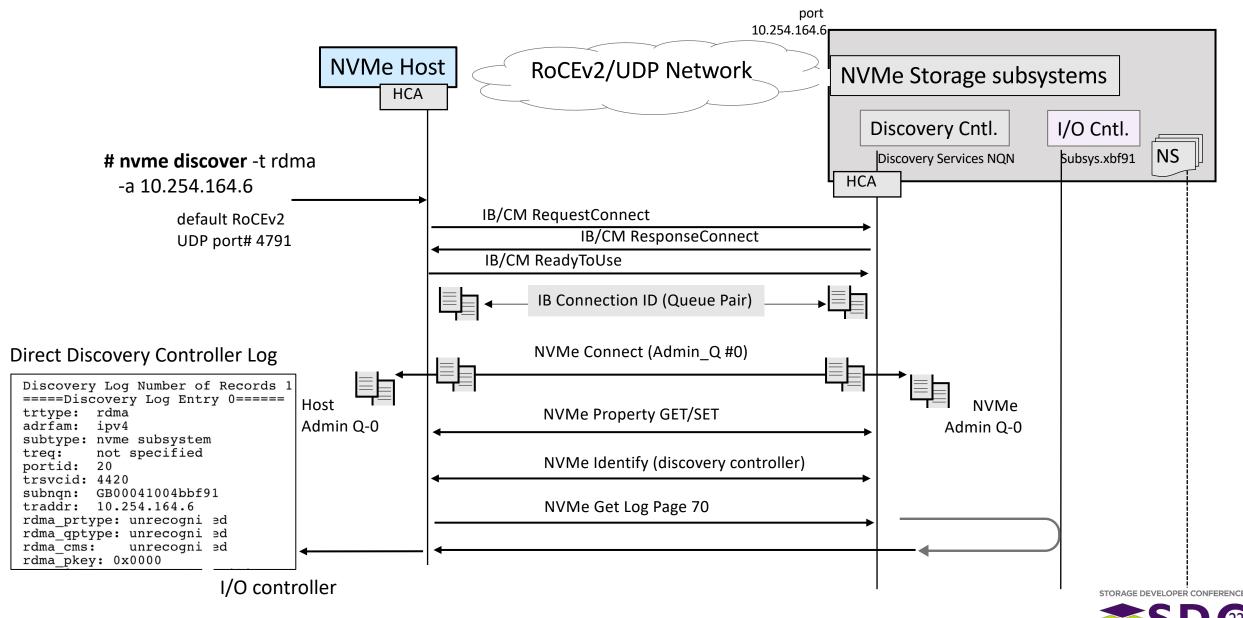






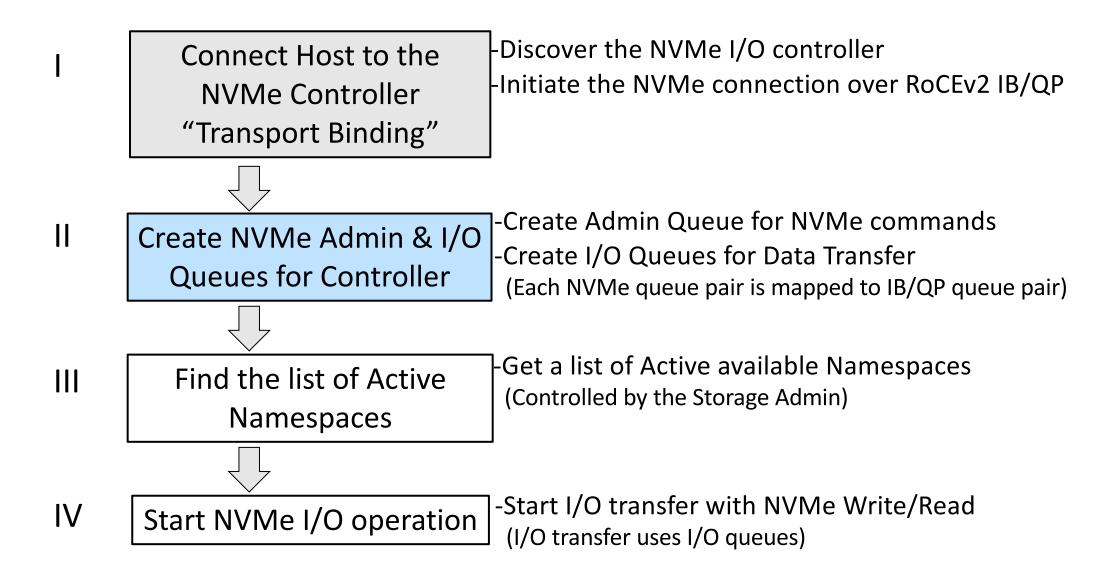
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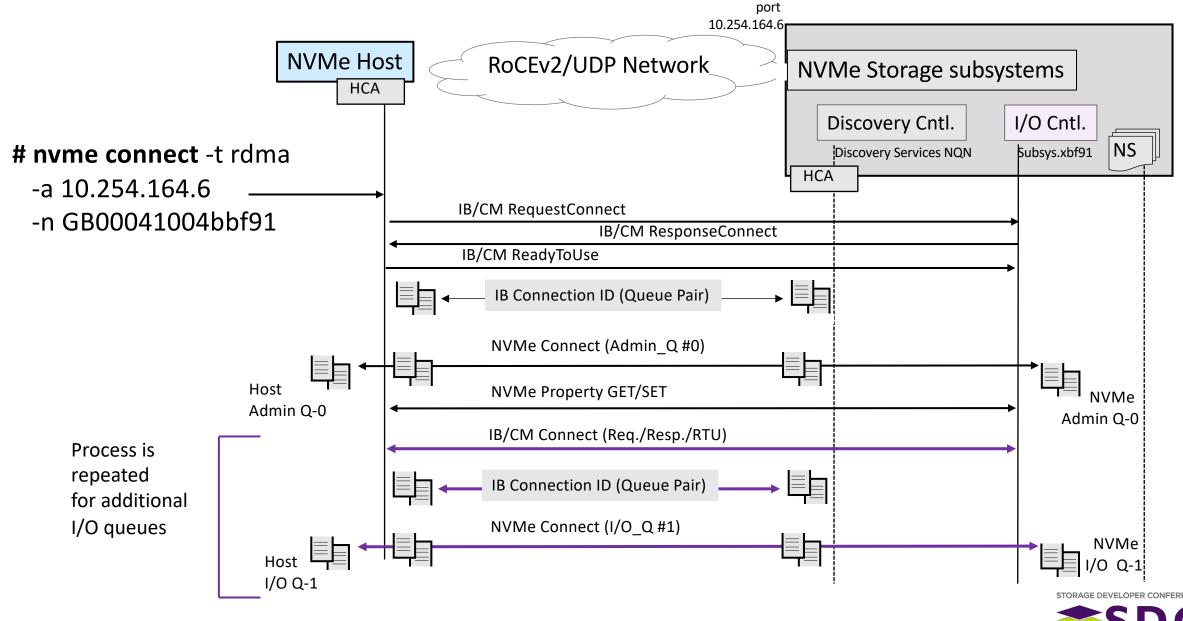


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NVMe-RoCEv2 Transport

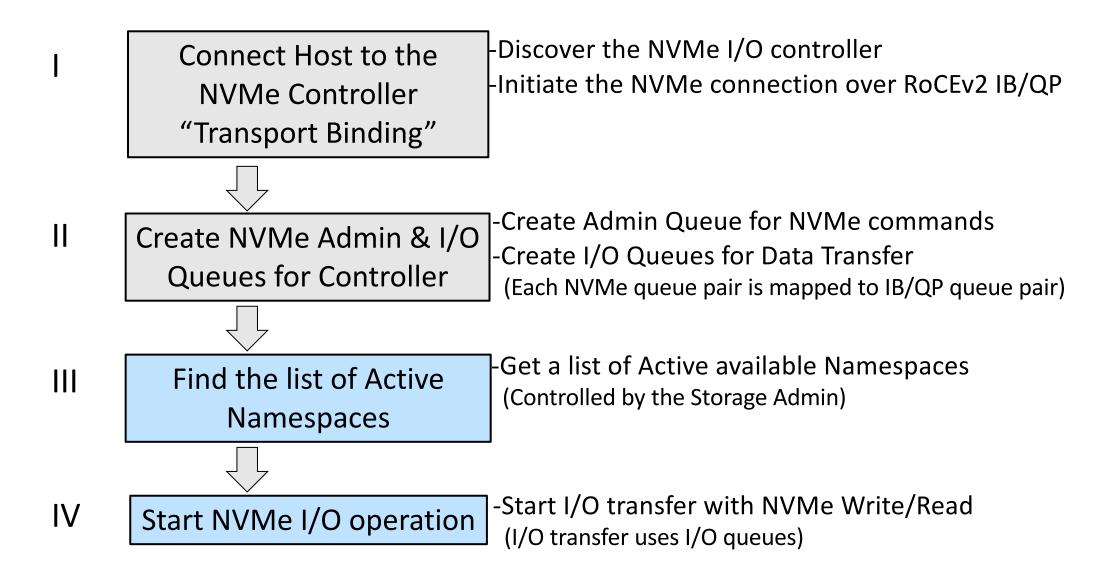






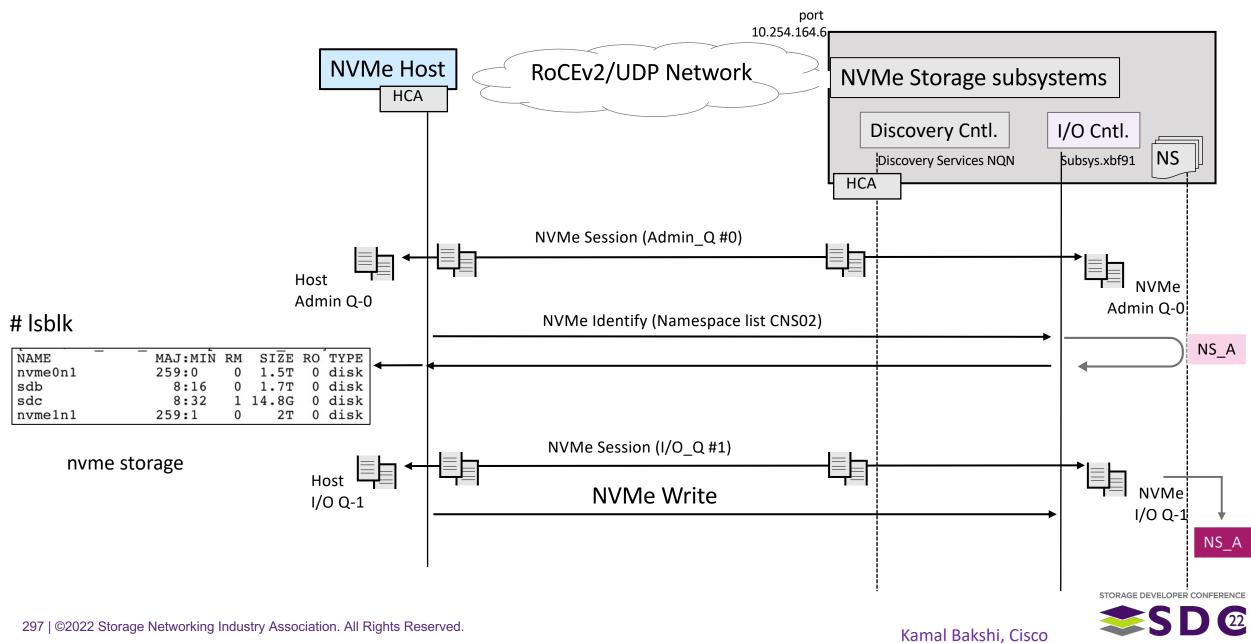
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NVMe-RoCEv2 Transport

