

# Arista R3-Series - Multiple Generations of Innovations

The growing demand for higher bandwidth in accelerated time frames is driven by hyper-scale cloud networks and Service Providers. The ongoing roll out of 5G and Edge computing with higher bandwidth devices, IoT data, new models for video consumption and ongoing cyber-security challenges raises the expectation of intelligent network services. Customer requirements rarely call for an entirely new network architecture. New technology, however innovative, must preserve existing investments, provide backward and forward compatibility, and enable migration. Many system vendors see this pace of change as a fundamental challenge that should be addressed with new and radically different forwarding architectures, pipelines or operating models. Typically these wholesale changes result in significant disruption for customers instead of a smooth upgrade cycle. Arista takes an evolutionary approach when it comes to facing these challenges with the new R3 generation. The Arista R3-Series comprises a set of products that build on the widely deployed, field proven architectures of the highly successful Arista 7500 and 7280 Series platforms. The Arista 7500 Series was first released in 2010 as a high density 10G system and over the last 10 years has evolved with each new generation offering higher performance and more capabilities for routing, telemetry and network security, with investment protection.

The high capacity 7800R3, 7500R3 and 7280R3 are the latest generation of these platforms, offering a breadth of form factor, performance and density that scales from 800Gbps to over 460Tbps, to cover a wide range of use cases with all systems sharing common and consistent capabilities.

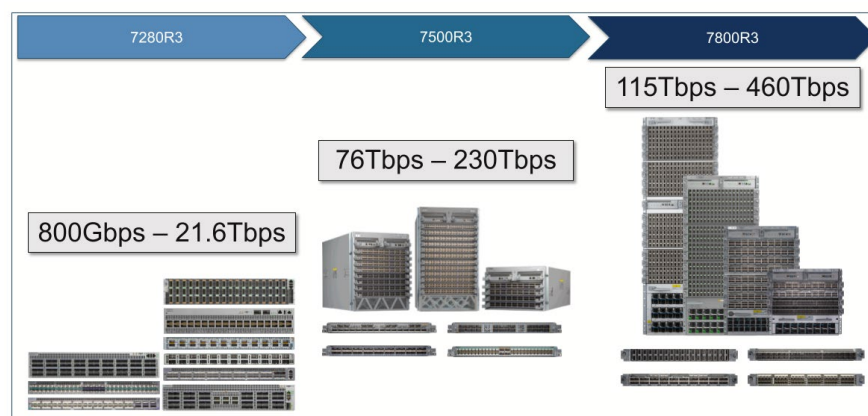


Figure 1: Arista R3-Series from 800Gbps to 460Tbps

This paper introduces the latest generation of the R-Series, outlines the capabilities and innovations that address the constantly evolving network challenges, and the introduction of 400G networks.

## Common EOS

### Arista EOS® Innovations and 10 Years of Experience

Since 2010, when the very first 10G based 7500 Series and 1G based 7048 Series were launched, each new generation of fixed and modular systems has introduced a set of innovations driven by Arista EOS. The first generation of deep buffer modular and fixed systems drove advanced two-tier designs for Oil and Gas research, High Performance Compute, Online retailers, big data and search that set the standard for the next 10 years. The 7500 Series was so well received that it was awarded Network World Best of Interop in 2010.

The 2013 launch of the 7500E and 7280SE platforms expanded Spine and Leaf networks to 40G and 100G, and introduced a series of innovations including Tap Aggregation, latency monitoring, Coherent 100G DWDM with integrated MACsec encryption for DCI and support for VXLAN for overlay networks. In 2013 the 7500E Series was awarded a second best of Interop, recognizing the investment protection, coupled with these innovations and 3X performance increase.

