

Insufficient Fibre Channel storage disk space

Article Overview

Insufficient Fibre Channel storage disk space can be addressed by resizing LUNs, redistributing VMs, adjusting queue depth, and ensuring proper multipathing and SAN configuration.

Identify the Issue

First, determine whether the storage shortage is due to full LUNs, misconfigured VMFS volumes, or performance bottlenecks. Check if all ESXi hosts are affected or only specific hosts, and review SCSI errors in VM event logs or `/var/log/vmkernel.log` for signs of reservation conflicts or I/O issues (Dell documentation) .

Expand or Reallocate Storage

- o Resizing LUNs: If the external storage supports it, increase the LUN size on the SAN. After resizing, rescan the Fibre Channel devices on the ESXi host to update the kernel's view of the new size using commands like `echo 1 > /sys/class/scsi_device//device/rescan` (Red Hat documentation) .
- o Redistribute VMs: Reduce the number of VMs per LUN or move VMs to other LUNs to improve performance and free space .
- o Use Raw Device Mapping (RDM): For direct access to raw disks, RDMs can help manage storage more efficiently and bypass VMFS limitations .

Optimize Performance

- o Queue Depth Adjustment: Set the storage device queue depth appropriately for FC disks. For example, Hitachi Vantara recommends a queue depth of 64 for FC disks to prevent HA/FT triggers in VMware . Use `esxcli storage core device set -d -O` to configure.
- o Multipathing and Failover: Ensure all HBAs see the same LUNs and configure active-passive storage arrays correctly. Multipathing software inside VMs should not be used for a single physical LUN; instead, rely on ESXi host multipathing .

Best Practices

- o Maintain one VMFS volume per LUN to avoid fragmentation and performance issues .
- o Test changes in a development environment before applying to production .
- o Monitor latency and I/O patterns to identify bottlenecks and ensure balanced distribution of VMs across LUNs.
- o For diskless servers booting from SAN, a shared diagnostic partition is acceptable; otherwise, avoid placing diagnostic partitions on SAN LUNs . By combining LUN resizing, VM redistribution, queue depth tuning, and

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proper multipathing, you can effectively resolve insufficient Fibre Channel storage disk space while maintaining performance and reliability.

Hier sollte eine Beschreibung angezeigt werden, diese Seite lässt dies jedoch nicht zu.

Typically, the Fibre Channel class does not alter the device, for example, /dev/sda remains /dev/sda. This is because the target

Troubleshooting Storage (iSCSI/Fibre Channel) issues with VMware vSphere ESX/ESXi How to determine if there is

When you use ESXi with Fibre Channel SAN, follow recommendations to avoid performance problems.

Once the partition with low disk space is identified, below steps can be followed to identify the large files created in

1. how to increase disk DGC Fibre Channel Disk Recommend Evheny Posted Sep 23, 2019 07:09 AM

Configure Fibre Channel devices for high-speed SAN connectivity using native RHEL drivers including lpfc, qla2xxx, and zfcp.

Fibre Channel SAN Requirements In preparation for configuring your SAN and setting up your ESXi system to use SAN storage,

In this guide, we'll walk through how to configure Fibre Channel storage on Proxmox VE 9 -- step by step. Proxmox VE

In addition, this white paper presents the Fibre Channel architecture available with the Oracle ZFS Storage, how that architecture

Chapter 10. Using Fibre Channel devices | Managing storage devices | Red Hat Enterprise Linux | 8 | Red Hat Documentation

This article explains how to troubleshoot VMware vSphere ESXi storage (iSCSI/Fibre Channel) issues.

Fibre Channel Server-Based Connectivity Issues - Basic information and Data Needed by Oracle support (Doc ID

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Fibre Channel storage arrays can be composed of hard disk drives, solid state drives, or a combination of the two.

Setting up shared storage: Fibre Channel Perform the following steps to set up Fibre Channel.

To list all the disk and the owning volume groups that are known to the subsystem, run the lspv command.
The names of the disks in

Web: <https://morwarreconst.co.za>