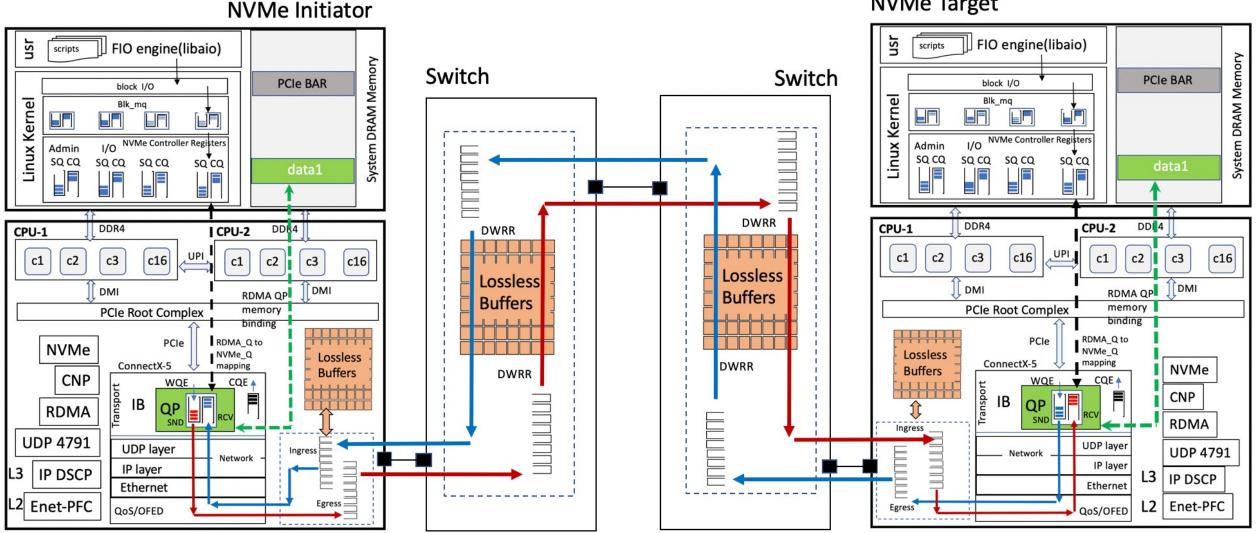




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NVMe-RoCEv2 Traffic Engineering



NVMe Target

IB/CNP, DSCP, PFC, ECN



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NVMe Advanced Features



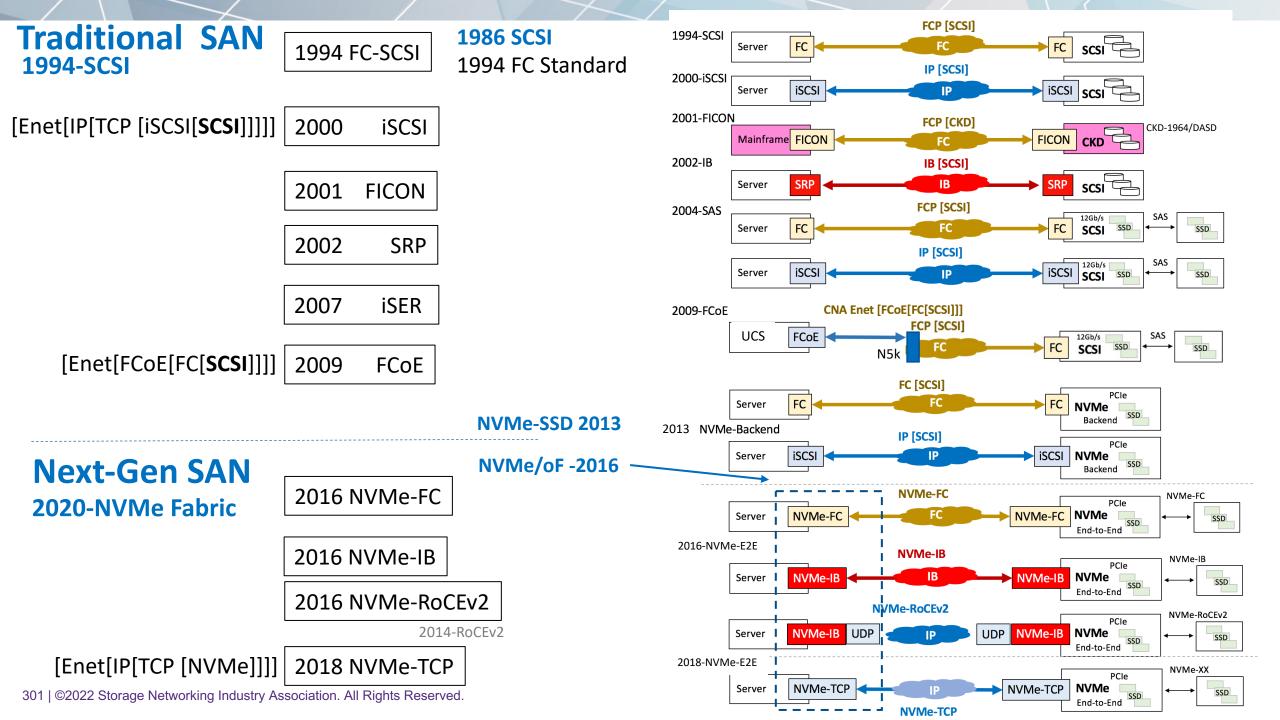
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Storage Protocols Stack

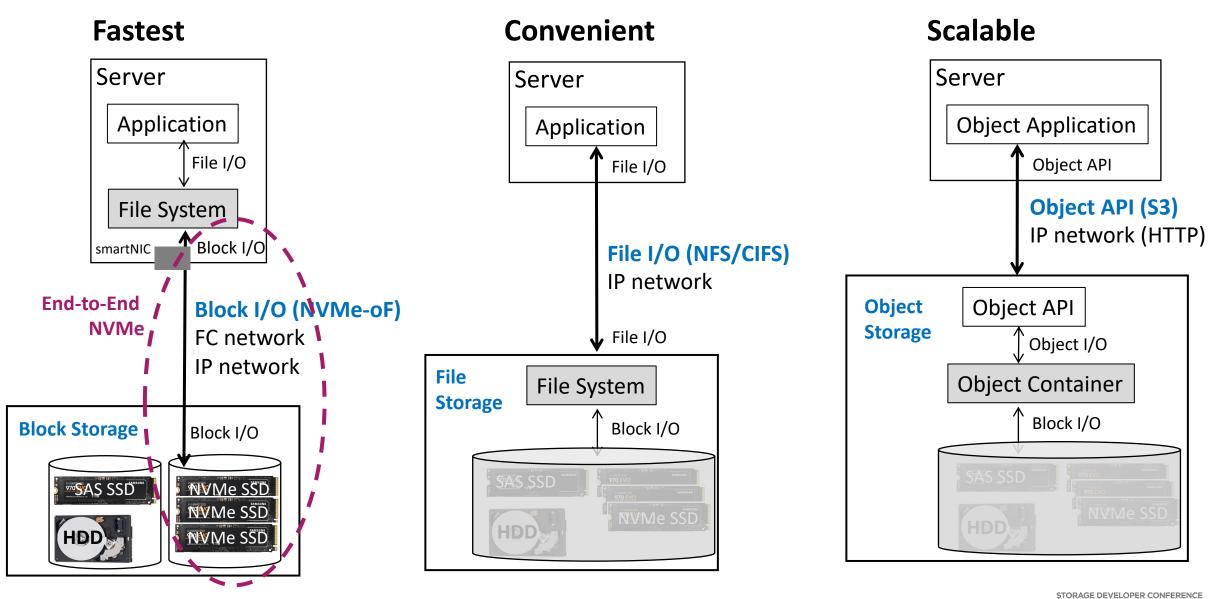
AFA -All Flash Array Storage						н	DD -Hard Dis	Mainframe Storage				
	NVMe over Fabric					SCSI-c		FICON				
IB Fabric		FC Fabric		IP F			Fabric			FC Fabric		
Ļ				ļ	Ļ	Ļ		iSCSI				
NVMe-IB	r	NVMe-FC		NVMe-RoCEv2	NVMe-iWARP	NVMe-TCP	iSCSI-TCP	iSER-iWARP	iSER-RoCEv2	SCSI-FCP	SB2-SBCCS	
RDMA	Zero Copy			RDMA				RDMA		Zero Copy		
IB-ETH	FC Transport			IB-ETH	iWARP Layer			iWARP Layer	IB-ETH		-	
IB-BTH				IB-BTH		Ļ	Ļ	<u></u>	IB-BTH	FC	Transport	ort
IB-LRH			UDP		7 17	ТСР		UDP	FCIP			
IB-Link	FC Link	FCoE					IP				FCoE FC Link	
		DCB	Enet	DCB			Enet		DCB	Enet	DCB	Ň

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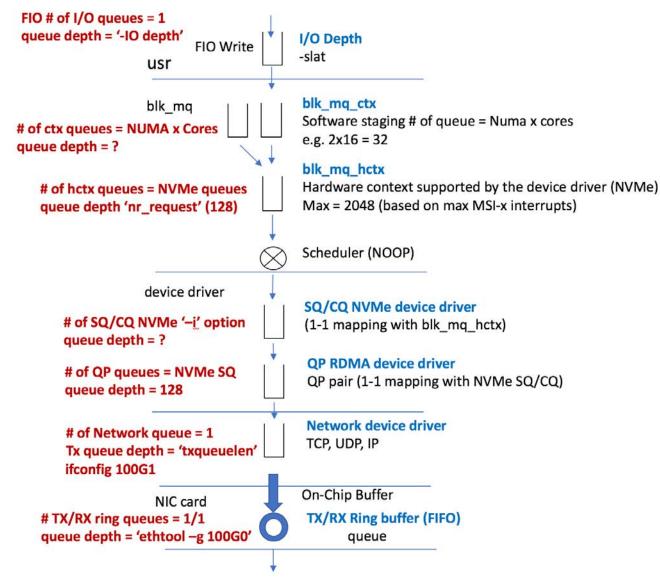