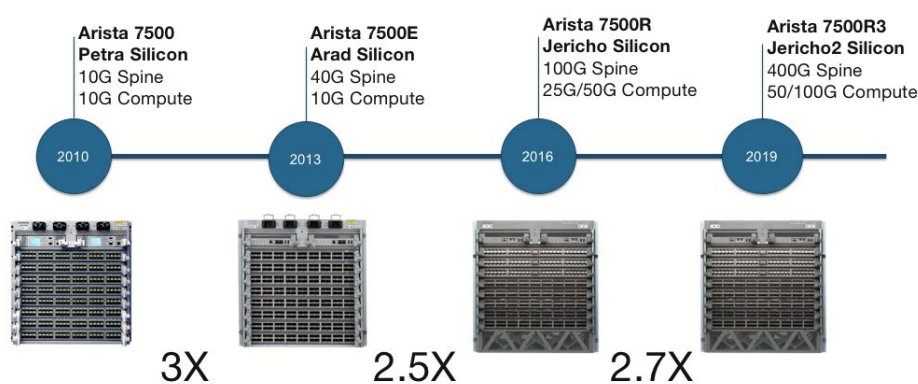


Figure 2: Arista 7500 Series 10 years of continuous innovations and experience

The 2016 release of the 7500R and 7280R Universal Spine brought support for Cloud-grade routing for Internet eXchange (IX) providers, Cloud WAN, next generation cable operators and Over The Top (OTT) services and Content Delivery Networks (CDN). The R-Series of scalable platforms support internet scale routing with [FlexRoute™](#), EOS NetDB innovations, modern protocols and open automation, which allowed for the [transformation of routing architectures](#) and replaced legacy routers. On the 7500R2 and 7280R2 Series, AlgoMatch and Accelerated sFlow provide unprecedented levels of secure access control and deep visibility into high capacity 100G networks and MACsec which was expanded for Data Center Interconnect (DCI) solutions.

The next generation of the R-Series is available in the 7800R3, 7500R3 and the 7280R3-Series providing higher capacity, larger scaling, enhanced security and telemetry with support for more EOS driven innovations.

## Proven Architecture

### Investment Protection

Customers rarely get a clean sheet of paper with which to design networks. New systems have to coexist with previous networks designs, and offer in place incremental upgrades. The R3-Series provide continued investment protection, from the original 7500 Series through to the 7500R3-Series.

- **Interoperability of the 7500R3 Series** with the previous generation of fabrics allows mixing generations to enable smooth upgrades.
- **Reuse of common architecture** across the R3-Series systems provides a common set of building blocks, leveraged to accelerate time to service of new systems.

- **Single OS** across the entire portfolio addresses the challenge of qualifying new products, where existing tools, processes and features work as expected. This is in comparison to the challenge of introducing an all new product with a different operating system and dissimilar features.
- **Feature Rich** building on the code base of EOS and leveraging 1000's of software development years with common platforms allows for faster qualification without having to wait for features to be released.

Arista EOS is a modern operating system and continues to evolve, with ongoing refactoring of major aspects of the code, adding scale, new features and support for new silicon, all without sacrificing support for existing features and code quality.

Table 1: Real Investment Protection		
	Characteristic	Why it Matters
H/W Investment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common chassis, power supplies and supervisors</li> <li>• Fabric modules support 2 line card generations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True Hardware Investment Protection</li> <li>• Significant CapEx savings</li> <li>• No forklift upgrade</li> </ul>
Common Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deep buffer</li> <li>• Ingress VoQ</li> <li>• Cell based Fabric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% efficient</li> <li>• Handle unpredictable workloads</li> <li>• No hotspots</li> </ul>
One OS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single OS across entire portfolio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces OpEx</li> <li>• Existing tools &amp; processes work as-is</li> </ul>
Proven Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feature-rich day one</li> <li>• High quality on day one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage 1000s of SW development years</li> <li>• Millions of testing hours for highest quality</li> <li>• Faster qualification</li> </ul>

**Consistent VoQ non-blocking fair delivery**

The Arista R3-Series leverages a deep buffer virtual output queue (VOQ) architecture with a cell based fabric that is 100% efficient and provides consistently low latency and jitter, eliminates head-of-line (HOL) blocking and virtually eliminates packet drops even in the most congested network scenarios.

Unlike traditional unscheduled egress queued architectures which place the responsibility for congestion handling on the egress processor, and naturally become more contended as more ingress ports are added to a system, the VOQ architecture inverts the concept of queue management to achieve unprecedented scalability.

Each ingress packet processor is equipped with a large local buffer, divided into unique sets of virtual queues for every possible output port in the system. As more line cards (and therefore packet processors) are added to the system, the total amount of system buffer increases linearly.

The fully scheduled fabric architecture serves to communicate availability from egress ports to ingress packet processors, ensuring that no traffic is forwarded to a busy destination port. Enqueued traffic is instead retained in the VOQs in a fully distributed manner.

When egress bandwidth becomes available, waiting packets are sliced into cells and distributed across all fabric paths to the egress packet processor, achieving 100% utilization of the fabric and avoiding internal fabric hot-spots. The cell based fabric leverages a variable cell size and handles mixed interface speeds with no impact on system performance or efficiency.

