Configuring Named VSANs

This chapter includes the following sections:

Named VSANs

A named VSAN creates a connection to a specific external SAN. The VSAN isolates traffic to that external SAN, including broadcast traffic. The traffic on one named VSAN knows that the traffic on another named VSAN exists, but cannot read or access that traffic.

Like a named VLAN, the name that you assign to a VSAN ID adds a layer of abstraction that allows you to globally update all servers associated with service profiles that use the named VSAN. You do not need to reconfigure the servers individually to maintain communication with the external SAN. You can create more than one named VSAN with the same VSAN ID.

In a cluster configuration, a named VSAN can be configured to be accessible only to the FC uplinks on one fabric interconnect or to the FC Uplinks on both fabric interconnects.

Creating a Named VSAN Accessible to Both Fabric Interconnects

You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope fc-uplink**	Enters Fibre Channel uplink mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /fc-uplink # **create vsan** *vsan-name vsan-id fcoe-id*	Creates the specified named VSAN, specifies the VSAN name, VSAN ID and FCoE VLAN ID, and enters Fibre Channel uplink VSAN mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a named VSAN for both fabric interconnects, names the VSAN accounting, assigns the VSAN ID 2112, assigns the FCoE VLAN ID 4021, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink* # create vsan accounting 2112 4021
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vsan #
```

Creating a Named VSAN Accessible to One Fabric Interconnect

You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope fc-uplink**	Enters Fibre Channel uplink mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /fc-uplink # **scope fabric** {**a** | **b**}	Enters Fibre Channel uplink fabric interconnect mode for the specified fabric interconnect (A or B).
Step 3	UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # **create vsan** *vsan-name vsan-id fcoe-id*	Creates the specified named VSAN, specifies the VSAN name, VSAN ID and FCoE VLAN ID, and enters Fibre Channel uplink VSAN mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a named VSAN for fabric interconnect A, names the VSAN finance, assigns the VSAN ID 3955, assigns the FCoE VLAN ID 2221, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create vsan finance 3955 2221
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Deleting a Named VSAN

If Cisco UCS Manager includes a named VSAN with the same VSAN ID as the one you delete, the VSAN is not removed from the fabric interconnect configuration until all named VSANs with that ID are deleted.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope eth-uplink**	Enters Ethernet uplink mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /fc-uplink # **delete vsan** *vsan-name*	Deletes the specified named VSAN.
Step 3	UCS-A /fc-uplink # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes a named VSAN and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink* # delete vsan finance
UCS-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink #
```