Block Storage is getting faster with NVMe





Queues Mapping





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- nvme-admin-passthru(1)
- nvme-ana-log(1)
- nvme-attach-ns(1)
- nvme-boot-part-log(1)
- nvme-capacity-mgmt(1)
- nvme-changed-ns-list-log(1)
- nvme-cmdset-ind-id-ns(1)
- nvme-compare(1)
- nvme-connect-all(1)
- nvme-connect(1)
- nvme-copy(1)
- nvme-create-ns(1)
- nvme-delete-ns(1)
- nvme-dera-stat(1)
- nvme-detach-ns(1)
- nvme-device-self-test(1)
- nvme-dir-receive(1)
- nvme-dir-send(1)
- nvme-disconnect-all(1)
- nvme-disconnect(1)
- nvme-discover(1)
- nvme-dsm(1)
- nvme-effects-log(1)
- nvme-endurance-event-agg-log(1)
- nvme-endurance-log(1)
- nvme-error-log(1)
- nvme-fid-support-effects-log(1)
- nvme-flush(1)
- nvme-format(1)
- nvme-fw-activate(1)
- nvme-fw-commit(1)
- nvme-fw-download(1)
- nvme-fw-log(1)
- nvme-gen-hostnqn(1)
- nvme-get-feature(1)
- nvme-get-lba-status(1)
- nvme-get-log(1)
- nvme-get-ns-id(1)
- nvme-get-property(1)

- nvme-help(1)
- nvme-huawei-id-ctrl(1)
- nvme-huawei-list(1)
- nvme-id-ctrl(1)
- nvme-id-domain(1)
- nvme-id-iocs(1)
- nvme-id-ns(1)
- nvme-id-nvmset(1)
- nvme-intel-id-ctrl(1)
- nvme-intel-internal-log(1)
- nvme-intel-lat-stats(1)
- nvme-intel-market-name(1)
- nvme-intel-smart-log-add(1)
- nvme-intel-temp-stats(1)
- nvme-io-passthru(1)
- nvme-lba-status-log(1)
- nvme-list-ctrl(1)
- nvme-list-endgrp(1)
- nvme-list-ns(1)
- nvme-list-subsys(1)
- nvme-list(1)
- nvme-lnvm-create(1)
- nyme-lnym-diag-bbtbl(1)
- nvme-Invm-diag-set-bbtbl(1)
- nvme-lnvm-factory(1)
- nvme-lnvm-id-ns(1)
- nvme-lnvm-info(1)
- nvme-lnvm-init(1)
- nvme-lnvm-list(1)
- nvme-Invm-remove(1)
- nvme-lockdown(1)
- nvme-micron-clear-pcie-errors(1)
- nvme-micron-internal-log(1)
- nvme-micron-nand-stats(1)
- nvme-micron-pcie-stats(1)
- nvme-micron-selective-download(1)
- nvme-micron-smart-add-log(1)
- nvme-micron-temperature-stats(1)
- nvme-netapp-ontapdevices(1)
- nvme-netapp-smdevices(1)
- nvme-ns-descs(1)
- nvme-ns-rescan(1)
- nvme-nvm-id-ctrl(1)
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NVMe CLI Commands (debian)

nvme-wdc-drive-resize(1)

nvme-wdc-enc-get-log(1)

nvme-wdc-get-crash-dump(1)

nvme-wdc-get-drive-status(1)

nvme-wdc-get-pfail-dump(1)

nvme-wdc-purge-monitor(1)

nvme-wdc-smart-add-log(1)

nvme-wdc-smart-log-add(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-internal-log(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-nand-stats(1)

nvme-write-uncor(1)

nvme-write-zeroes(1)

nvme-zns-close-zone(1)

nvme-zns-finish-zone(1)

nvme-zns-offline-zone(1)

nvme-zns-report-zones(1)

nvme-zns-set-zone-desc(1)

nvme-zns-zone-mgmt-recv(1)

nvme-zns-zone-mgmt-send(1)

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nvme-zns-zone-append(1)

nvme-zns-open-zone(1)

nvme-zns-reset-zone(1)

nvme-zns-id-ctrl(1)

nvme-zns-id-ns(1)

nvme(1)

Kamal Bakshi. Cisco

nvme-write(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-smart-add-log(1)

nvme-zns-changed-zone-list(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-drive-info(1)

nvme-wdc-log-page-directory(1)

nvme-wdc-namespace-resize(1)

nvme-wdc-id-ctrl(1)

nvme-wdc-purge(1)

nvme-wdc-get-latency-monitor-log(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-error-reason-identifier(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-telemetry-controller-option(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-fw-activate-history(1)

nvme-wdc-vs-temperature-stats(1)

- nvme-persistent-event-log(1)
- nvme-pred-lat-event-agg-log(1)
- nvme-predictable-lat-log(1)
- nvme-primary-ctrl-caps(1)
- nvme-read(1)
- nvme-reset(1)
- nvme-resv-acquire(1)
- nvme-resv-notif-log(1)
- nvme-resv-register(1)
- nvme-resv-release(1)
- nvme-resv-report(1)
- nvme-rpmb(1)
- nvme-sanitize-log(1)
- nvme-sanitize(1)
- nvme-security-recv(1)
 nvme-security-send(1)
- nvme-self-test-log(1)
- nvme-set-feature(1)
 nvme-set-property(1)

nvme-show-regs(1)

nvme-smart-log(1)

nvme-verify(1)

nvme-show-hostngn(1)

nvme-subsystem-reset(1)

nvme-telemetry-log(1)

nvme-supported-log-pages(1)

nvme-toshiba-vs-internal-log(1)

nvme-transcend-badblock(1)

nvme-transcend-healthvalue(1)

nvme-virtium-show-identify(1)

nvme-wdc-clear-assert-dump(1)

nvme-wdc-clear-pcie-corr(1)

nvme-wdc-drive-essentials(1)

nvme-wdc-drive-log(1)

nvme-wdc-clear-fw-activate-history(1)

nvme-wdc-cloud-SSD-plugin-version(1)

nvme-wdc-clear-pcie-correctable-errors(1)

nvme-wdc-cap-diag(1)

nvme-wdc-capabilities(1)

nvme-toshiba-vs-smart-add-log(1)

nvme-toshiba-clear-pcie-correctable-errors(1)

nvme-virtium-save-smart-to-vtview-log(1)

NVMe-oF Comparison

FC-SB/CKD FICON (FC)

(Not NVMe)

IBM Z mainframes process 30 billion transactions each day, including 87% of all credit card transactions on the planet. -96 of the world's top 100 banks and 9 out of 10 of the world's biggest insurance companies still depend on mainframes (source google)

-Mainframe storage standard

NVMe-IB

-Infiniband Transport -Lossless Infiniband Links -HPC supercomputer -RDMA, Zero Copy -Low Latency -IB stack offload

200G Infiniband Transport

FC-SCSI (FCP)

- -120millions* FC ports shipped
- -46millions* in use (FCIA* website)
- -Dedicated purpose built Storage Network
- -Built in Discovery & Name services
- -Zoning & Security
- -Lossless Fabric/Zero Copy
- -Certified designs
- -Gold standard in Enterprise storage

NVMe-UPD/RoCEv2

-Infiniband Transport -Lossless Ethernet Links -RDMA, Zero Copy -Low Latency -IB stack offload -Higher Performance than TCP

NVMe-FC

-Faster than FC-SCSI

-Advance Error detection &

recovery

-Same FC transport

32G/64G Fibre Channel Transport

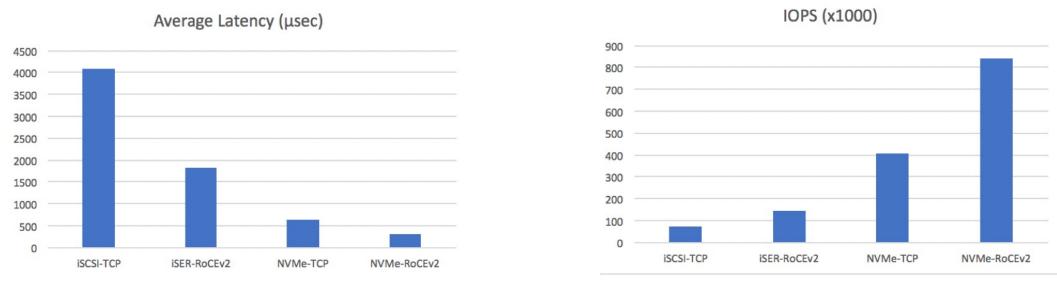
NVMe-TCP

-Ubiquitous -Scalable, simpler -Price/Performance benefit -Ample skillset -(Faster than iSCSI)

400G Ethernet Transport

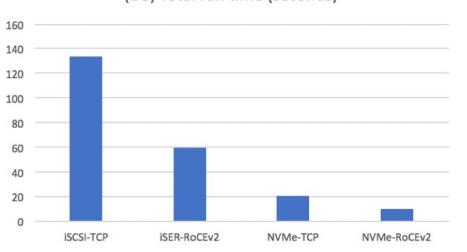


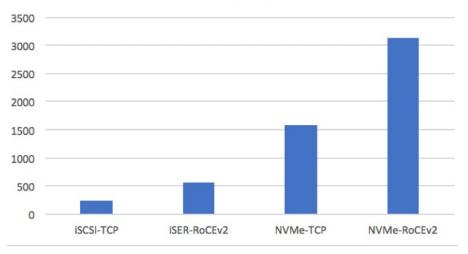
iSCSI vs NVMe-IP



4KB Random Reads 1G with single volume

BW (MiB)







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(1G) Total run time (seconds)

NVMe Commands

Control Plan	Transport over Fabric			Data Exchange		NVMe SSD	
NVMe-Admin -Create I/O SQ -Delete I/O SQ -Create I/O CQ -Delete I/O CQ -Get Features -Set Features -Keep Alive -Identify -Get Log Pages -Abort -Directive Send	-Create I/O SQ-Firmware Image Download-Delete I/O SQ-Firmware Commit-Create I/O CQ-Device Self test-Delete I/O CQ-NVMe-MI Send-Get Features-NVMe-MI Receive-Set Features-Door bell Buffer ConfigKeep Alive-Format NVM-Identify-Format NVM-Get Log Pages-Sanitize-Abort-Get LBA Status		NVMe-oF -Connect -Disconnect -Authentication Send -Authentication Receive -Property Get -Property Set			Me-I/O rite rite Uncorrectable rite Zeroes ish ad mpare rify taset Management servation Report servation Acquire servation Release	Wwww.Digad. Ultrastar DC SN630 SNS SSD
-Directive Receive -Async. Event Req. -Namespace Mgmt. -Namespace Attachm -Virtualization Mgmt.		NVMe 2.0 NVMe Command Admin Command Set NVM Command Set NVM Command Set			Fabrics		Key Value NVMe