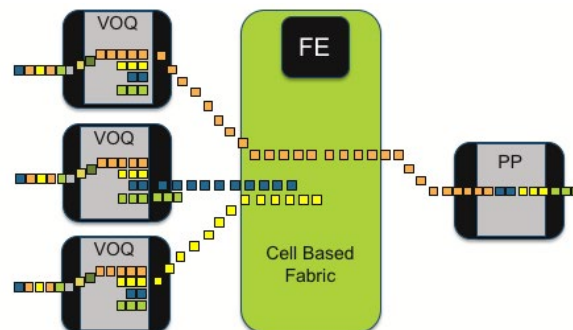


Figure 3: Cell Based Fabric and Ingress VOQ Architecture

An advanced traffic scheduler fairly allocates bandwidth between all virtual output queues while accurately following queue disciplines including weighted fair queuing, fixed priority or hybrid schemes. Enhancements for the R3-Series include multicast expansion in the ingress, fabric or egress, enabling different buffering profiles to suit time-sensitive traffic.

As a result, the Arista 7280R3, 7500R3 and 7800R3-Series can handle the most demanding workloads with ease, including mixed traffic loads of real-time, multicast, and storage traffic while still delivering low latency and deterministic performance.

### Deep packet buffers with HBM2

The R3-Series is consistent with previous generations of the R-Series with flexible packet buffers combining dedicated on-chip resources with high bandwidth access to 8GB of HBM2 memory per packet processor.

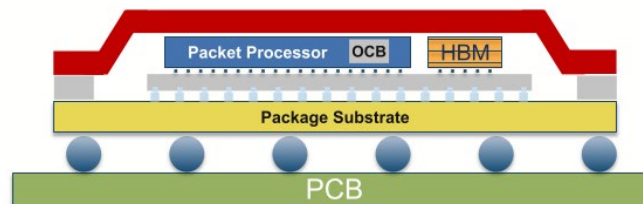


Figure 4: HBM2 and Packet Processor Packaging

Using advanced memory technology commonly found in graphics and AI systems, buffer access speed has increased at a factor of five over the previous generation,, aligned to a 5X increase in the packet processor performance. High Bandwidth Memory-2, or HBM2, when integrated to the packet processor package, enables both high bandwidth and greater capacity, requiring 43% less power than equivalent GDDR memory.

Integrated HBM2 memory allows the R3-Series to deliver a large number of interfaces, simplifies system design, increases system reliability, and requires substantially less power than comparable high speed memory options such as HMC, which lack the package integration benefits. HBM2 is available from multiple sources, is backed by the JEDEC consortium (1), in common use on graphics processors and has a technology roadmap to higher bandwidth and performance.

Up to 64MB of on-chip buffers (OCB) are used for non-congested forwarding with seamless expansion to the HBM2 based on instantaneous or sustained congestion with no packet drops. Buffers are assigned per VOQ and class of service, with no requirement to tune for optimum behavior.

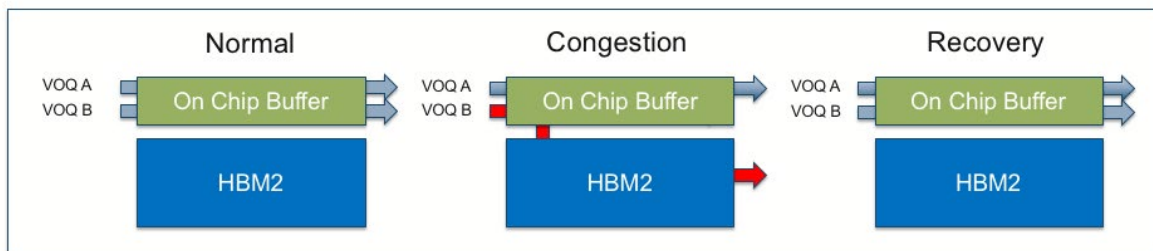


Figure 5: Seamless packet buffer optimization with OCB and HMB2

Memory management is as important as capacity and in the R3-Series the packet buffer memory is optimized for modern networks, that are naturally bursty. Legacy buffer architecture are typically inefficient for small frame sizes, the R3-Series eliminates this issue by packing multiple frames into 4K byte segments which are queued directly from memory to the destination packet processor, and do not need to traverse the on-chip buffer.

### Power Efficient 100G and 400G Ethernet

The R3-Series introduces support for high density 100G and 400G Ethernet in a variety of platforms from 24 ports of 400G in 1U to a modular system scaling to 576 ports, an increase performance by more than 3X over the previous generation.