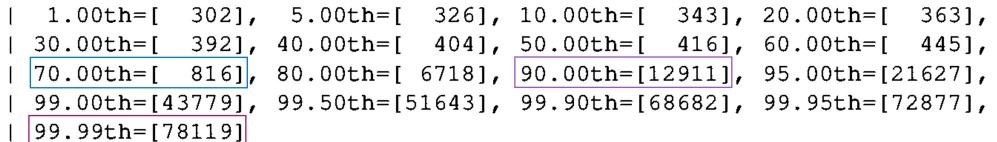


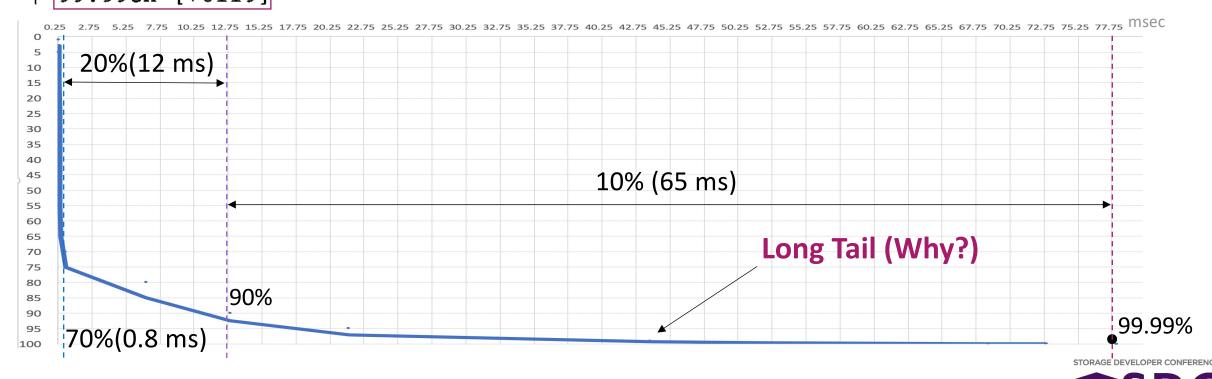
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Tail Latency (Long Tail)

I/O Completion Latency

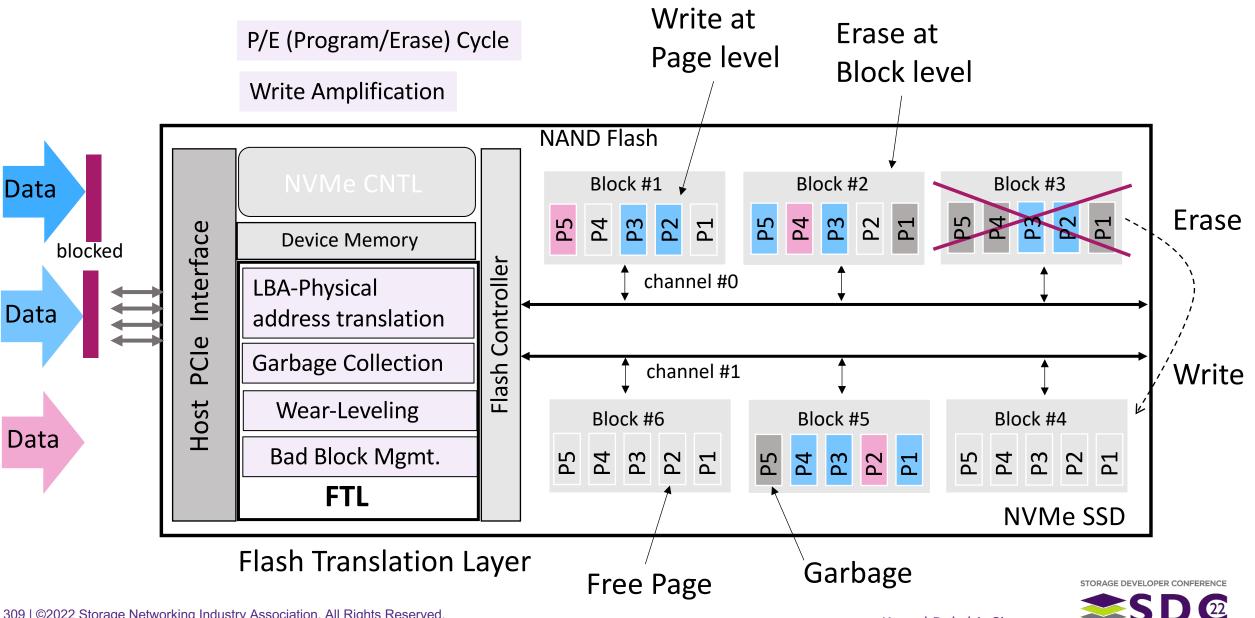
clat percentiles (usec):





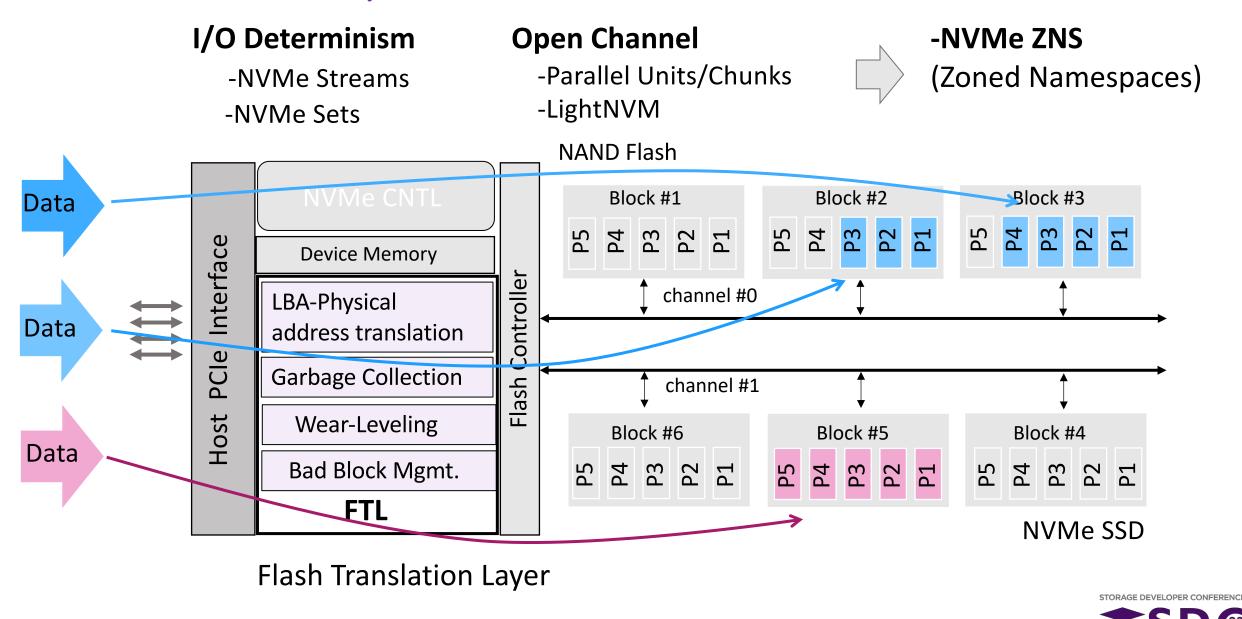


Flash Internals

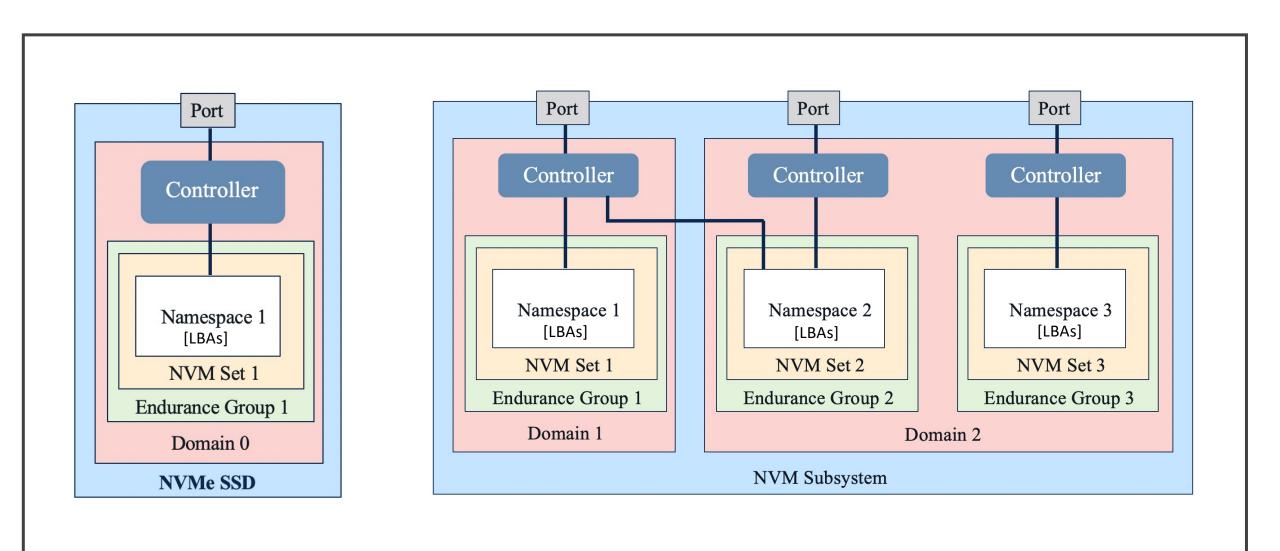


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Predictable Latency



I/O Determinism (NVM Set)



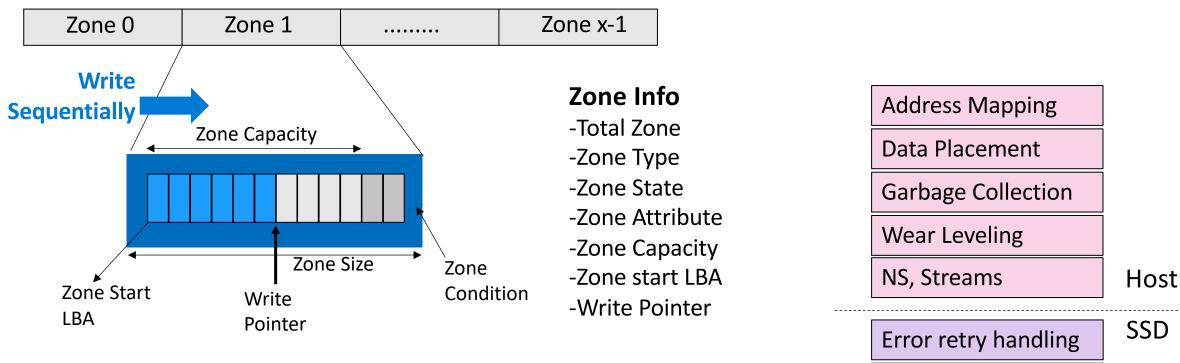


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ZNS Zone Namespace

-Lower Write Amplification

-Lower P/E cycle (increased SSD life) -Predictable Latency



New NVMe Commands

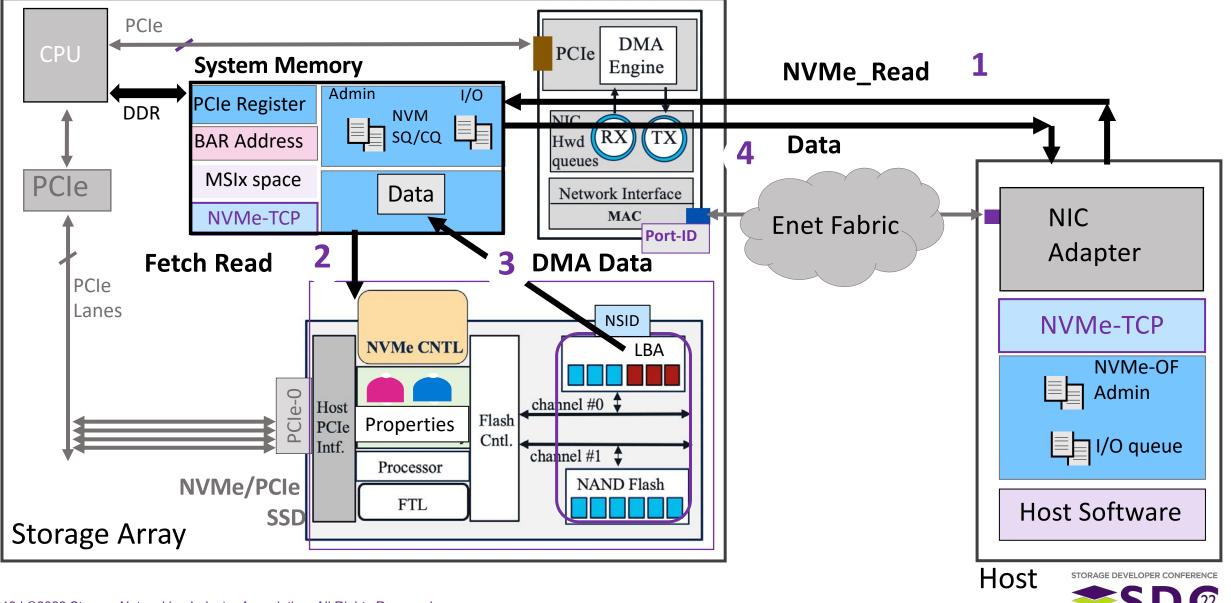
-Zone Mgmt. Send/Rcv -Zone Append -Zone Copy -Zone Commit

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Kamal Bakshi, Cisco

Bad Block Mgmt.

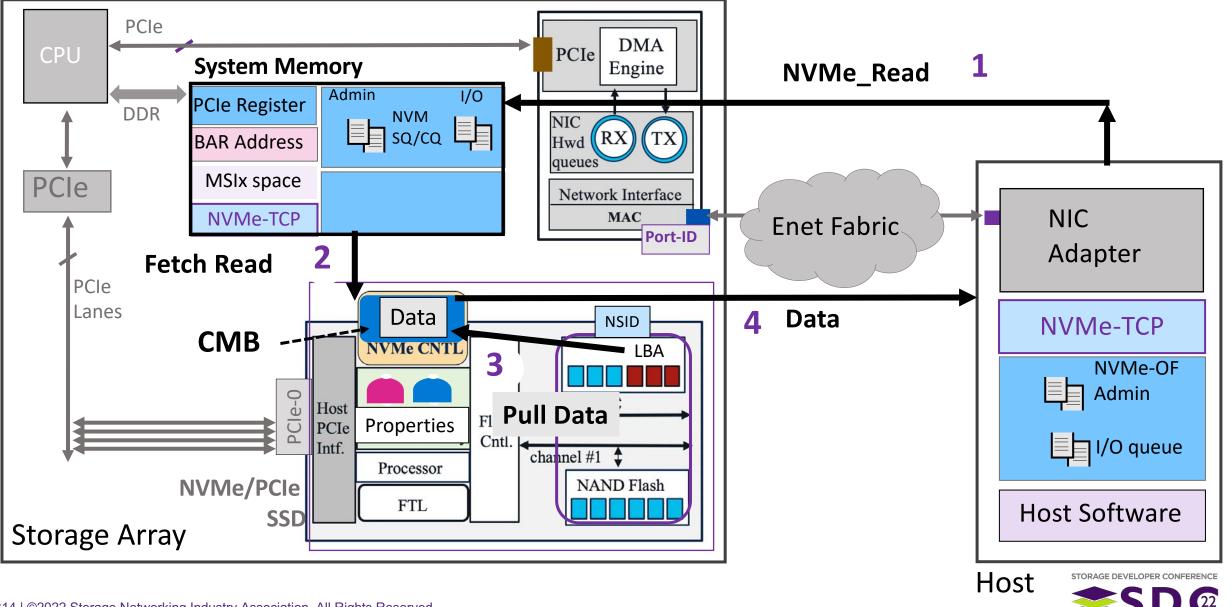
System Memory / CPU Intensive



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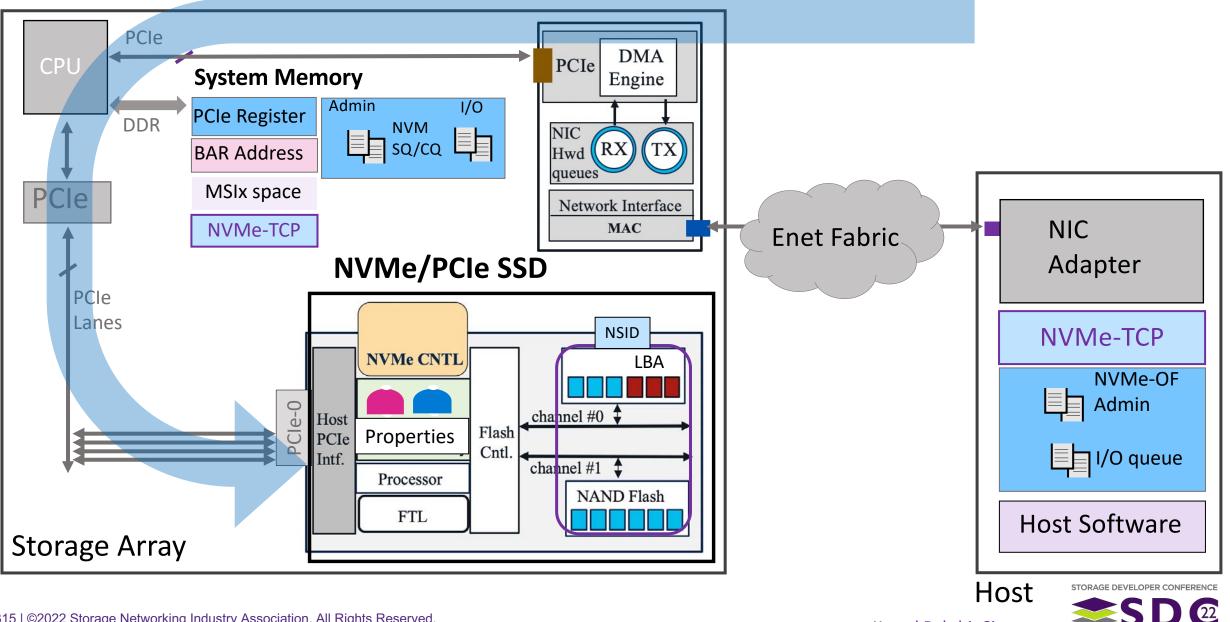
CMB / CPU Offloaded

CMB Controller Memory Buffer



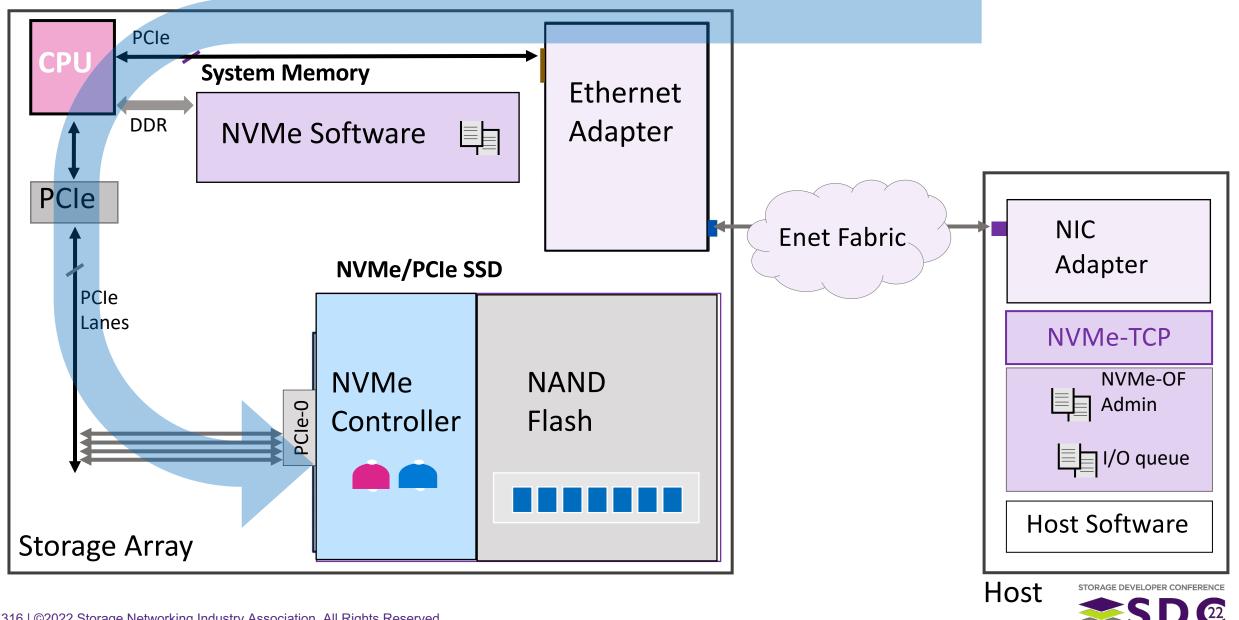
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NVMe PCIe SSD