Each port provides flexible breakout options - for example, a single port of 400G can support 1x400G, 2x200G or 4x100G modes as well as up to 8 x 10G or 25G with up to 36 400G ports in a single line card, equivalent to 144 ports of 100G.

While demand for 400G is driven by the largest scale networks the R3-Series 100G systems provide higher bandwidth at up to 77% lower power per gigabit, enabling the rapid adoption of next generation systems. To bridge the migration from 100G to 400G, the R3-Series 400G and 100G systems provide flexible port speed options and media types with a variety of breakout cables and parallel optics.

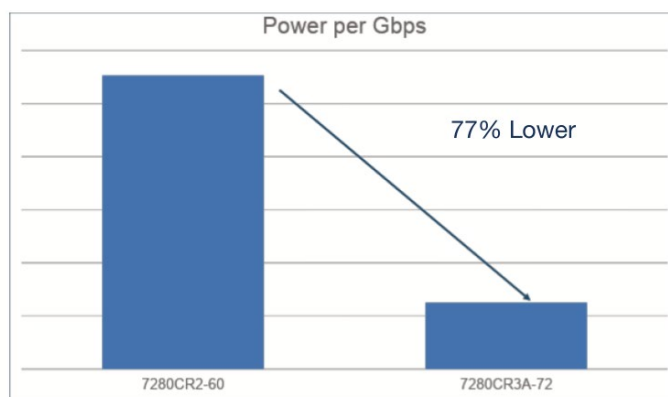


Figure 6: Improved power per bandwidth

### Strong Encryption with Arista TunnelSec

Wire-speed strong encryption is critical for protecting high value traffic crossing dark fiber or 3rd party infrastructure; the R3-Series offers a range of options for MACsec leveraging AES-256-GCM strong encryption. Select R3 models provide enhanced encryption in the form of Arista TunnelSec which adds IPsec and VXLANsec for end to end encryption at Layer 3 for multihop DCI or for securing connections across public networks.

The flexibility to offer multiple types of encryption enables a broad range of deployments and removes the need for additional encryption devices while providing orders of magnitude improvements in latency and throughput when compared to traditional appliance based implementations.

### Arista FlexRoute™

#### Internet Route Scale

All R3-Series products support full internet route scale with a capacity of at least 1.4M routes and the potential for much higher scale by leveraging a common set of forwarding table resources for the L2 and L3 tables. The R3K-Series with expanded size tables can support over 5M routes, allowing for multiple overlapping full tables or for many years of growth of the Internet. Prefixes in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) are held locally on the packet processor, without the need for lookups external to TCAMs or additional memory, affecting performance, power efficiency or overall system density. All packet processing occurs at wire-speed, eliminating the need to compromise between scalability and performance often found in traditional routing silicon architectures.

Geoff Huston, Chief Scientist at APNIC, the Asia Pacific Regional Internet Registry has been providing research, analysis and commentary on the global internet routing table for over a decade. The published projection for the next 5 years is shown below. As IPv6 addresses take more space than a single IPv4 it is likely that FIB scale will need to increase beyond 1.4M prefixes in the near future.

Metric	Jan 2019 (Actual)	Jan 2020 (Actual)	Jan 2021 (Actual)	Jan 2022 (Actual)	Jan 2023 (Prediction)	Jan 2024 (Prediction)	Jan 2025 (Prediction)	Jan 2026 (Prediction)	Jan 2027 (Prediction)
<b>IPv4 Prefixes</b>	760,000	814,000	866,000	906,000	956,000	1,000,400	1,052,000	1,100,000	1,148,000
<b>YoY % Increase</b>		7.1%	6.4%	4.6%	5.5%	4.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%
<b>IPv6 Prefixes (Actual)</b>	62,000	79,000	104,000	147,000	--	--	--	--	--
<b>YoY % Increase</b>		27.4%	31.6%	41.3%	--	--	--	--	--
<b>IPv6 Prefixes (Linear Projection)</b>					185,000	233,000	261,000	299,000	366,000
<b>YoY % Increase</b>					25.9%	25.9%	12.0%	14.6%	22.4%
<b>IPv6 Prefixes (Exponential Projection)</b>					214,000	302,000	426,000	601,000	847,000
<b>YoY % Increase</b>					45.6%	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%	40.9%

Source: <https://labs.apnic.net/?p=1554>

### Next Generation Edge with EVPN and Segment Routing

The R3-Series expands on Segment Routing and EVPN support with more flexible options for underlay and overlay topologies. They support expanded label depth, new tunnel types including v6GRE and VXLAN-v6 and improved load balancing on deep tunneled packets.