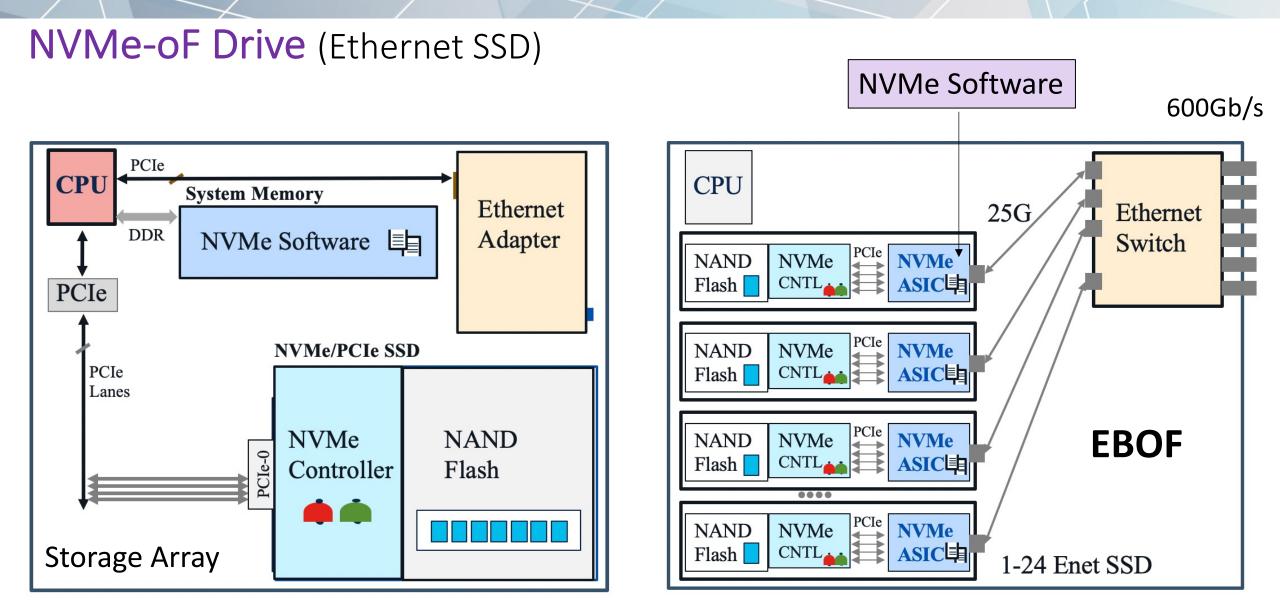


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NVMe PCIe SSD (CPU is the Bottleneck)



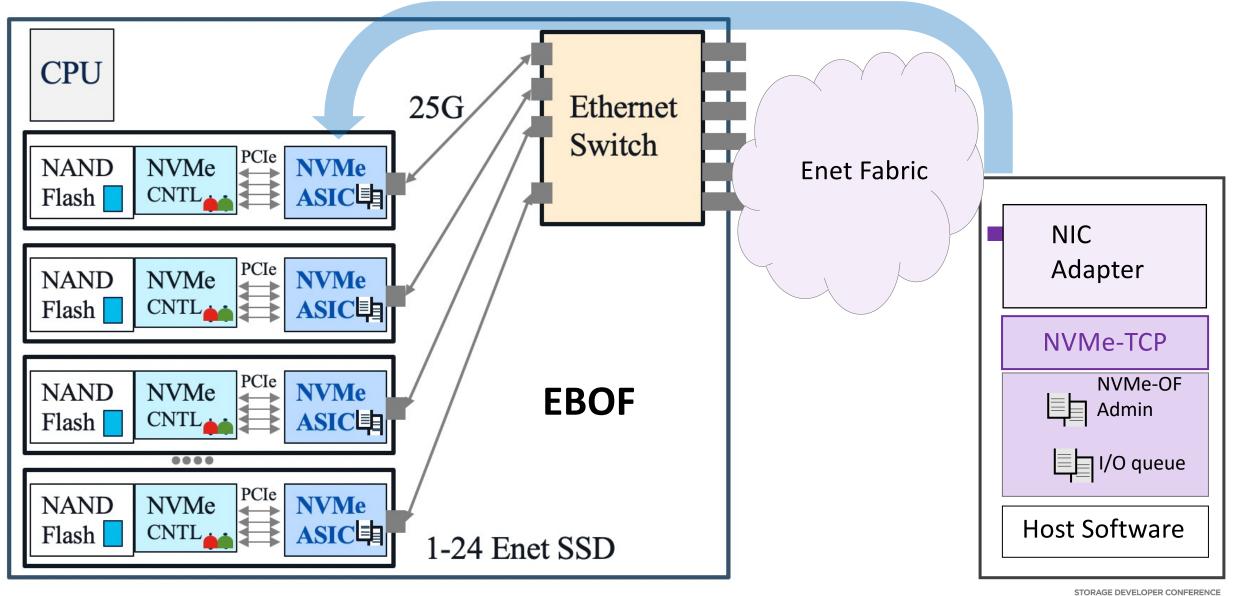
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NVMe-oF Drive (Ethernet SSD)



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NVMe Key Value SSD

Today all storage protocols (Block, NFS or Object) uses LBA block addressing scheme.

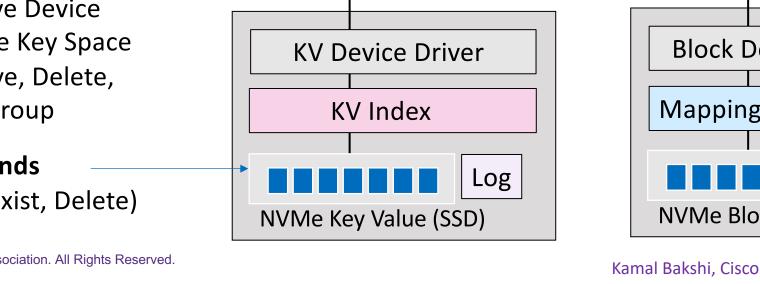
KV protocol maps an address (Key, 32 bytes max.) to a physical location where (Value, 4GB max) is storage. No LBA, hence no translation in FTL.

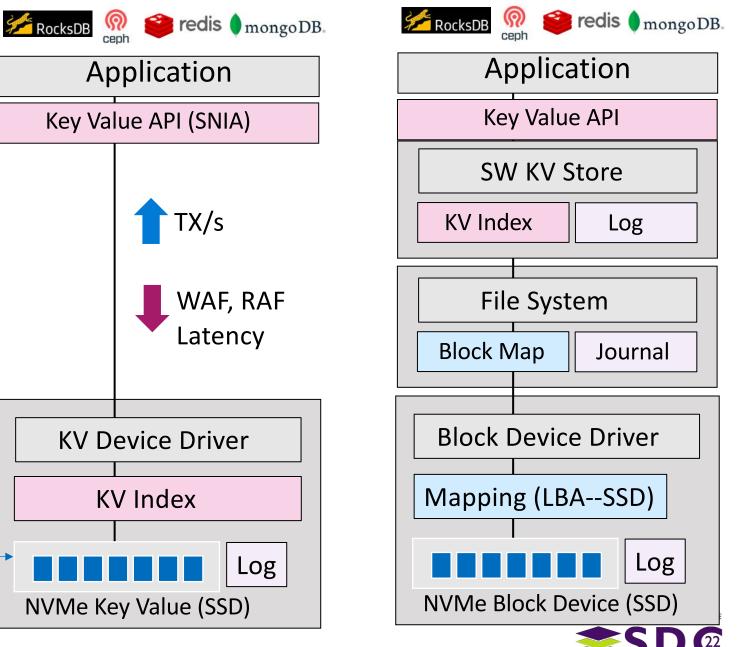
Key Value API (SNIA)

-Open/Retrieve Device -Create/Delete Key Space -Store, Retrieve, Delete, -List, Delete Group

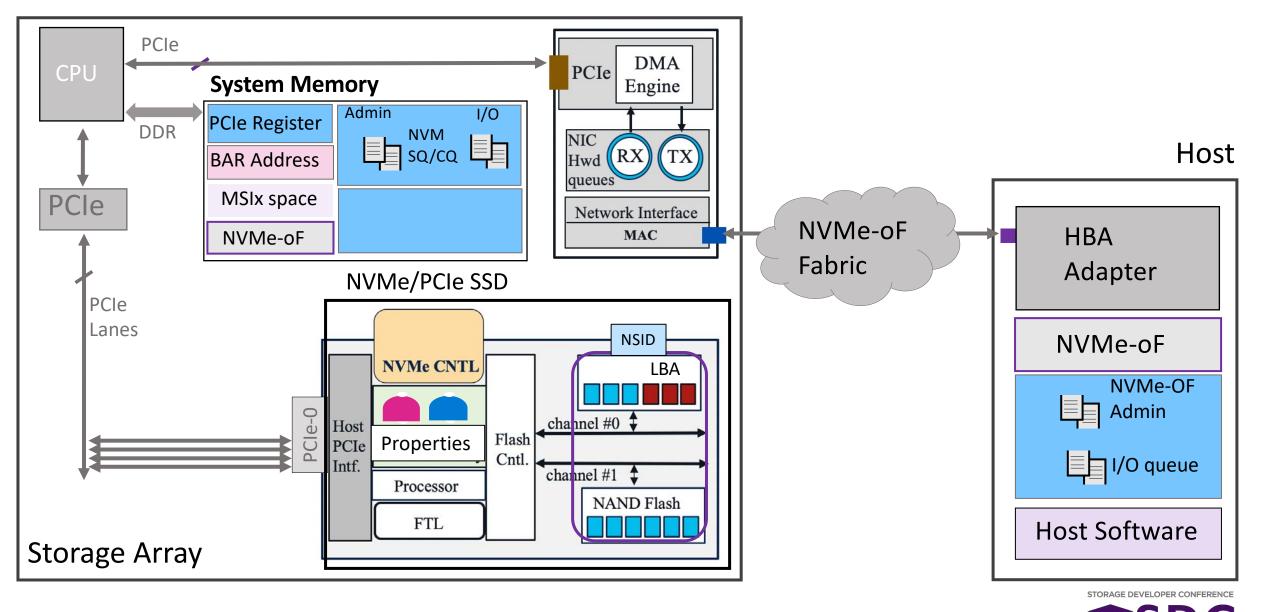
NVMe KV I/O Commands

(Store, Retrieve, List, Exist, Delete)