As multiple technology transitions evolve at the network edge e.g. multi cloud, workload movement between private and public cloud, content caches near customer proximity and distributed NFV services at the edge, connectivity and segmentation are key to agile service delivery. The R3-Series provides the flexibility to deliver cost optimized and high density interconnect solutions, to accelerate NFV edge services with EVPN, and Segment Routing solutions for the WAN(2).

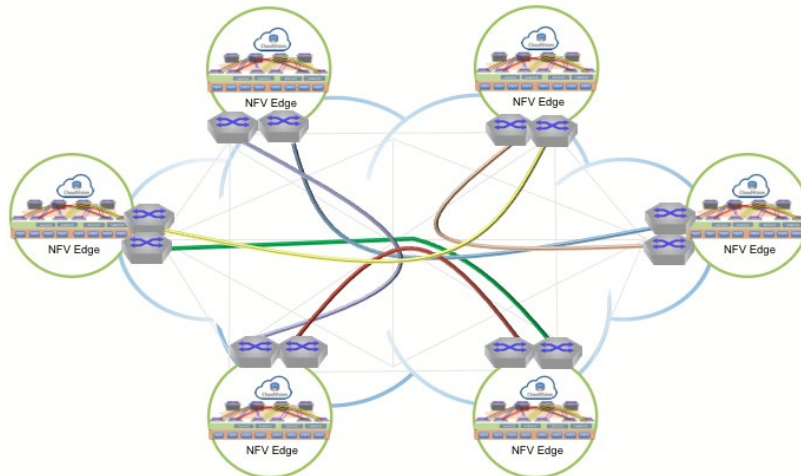


Figure 7: Next Generation Telco Edge with EVPN and Segment Routing

## Programmability

### Programmable Processing with Elastic Pipeline

The R3-Series delivers advanced programmable packet processing with a new elastic pipeline. Complex features requiring additional lookup cycles are implemented through a pool of stages in the pipeline. Existing advanced features, including Accelerated sFlow, are implemented in the programmable pipeline avoiding external offload engines, and increasing flexibility.

### Flexible Packet Processor Tables

In large scale networks the total scalability is bound by one or more resources: Routes, Hosts, MAC addresses or MPLS Labels. In these environments the ability to increase the capacity by flexibly reallocating tables allows for more efficient designs.

The R3-Series leverage a set of unified resources for forwarding and lookups, available to all ingress and egress stages for common forwarding entries. These resources are allocated using forwarding profiles that ensure the optimal allocation to different tables, for a wide range of use-cases. Multiple profiles are available to provide different resource allocations optimized for different use cases such as WAN, peering and data center deployments.

The R3K-Series systems and linecards include support for double the capacity of forwarding tables for environments that require resources to be expanded further. The R3K packet processors have 2x larger integrated forwarding tables, and the profiles optimize for Peering, DCI and IP/MPLS applications with over 5M routes.

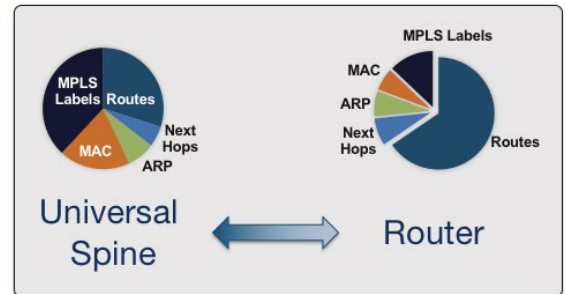


Figure 8: R3-Series Packet Processor Flexible Tables

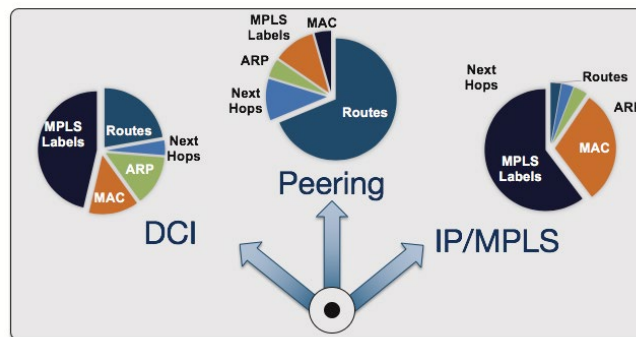


Figure 9: R3K-Series Packet Processor Flexible Tables

## Advanced Network Telemetry

### Accelerated sFlow with 1:100 at 400G

The R-Series support for Accelerated sFlow enabled support for high rate sampling across a system with dedicated sFlow engines. The R3-Series expands Accelerated sFlow to be supported on all systems, with each packet processor leveraging the programmable pipeline for high sampling rates at 400G and 100G on all ports, with the additional metrics of AS-Path and Next-Hop. Advanced telemetry information is critical when identifying the sources of rogue and misbehaving applications, together with flow analysis and traffic engineering of paths.