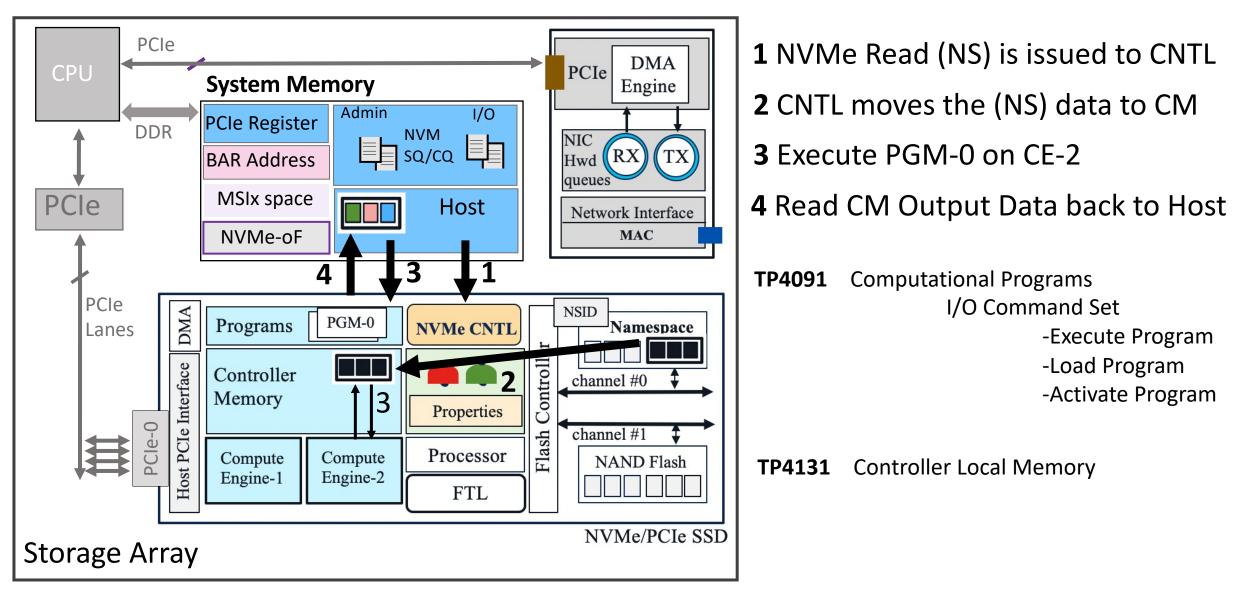


NVMe Computational Storage



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NVMe Computational Storage





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CLX is an industry-supported Cache-Coherent Interconnect for Processors, Memory Expansion and Accelerators it maintains memory coherency between the CPU memory space and memory DDR DDR Host on attached devices. CPU Memory CXL (Compute Express Link) CXL.io CXL.io CXL.io CXL.io (PCIe-mode) **CXL.cache CXL.cache** CXL.mem Type-3 Type-1 Type-2 CXL.mem CXL Memory Accelerator **SmartNIC** PCle Expander coherent cache coherent cache PCle **NVMe** SSD HBA Device Device Memory Memory STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE

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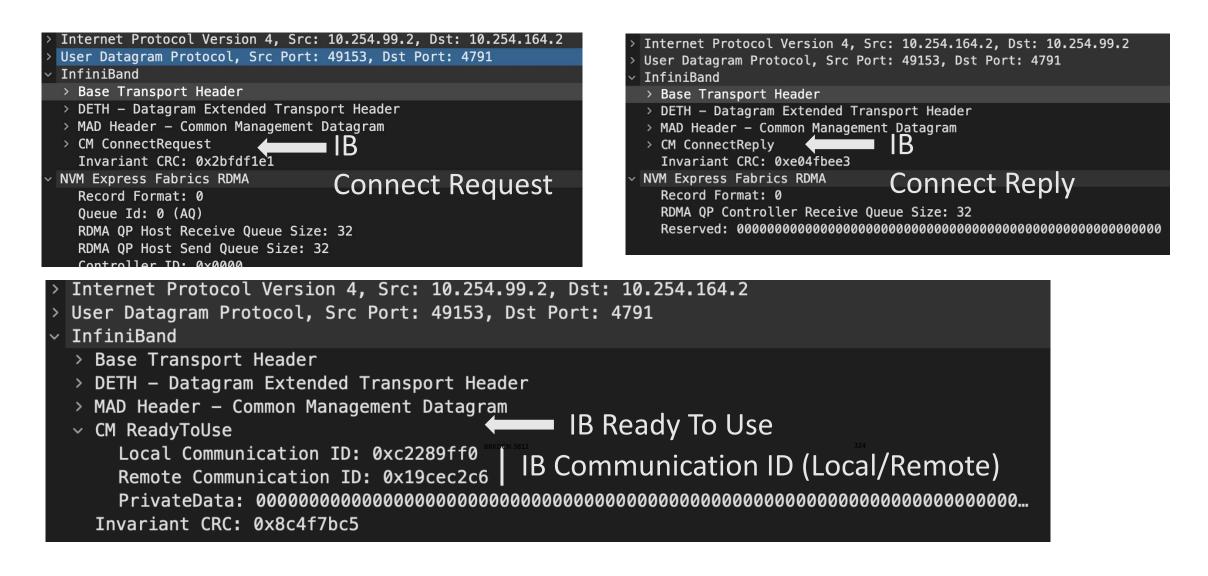


NVMe RoCEv2 examples



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NVMe-RoCEv2 (IB -CM Connection Manager)





NVMe-RoCEv2 (NVMe-Connect)

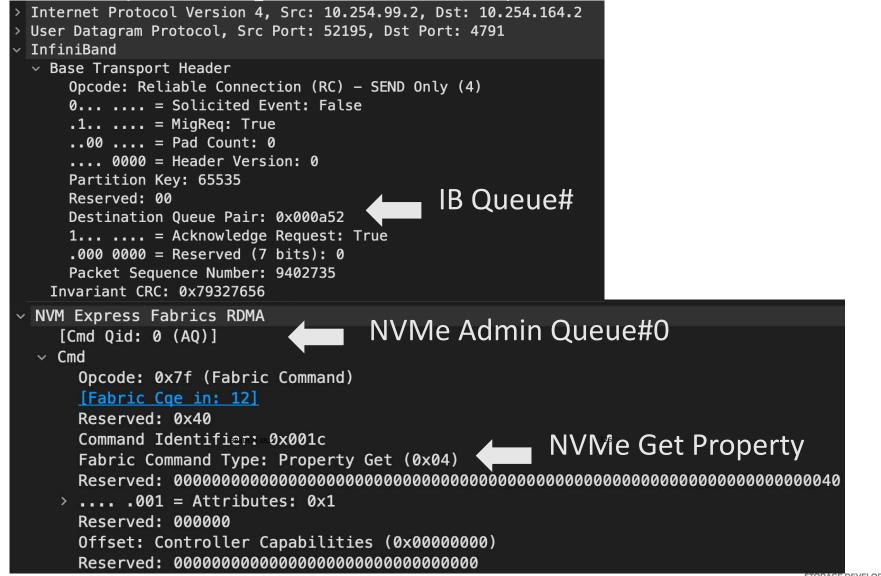
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.254.99.2, Dst: 10.254.164.2 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 52195, Dst Port: 4791 InfiniBand Base Transport Header Opcode: Reliable Connection (RC) - SEND Only (4) 0.... = Solicited Event: False .1.. = MigReq: True ..00 = Pad Count: 0 0000 = Header Version: 0 Partition Key: 65535 Reserved: 00 Destination Oueue Pair: 0x000a52 1... = Acknowledge Request: True .000 0000 = Reserved (7 bits): 0 Packet Sequence Number: 9402734 Invariant CRC: 0x6cfefa9e NVM Express Fabrics RDMA [Cmd Qid: 0 (AQ)] ~ Cmd NVMe Opcode: 0x7f (Fabric Command) [DATA Transfer Request: 6] Connect [Fabric Cge in: 8] Reserved: 0x40 Request Command Identifier: 0x0001 Fabric Command Type: Connect (0x01) > SGL1 Record Format: 0 Queue ID: 0 (AQ) Submission Queue Size: 32 > Connect Attributes: 0x00 Reserved: 00 Keep Alive Timeout: 0ms Reserved: 000000000000000000000000



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NVMe-RoCEv2 (NVMe Get Property)





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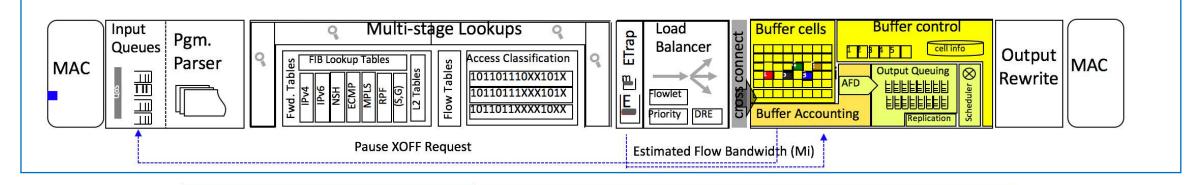
NVMe Misc. Slides

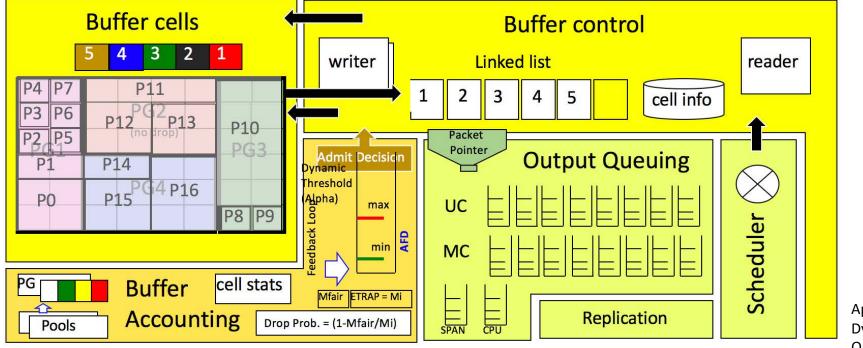


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Cisco N9k – Smart Buffering for NVMe/TCP

Cisco Cloud Scale ASIC - Pipeline





Approximate Fair Discard Dynamic Packet Processing On-Chip Memory

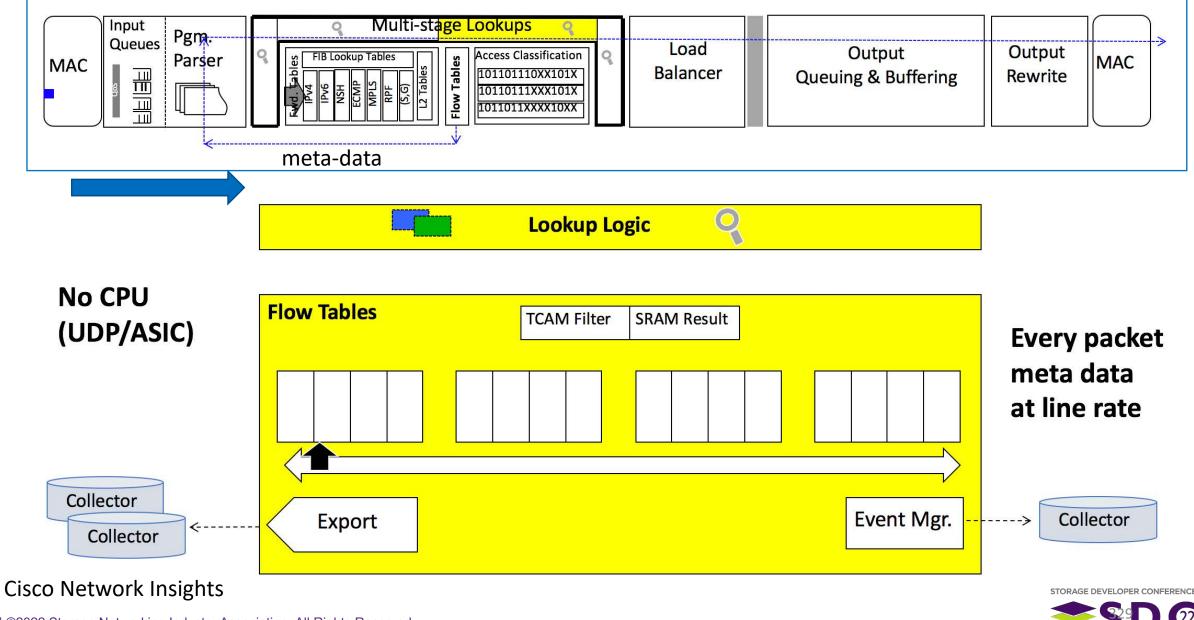


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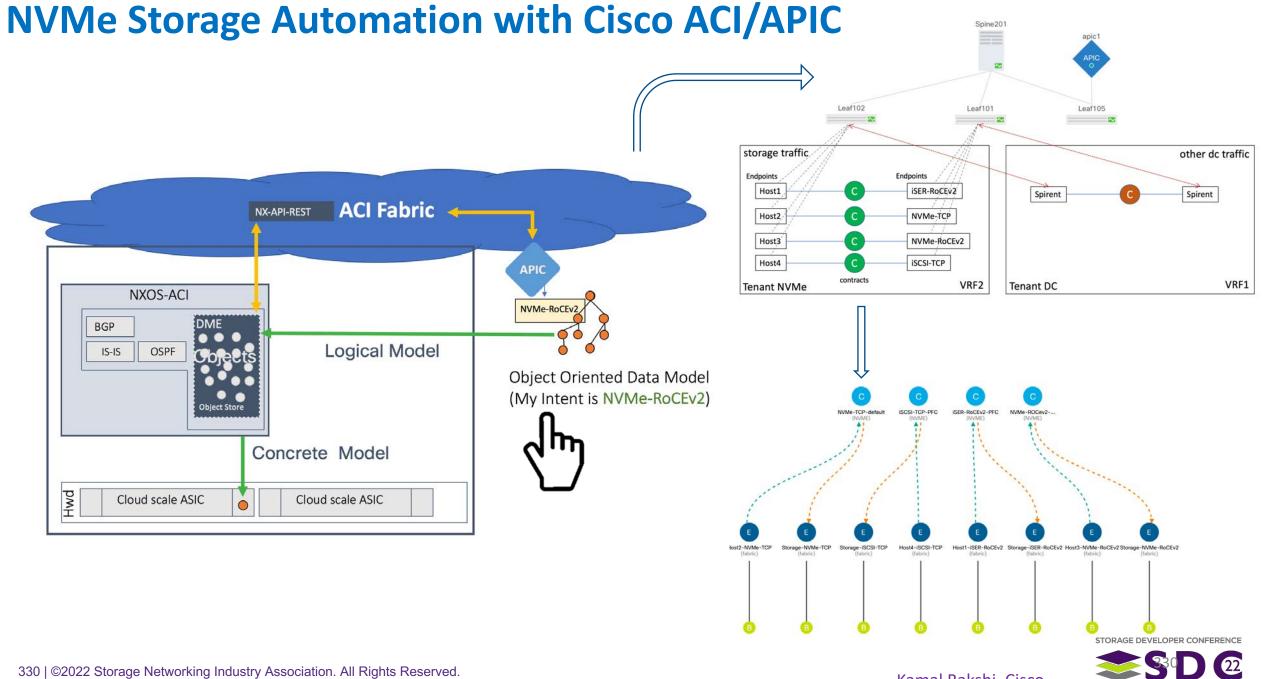
Cisco N9k ASIC driven Analytics (TCP)

Cisco Cloud Scale ASIC - Pipeline

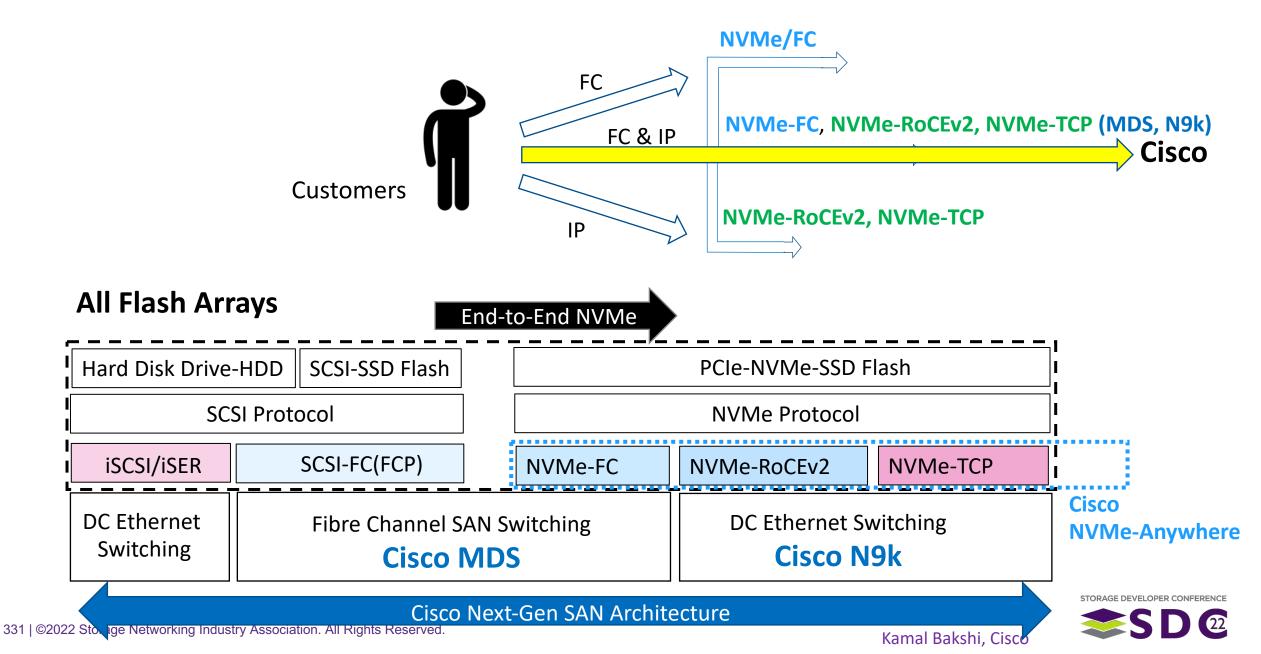
Kamal Bakshi, Cisco

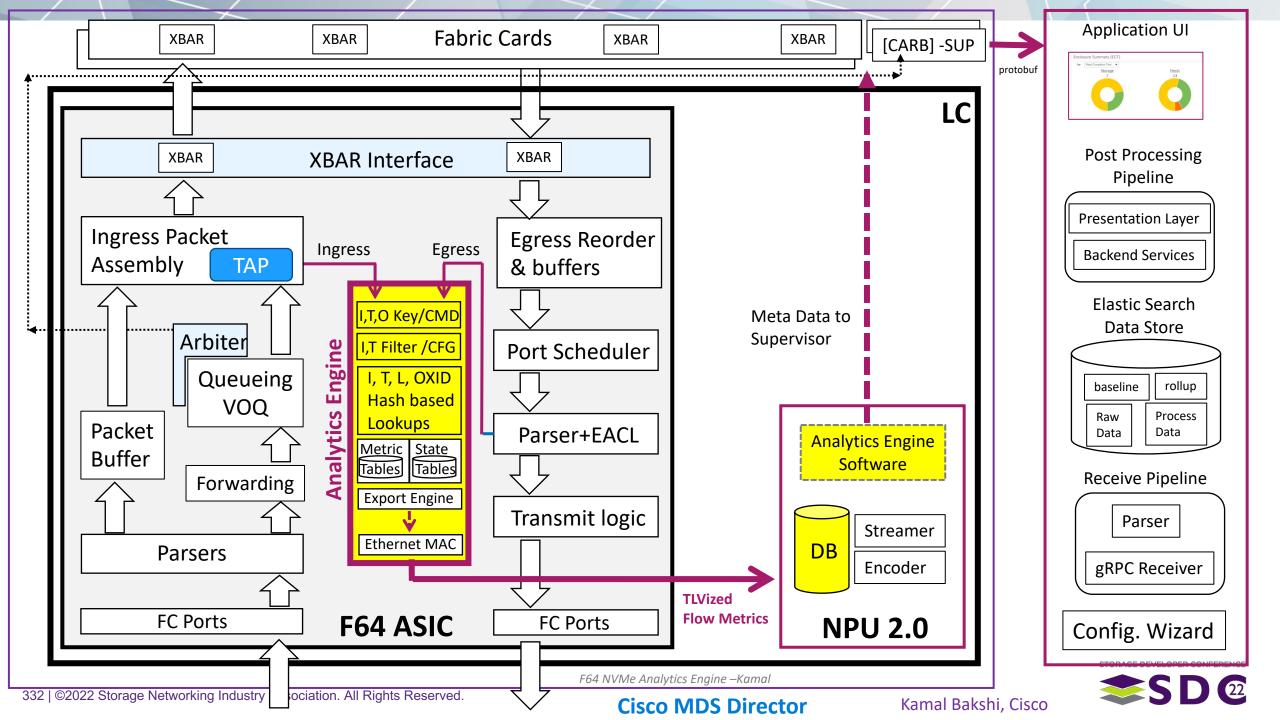


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End to End NVMe Enterprise Storage with Cisco networking







Thank You



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