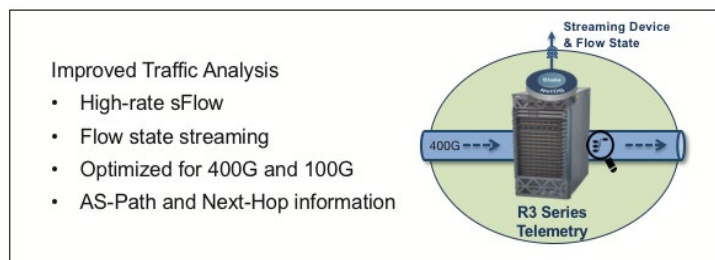


Figure 10: Accelerated sFlow with state streaming

### In-band Network Telemetry for flow and packet forensics

In-band network telemetry, or INT, is a standardized approach to providing deep visibility into traffic in real-time, with no impact on switch performance. INT is available on the R3-Series and provides per-flow monitoring of drops, latency, congestion and can reconstruct the network topology and paths. INT information can be exported in IPFIX or sFlow formats to a management system or collector such as Arista CloudVision, for predictive analytics and deep forensics.

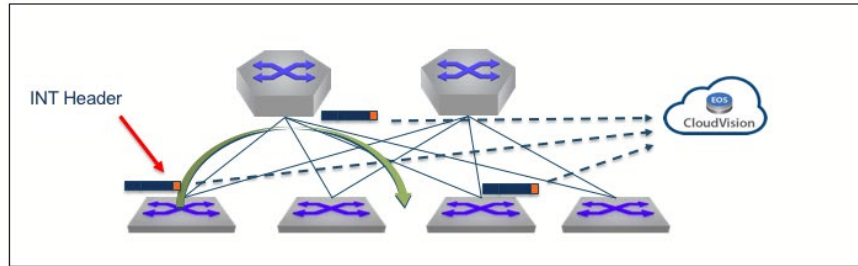


Figure 11: Inband Network Telemetry in Action

### Algorithmic ACLs

The R3-series provide support for algorithmic ACLs on all systems that increase both the scale and flexibility leveraging the programmable pipeline. With support for over 400K prefixes the R3K-Series are suited for internet edge and cybersecurity roles with scalable ACLs and rich counters identifying and filtering with no loss in performance.

#### Arista Algorithmic ACLs

- Policy based configuration
- Easier to manage and provision
- Faster access in multiple memory banks
- Efficient Algorithmic lookup
- Flexible pattern matching for traffic control
- Scalable to over 400K prefixes
- Extensive classification counters

```

traffic-policies
  field-set 14-port dst-port-range
    80, 123, 179, 30000-40000
  !
  field-set 14-port src-port-range
    35000, 35010, 35020-35040
  !
  field-set ipv4 prefix bar
    10.0.0.0/8 20.1.1.0/24
  except 10.10.10.0/24
  !
  field-set ipv4 prefix foo
    1.1.0.0/16 2.0.0.0/8
  !
  traffic-policy test-policy-1
  match rule-1 ipv4
    source prefix field-set foo
    destination prefix field-set bar
    protocol tcp source port field-set src-port-range
    protocol tcp destination port field-set dst-port-range
    dscp 48, 56
  !
  actions
    drop
                    
```

#### Packet Header

Figure 12: Algorithmic ACLs combine software and hardware innovation



## Summary

The Arista R3-Series offers the industry's broadest portfolio of systems for demanding workloads and the highest performance environments. Enhancing industry leading spine and leaf systems, preserving investment with a consistent architecture, EOS features and the introduction of support for 400G along with innovations for encryption, programmability, telemetry, routing and security.

- (1) <https://www.jedec.org/standards-documents/docs/jesd235a>
- (2) [EANTC Test reports validating EVPN and Segment Routing features](#)
- (3) APNIC <https://labs.apnic.net/?p=1554>

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